CENSUS OF INDIA 1921.

VOLUME XXII

REFERENCE

KASHMIR

PART I
REPORT

By

KHAN BAHADUR CHAUDHRI KHUSHI MOHAMMED, B. A.,

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

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INTRODUCTION.

PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

1. The history of Census Operations in the State dates back from the year 1873, when a rough enumeration of the population was made through the local officers. This was followed by the first Regular Census in 1891, when the work was started on the lines laid down by the Census Commissioner for India. Since then decennial Censuses have been taken in 1901, 1911 and 1921, and thus the present is the fourth regular Census of the State.

The charge of the Census Operations, however, was held in 1891 as well as in 1901 by a Member of the State Council, who could not personally supervise the different stages of the Operations, and the conduct of work was practically left to the discretion of subordinate officers. Consequently the supervision was generally slack and the abstraction and examination of Census data was of a perfunctory character. A wholetime responsible officer was placed in charge of the Census operations only at the last Census, when a serious attempt was made by my predecessor, Mr. (now Khan Sahib) Mohammed Matin-uz-Zaman Khan to bring up the work of enumeration, tabulation and reporting to the standard of efficiency prevailing in Indian Provinces, and his claim to be regarded as the Superintendent of the first Regular Census in the State cannot be considered as unreasonable or ostentatious.

CENSUS DIVISIONS AND CENSUS OFFICERS.

2. The fourth Census of the State was taken on the night of the 18th March 1921, and a detailed account of the procedure adopted for enumeration of the population and compilation of the results, etc., has been given in the Administration Report. The organization of the Census Divisions and Census staff was generally made on the lines followed in 1911. The house was taken as the smallest Census unit. An average collection of 20 to 40 houses determined by the physical conditions of the various Divisions, formed a Chak or Block and was placed in charge of an enumerator. Ten to 15 Blocks on an average constituted a Halka or Circle, and were entrusted to a Halkadar or Supervisor. 7 Circles on an average were comprised in an Ilaka or Charge, supervised by a Charge Superintendent. Literate and intelligent men and students of schools and colleges were largely recruited as enumerators, but the supervising agency consisting of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents belonged generally to the Settlement and Revenue Departments, and in fact almost all the Settlement and Revenue Officers with their field establishments were engaged in the Census work. Tahsildars were made responsible for general supervision of the work in each Tahsil under the control of Settlement Officers or Wazir-i-Wazarats, all of whom were placed in charge of the Census Districts. Special Officers were deputed by the Jagirs to work as District Officers and the Presidents of the Municipal Committees of Srinagar and Jammu were appointed as District Officers for the two cities, assisted generally by first class Gazetted Officers as Charge Superintendents. As at the last Census, the conduct of the Census Operations in the Political *Ilaqas* on the Gilgit Frontier was entrusted to the Political Agent, Gilgit. In addition to the clerical staff of the direction office, the entire Census organization consisted of 21 District Officers, 239 Charge Superintendents, 1,750 Supervisors and 22,398 Enumerators, compared to 20 District Officers, 205 Charge Superintendents, 1,680 Supervisors and 16,102 Enumerators at the last Census.

3. As in 1911, a house was defined as the dwelling place of a commensal family with its resident dependents. Numbering of houses in each block was taken in hand in the middle of October 1920. The work was done by the Supervisor assisted by the Enumerator. The serial number assigned to each house was painted on a conspicuous place. A house list of his Circle was drawn up by the Supervisor giving the serial number of the house and the name of the head of the family, and a copy of the house list for his block was retained by the Enumerator. On the completion of house numbering a Circle Summary was prepared, which formed the basis of all calculations for printing and distribution of the numerous Census forms. The work was carefully checked by the Supervising agency, and I personally inspected a large number of villages and towns and issued further instructions pointing out common errors requiring special attention of the supervising staff.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

4. The summer and autumn months of 1920 were occupied in preparation of the General Register of villages and towns, organization of Census Divisions and Census staff and drawing up of maps showing Census divisions in each Tahsil. House numbering was started in the month of October and completed by 15th November. In the meantime especial efforts were made in each district to train the enumerating agency by issue of detailed printed instructions with clear illustrations, and holding of conferences in each District. I personally convened and attended such conferences at the headquarters of most districts in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, and all important points were verbally explained to the supervising agency. Similar meetings were held by the local Census Officers in Tahsils, charges and circles, and other necessary steps were taken to train the enumerators. Preliminary enumeration was started early in February and entries were first made by enumerators on blank paper. After necessary check by the superior Census Officials, the entries were transferred to the schedule forms, and preliminary enumeration was completed by 1st March.

PRELIMINARY RECORD.

5. The entries in the schedules were finally checked and brought up-to-date on the night of the 18th March 1921. This was a busy night for the entire Census staff, and the enumerators and superior officers of all grades were engaged in their house to house visits till late hours in the night. Final Census was taken in all parts of the State, though in view of the ever shifting population of boatmen in Kashmir, their final enumeration was made on the 18th March during the day time instead of at night. Also the difficulty of communications and the long distances of certain hilly tracts from the district headquarters, rendered it impossible for the local officers to report the provisional totals to the District Officers on due date. To meet this difficulty arrangements were made beforehand, after a careful consideration of the distances and means of communication, to take the Census of such tracts on certain fixed dates before the 18th of March. Special arrangements were made in case of railway, camping grounds, boatmen, travellers, etc.

ACTUAL CENSUS.

PROVISIONAL TOTALS.

6. Early in the morning following the Census night the enumerators met at the appointed places and completed the abstracts showing the total number of houses and the population of their blocks. These were immediately handed over to the Supervisors, who wrote out their Circle Summaries and sent them up to the Charge Superintendents, who, in like manner, totalled up the figures for their charges and reported the result to the District Officers, who added up the totals for their districts and wired the result to my office at Jammu. Considering the vast distances of certain hilly tracts and the peculiar difficulties of communications, the provisional totals were sent up to me with commendable zeal and promptitude. Special measures were taken by local officers to get the reports from remote tracts by relays of special runners or sowars. The first report of provisional totals was received from the District Officer, Gilgit, on 20th March and the last from the Ladakh District on 25th March, and the final totals for the whole State were wired by me to the Census Commissioner on the same day, *i. e.*, only 7 days after the Census. In spite of the hurried manner in which provisional totals were sent up, they were very near the accurate figures worked out later after elaborate examination of the returns in the Abstraction Offices, the provisional totals falling short of the figures finally verified, by ·01 per cent. only.

ABSTRACTION AND TABULATION.

7 For tabulating the information contained in the Census Schedules two Central Offices each in charge of a Tabulation Officer, were established at Jammu and Srinagar within less than a fortnight of the conclusion of final enumeration. The first step was the preparation of a slip for each person enumerated. The slips of different categories were distinguished by various colours and symbols and the task of copyists was further simplified by the adoption of abbreviations as equivalents of some of the more common entries in certain columns of the schedules. The slips for the Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Kashmir North and Kashmir South were prepared locally by the Patwaris and Shajrakashes under the supervision of their Departmental Officers, and the work of Slip Copying of the remaining Census Districts (with the exception of Frontier *Ilaqas*, for which no slips were prepared) was done by gangs of paid copyists, in the two Central Offices. The work was completed everywhere by the middle of May 1921, but the Patwaris and Shajrakashes were relieved much earlier. The Budget provided for 236 paid copyists, but it was not found necessary to employ the full strength, and the maximum number at work on any single day did not exceed 200 or so, in spite of the fact that the operations were finished a fortnight in advance of the appointed date. The Sorting of Slips for the prescribed Imperial Tables was commenced in the last week of May, and completed before the end of August, *i. e.*, about six weeks earlier than the fixed date.

Part of the establishment was engaged for a week on the abstraction of statistics relating to cottage industries. On the conclusion of Sorting, the preparation of Compilation Tables was taken in hand simultaneously at Jammu and Srinagar. As soon as the Compilation registers of Kashmir were ready, the record was brought down to Jammu and the preparation of final Tables VIII to XXII for the whole State was started by the Tabulation Officer with a staff of 25 compilers and a few selected supervisors. This staff was disbanded

on 27th January 1922, and the remaining work was finished by the Tabulation Officer with the help of an Inspector, whose services were retained a little longer. Final Tables I to VII were compiled in my own office, the first six from a special return based on the figures of Slip Copying Register I, and the last named from the Compilation Sheets of Table VII.

A detailed discussion of the organization of the above named three branches of Tabulation, the system of control and conduct of work, nature of the difficulties encountered and the remedial measures adopted, has been reserved for the Administrative Volume.

COST OF CENSUS.

8. The total cost of the present Census amounts to Rs. 1,46,332, which may be broadly divided into (*a*) expenditure incurred by the Central Office, Rs. 1,00,756-8 0, (*b*), District charges, Rs. 8,724-6-0, and (*c*) Compilation charges, Rs. 36,851-2-0. The total amount sanctioned during the period covered by the operations was Rs. 1,90,020, which means that there was a net saving of Rs. 43,688 as the result of perpetual vigilance and strict watch over the different branches of expenditure.

The incidence of cost *per mille* of the population works out approximately at Rs. 44, which is exactly the double of the corresponding incidence at the last Census. The increase is due to an all round rise in the cost of establishment, paper, stationery, and printing, etc., in consequence of the universal rise in prices after the War, added to the marked difference in the status and emoluments of the Census Superintendents at the two Censuses. The only printed Census Report available at present is that of Baroda, and the incidence of increase in its case inspite of eaiser eommunications and certain other facilities, is also equally high.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

9. I have now to perform the pleasant duty of acknowledging the good work done by the officials associated with me in the Census work. It would be almost impossible to notice the work of all the officials and private gentlemen, who have taken part in the different stages of the Census Operations, as many officers and subordinates of almost all the State Departments assisted directly or indirectly in the most important stage of enumeration. My especial thanks are due to the Settlement and Revenue Departments, who ungrudgingly placed their entire field establishments at my disposal and to whose co-operation the punctual completion of enumeration and Slip Copying was mostly due. All the Settlement Officers and Wazir-i-Wazarats controlled the Census work in the early stages. The Presidents of the Municipal Committees of Srinagar and Jammu also worked very hard in conducting the work in thetwo cities. A more detailed notice of the Census work done by other Departments of the State will be taken in the Administrative Report. However, the burden of Census work fell naturally more heavily on the direction office, and I shall be failing in my duty if I did not acknowledge the patient industry, the high sense of duty and uncommon general ability of my Office Superintendent Lala Charanjit Lal. I had seen his work as Superintendent of the English Office of Governor, Jammu, and recommended his appointment as my Personal Assistant in the Census Department. This arrangement was not sanctioned by the Darbar, but he accepted the post of my Office Superintendent and has rendered me as efficient assistance in all stages of the work as could be expected from a really capable

Assistant. He quickly mastered the details of every branch of the work and has been closely associated with me in the issue of the numerous instructions regarding enumeration, compilation and actual preparation of the Subsidiary and Imperial Tables, and the collection and arrangement of all the data required for the Report. His knowledge of English and his general efficiency in ministerial and administrative work is much above the ordinary level of Office Superintendents, and I take this opportunity to commend his good work for the special consideration and appreciation of the Darbar.

My Head Clerk, Lala Ram Chand, was selected by me in view of his good reputation as a reliable and efficient Accountant. His careful accounts work has always come up to my expectations, and moreover he has been very useful in preparation of Tables and carrying on other Census work entrusted to him from time to time.

Bakshi Udey Chand, B.A., and B. Jaswant Rai worked well as Tabulation Officers in Jammu and Srinagar respectively. The former was, however, associated with the Census work since its inception and till the conclusion of the Tabulation work. He is a very hard-working and intelligent youngman, and credit is due to him for a considerable saving in expenditure by bringing the Tabulation work to an early conclusion. I hope that his good work in this Department will be of some use to him in finding a suitable employment in the State Service.

The other members of my office have also shared the constant strain of hard work, and I trust that their services in this Department will receive due consideration at the hands of the State Officers.

CHAUDHARI KHUSHI MOHAMMED, B.A.,

KHAN BAHADUR,

Director of Census,

Jammu and Kashmir State.

Title

Author

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TERRITORIAL MAP
OF THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
SCALE 32 MILES TO 1 INCH
REFERENCES
NAME.
MARK
STATE BOUNDARY
PROVINCE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
RIVERS
LAKES
JAGIRS AND FRONTIER ILAQAS
CENSUS CITIES
" TOWNS
TURKISTAN
MUSTAGH OR KARAKORAM MOUNTAINS
YARKAND
CHITRAL
HUNZA
NAGAR
Nagar
Gilgit
DAREL
INDUS R.
Astor
Skardo
Rondu
Khadplu
Chorbac
Nubra
Salt Lake
LINGZI THANG PLAINS
17100 to 17300
CHANG CHENMO R.
Chang Chenmo Valley
LEH
Himis Monastery
Hongkong Lake
Wular Lake
Muzaffarabad
Handwara
Sopur
Baramula
Uri
TAHSIL KHAS
SRINAGAR
Zurinda
Charar
Shopala
KULGAM
Islamabad
Doru
Kishtwar
Padar
ZANSKAR
RUPSHU
Tsho Moriri L.
Kotli
Mirpur
Riasi
Ramnagar
JAMMU
Kathua
Basohli
Kathua
Ravi River
PROVINCE
N.W.F.
HAZARA
RAWALPINDI
JHELUM
GUJRAT
SIALKOT
GURDASPUR
KANGRA
CHAMBA
PANGI
LAHOL
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THE CENSUS REPORT

OF

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

1921.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

I.—General Description.

The area dealt with.

1. The area dealt with in this Report comprises the Jammu and Kashmir State, commonly known as the Kashmir State. A general description of the geographical features of the Sate and its external boundaries is given at some length in the first chapter of the Census Report of 1911 and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. There have been no changes in the Political and Administrative Divisions or in the external boundary of the State since the last Census. Some minor alterations in Municipal limits of Srinagar city will be discussed later on.

Administrative Divisions.

2. There has been no change in the Administrative Divisions and the Districts and the Tahsils comprised in each Division. A complete list of these Divisions, Districts and Tahsils is given in paragraph 7 of the last Report. These Divisions are briefly shown below :—

I.—State Proper.

(1) Jammu Province comprising five Districts or Wazarats of Jammu, *Kathua, Udhampur, Riasi and Mirpur.

(2) Kashmir Province consisting of Kashmir North, Kashmir South, and Muzaffarabad Districts.

(3) Ladakh District including the Mansar village.

(4) Gilgit District.

II.—Dependencies and Jagirs.

As in the last Census the following *Jagirs* and Dependencies have also been dealt with in the present Census Operations :—

(1) Punch *Ilaqa.*

(2) Bhadarwah *Jagir* with miscellaneous villages of General Raja Sir Hari Singh Sahib Bahadur.

(3) Chaneni *Jagir.*

(4) Political *Ilaqas* of Punial, Ishkoman, Yasin (with Kuh and Ghizar), Hunza, Nagar and Chilas on the Gilgit Frontier.

---

* The Head-quarters of this District being now located at Kathua the name of the District has since the last Settlement been changed into Kathua instead of Jasrota.

Natural Divisions.

3. The Natural Divisions of the State were first classified by Mr. Drew in his valuable book known as "Drew's Jammu and Kashmir." This classification was adopted for Census purposes by Mr. (now Khan Sahib) Mohammed Matin-ul-Zaman Khan, Superintendent of the last Census. Mr. Drew had mainly based his classification on topographical and geographical features of the country, with special reference to the ascending order of mountain ranges and did not take much account of the ethnic, economic, agricultural and other considerations, which have a special value from Census point of view. But the different parts of the State and even portions of the same tahsil are often so widely divergent in physical characteristics that it would be impossible to arrive at an ideal classification of the Natural Divisions. I have, therefore, after full consideration and in consultation with the Census Commissioner, retained the Natural Divisions adopted at the last Census, as this willl greatly facilitate comparison of the statistics of the present and the last Census.

I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.—It consists of tahsils Kathua and Jasmergarh of Kathua District, the entire District of Jammu comprising Samba, Jammu, Sri Ranbir Singhpura and Akhnur tahsils, and tahsils Bhimber and Mirpur of the Mirpur District. These tahsils form the first rung of the ladder to the high mountain ranges in the State, and are situated all along the line of the British Districts of Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujrat and Jhelum. The lower portions of these tahsils share to some extent the advantages of the Punjab plains and grow rice, wheat and maize and other crops as in the adjoining British territories. The cultivation is attended with more care and diligence, and the average rate of produce exceeds that in the higher tracts. Water supply is arranged to some extent by the ordinary *Zamindari kuhls*. This supply is supplemented in tahsils Kathua, Sri Ranbir Singhpura and Mirpur by small canals taken out of the rivers Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum. The higher portions of these tahsils partake of the stony and sandy character of the hill soil and agriculture is comparatively precarious. Sri Ranbir Singhpura commonly known as Nawan Shahr tahsil, possesses the best soil, and receives good water supply from Ranbir Canal. Samba is the poorest tahsil in this Division, with sandy and thirsty soil, usually suffering from lack of water except in years of abundant rainfall. The higher tracts of tahsils Mirpur, Bhimber and Akhnur commonly called Kandi *Ilaqas*, possess the usual features of hilly country and cultivation mostly depends on rainfall.

II.—The Outer Hills.—This Division consists of tahsil Basohli of Kathua District, the entire Districts of Riasi and Udhampur, tahsil Kotli of Mirpur District, the whole of Punch *Ilaqa*, and Bhadarwah *Jagir*. These tracts are situated in a higher line to the south of the Pir Panjal Range. The greater part of this Division has an altitude varying from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea level, though Kishtwar and Bhadarwah reach a height of over 5,000 feet, and are on the same level with Kashmir in climatic conditions. Bhadarwah is a miniature "Happy Valley" with flourishing cultivation and rich forests, presenting a strange contrast to the scrubby forests and scanty agriculture of the adjoining Udhampur District. In point of cultivation and climate, Bhadarwah could hardly be classed with Udhampur, but it would be equally inconvenient to show this small isolated valley as part of any other Division. The whole of this Division is a typical hill country. Cultivated areas are generally small and separated by long ranges of hills, bearing generally a stunted forest growth, which grows thicker and richer as it approaches the higher altitude. The area of this Division far exceeds that of the lower Submontane tracts. Irrigation is supplied by small *kuhls* or channels constructed by villagers. The supply is not assisted by artificial means and hence the percentage of irrigation in this Division comes only to 11·7 as compared with 20·1 in the Submontane Division. This deficiency is, however, made up to some extent by its proximity to the Pir Panjal Range which raises the average rainfall of this Division to the highest limit in the Province, giving a normal rainfall of 55·5 inches against 41·6 inches

in the Submontane Division. Riasi District and Punch *Ilaqa* are particularly well situated in this respect. Rice and wheat crops are grown on a small scale, and maize is the principal food-crop. Cultivation is on the whole precarious and depends mostly on timely rainfall.

III.—The Jhelum Valley.—This Division comprises the whole of the Kashmir Valley, together with the entire district of Muzaffarabad. The agricultural and climatic conditions of the Valley proper of Kashmir are more or less uniform, though the side valleys like Liddar and Sindh and other higher tracts at the foot of the surrounding range of hills, are much colder and less fertile. Cultivation in the valley proper is very close and careful and *sha'i* or Paddi is the principal crop, which seldom fails to give an abundant harvest. Irrigation is usually sufficient, as an ample water supply is generally kept up by the adjoining snow clad mountains. Wheat, maize, barley and some other minor crops are also grown. These depend mostly on rainfall, and suffer in times of drought. Fruit is abundantly grown in gardens as well as in the fields in the Valley proper, and forms the chief article of export to the plains. In the higher ranges of the Kashmir Province, maize, barley, trumba (buck wheat) and some other minor crops are usually cultivated. These crops are liable to damage from excessive cold and strong winds, and the crop is not as certain as in the Valley proper. The District of Muzaffarabad commonly known as Wazarat-i-Pahar, has little in common with the Kashmir Valley, except that some villages of tahsil Uri which adjoin tahsil Baramula of Kashmir, share to some extent the agricultural conditions of Kashmir. The rest of this District is more fit to be grouped with the Division of the Outer Hills than with Kashmir. Excluding the upper portion of tahsil Karnah which suffers from the disadvantages of a high altitude and grows inferior and uncertain crops, the agricultural and economic conditions of this district are about the same as in the Outer Hills. Most of the inhabitants of tahsils Muzaffarabad and Uri belong to the same tribes and castes as those living in the Outer Hills to the south of Pir Panjal, while the population of Karnah tahsil is a mixture of Pathan, Kashmiri and Pahari elements. Agriculture in the Muzaffarabad District is much inferior as compared with Kashmir. Rice of inferior kind is grown to some extent and maize forms the principal crop. Irrigation is generally insufficient, but as in the Outer Hills the rainfall is generally abundant and much above the average of Kashmir.

IV.—The Tibetan and Semi-Tibetan Tracts.—This is briefly called the Indus Valley Division, as most of the inhabited tracts are situated on the river Indus or its tributaries. The Valleys are enclosed by the central range of the Himalayas on the south and the Kara Korum mountain on the North. The most outstanding features of this Division are its huge and vast mountain ranges and a very high altitude. The rainfall is insignificant, giving an average of 5·2 inches only. This is due to the monsoon currents from the plains being intercepted and exhausted by the Mid-Himalaya Range. The Ladakh District consisting of Ladakh, Skardu and Kargil tahsils, occupies the largest area in the State and accounts for more than half the area of the entire State. Most of these high and barren tracts form part of the Ladakh tahsil which is the most thinly populated tract in the whole State. Giram is the principal and in most villages, the only crop, which is grown even in villages having an altitude of about 14,000 feet. The population of Ladakh tahsil belongs mainly to the Tibetan race and religion, while the Kargil and Skardu tahsils are inhabited mostly by Shia Musalmans belonging to a Semi-Tibetan Race, commonly called Balti. The cultivation in Kargil and Skardu tahsils is particularly hampered by the small extent of cultivated area. The holdings are generally very small, and small terraced fields are reclaimed at the foot of overhanging cliffs with much difficulty and labour. The Baltis are further handicapped by a steady increase in population, as a result of the prevailing custom of polygamy among the Shias. On the other hand, the custom of polyandry common among the Buddhists in Ladakh keeps the holdings intact as the joint family and common-wife system of the Buddhists prevents the holdings from being frittered away by partition. The Gilgit District is a small tract consisting only of the Gilgit tahsil, inhabited

generally by Musalmans of Dard Race and situated at a comparatively lower level. Gilgit enjoys a better climate than Ladakh. Wheat is the principal crop, and fruit is also grown, parts of Gilgit being specially noted for their fine vineyards.

The Political *Ilaqas* are situated at a higher level and the crops grown are usually of an inferior quality.

(*II*).—*Area, Population and Density.*

Reference to Statistics.

4. The statistics of area and population of each District are shown in Imperial Table I. Provincial Table I printed at the end of the Table Volume of the Report, gives the area and population of each tahsil and the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar. Of the six Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter, No. I show Density of population co-related with water supply and cultivated area, etc., No. II classifies the population according to Density, and variation in relation to Density since 1891 is exhibited in Subsidiary Table III. Variation in Natural population is shown in Table No. IV. In the Imperial and Provincial Tables the statistics are arranged by Administrative Divisions, while in the Subsidiary Tables in this Volume they are usually grouped by Natural Divisions.

Area.

5. The total area of the State as ascertained at the present Census, is 84,258 square miles, as against 84,432 of the last Census. The small decrease is not due to any territorial transfer, but is probably the result of a more correct calculation of the area by the Survey Department of the Government of India, who have supplied and verified the correctness of the present figures. The area figures were obtained by the Census Superintendent in 1911 from the Settlement Department of the State. But as the Settlement Operations deal mainly with the internal adjustment of the tracts under Settlement, they do not affect the total area of the State, and the final figures supplied by the Survey Department of India may be accepted as correct.

Comparison with other States and Countries.

6. Paragraph 22 of the last Report compares the area of the Kashmir State with other important Indian States as well as some European countries. It seems unnecessary now to repeat that comparison, but it may briefly be mentioned that in point of area, Kashmir stands at the top of all the Indian States. It is larger than Hyderabad and about as large as the 4 Indian States of Mysore, Bikaner, Gawaliar, and Baroda put together. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$th of the size of United Provinces and more than 4/5th of the adjoining British Province of the Punjab. Compared to Foreign countries it is almost equal in extent to Corea, seven times the size of Egypt and very nearly approaches the aggregate area of England, Wales and Scotland.

The following diagram will give an idea of the Area of Kashmir State, as compared with some other Indian States, British Provinces and Foreign Countries.

INDIAN STATES.

Kashmir
Hyderabad
Mysore
Gawaliar
Travancore
Bikaner
Bhopal
Indore
Baroda
Jaipur

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Punjab
United Provinces
Madras
Bombay

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Japan
Egypt
England & Wales
Greece
Nepal
Ceylon
Afghanistan

5000
10000
15000
20000
25000
30000
35000
40000
45000
50000
55000
60000
65000
70000
75000
80000
85000
90000
95000
100000
105000
110000
115000
120000
125000
130000
135000
140000
145000
150000
155000
160000

Borrower's No.

Comparison among Internal Divisions.

7. As regards the comparative size of the Internal Divisions, a reference to Provincial Table I will show, that about $\frac{3}{4}$th of the entire area of the State is taken up by the Frontier Districts, which occupy 63,560 square miles out of the total area of 84,258 square miles. As already mentioned in paragraph 3, this large area is mostly taken up by the high and dry mountain ranges. Of this, Ladakh District alone accounts for 45,762 square miles. Of the three tahsils of this District, Ladakh tahsil is the largest in size (29,793 square miles) and is in fact larger than the Kashmir and Jammu Provinces taken together. Most of the area occupied by this tahsil is uninhabited, and hence the density figures of the whole State are vitiated by the vast uninhabited and mountainous tracts of this Frontier. The Gilgit District has only a small area of 3,118 square miles. It has only one small tahsil and enjoys the dignity of Wazarat (District) Head-quarters merely in virtue of its strategic position. The Political *Ilaqas* on the Gilgit Frontier also cover a large area of 14,680 square miles. Jammu and Kashmir Provinces occupy an area of 12,165 and 8,533 square miles respectively. Even in these two Provinces the Pir Panjal and other hill ranges take up a large area and reduce the average density of the State.

Population.

8. The total population of the State comes to 3,320,518, as against 3,158,126 of the last Census, giving an increase of 162,392 persons or 5·1 per cent. The population as returned by the Census returns represents the defacto population enumerated on the Census night. In case of the non-synchronous area also the same defacto population was reported. As mentioned in the Administrative Report, Census in such tracts was taken either during the day instead of the night of 18th March or within a maximum of two to five days prior to the Census night, with a view to give greater time limit to the reports coming from certain less accessible and remote tracts. These special arrangements affected a population of 215,244. No big fairs or large gatherings, etc., causing large movements of population, took place at the time, and the figures returned at the Census may be safely accepted to represent the normal population of the State.

Territorial Distribution of the Population.

9. The Jammu Province accounts for 1,640,259 or about one-half of the entire population of the State. Kashmir Province comes next with 1,407,086 while the Frontier Districts have only a population of 273,173 for the large area of 63,560 square miles. Of the internal Districts, Kashmir South or Wazarat Anantnag heads the list with a population of 688,487. This includes Srinagar City with a population of 141,735 as also Anantnag, Bijbihara and other minor towns. But even excluding the Urban Population this District is far ahead of others in respect of Rural Population. Kashmir North, commonly known as Baramula District comes next with a total population of 502,490. Muzaffarabad or Pahar District is the poorest District in Kashmir Province, having a small population of 216,109 persons only. In the Jammu Province, Wazarat-i-Khas or Jammu District leads with 334,834 persons which includes the population of Jammu City (31,506). In respect of the Rural Population, Mirpur stands first ... the Province with 307,243 souls. Udhampur and Riasi Districts have each ...ut $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the population of Mirpur, and Kathua comes last with 154,269 ...ons. Gilgit comes last in the State with a very small population of 28, 706. Punch ... gives a total of 351,781 including 7,026 for the town of Punch. Bhadarwah ...gives a total of 61,417 persons for all villages in Jammu and Kashmir Pro... comprised in the Jagir of General Raja Sir Hari Singh Sahib Bahadur.

... Compared to other States, the population of Kashmir State comes to about $\frac{1}{4}$th of that of Hyderabad (12,471,770) and is a little above that of Gawaliar (3,186,075). It is about half as much as that of Baroda (2,126,522) and more than double that of Patiala (1,499,739). ... Though occupying an extensive area, this billy State cannot stand comparison with the thickly populated major Provinces of British India and its population can only be compared to some ...f the Divisions in British India. It is slightly below that

of the adjoining Rawalpindi Division (3,460,710) and about $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the Lahore Division (4,997,441). Compared to major Provinces the population of the State is a little less than $\frac{1}{14}$th of Bengal, a little more than $\frac{1}{6}$th of Bombay, $\frac{2}{11}$th of Punjab, and a little over $\frac{1}{14}$th of United Provinces.

Density.

11. The appended maps of Kashmir State show variations of density in population by tahsils and by Natural Divisions.

The mean density per square mile for the whole State is 39 compared to 37 in the last Census. This average density is very greatly lowered by the large uninhabited tracts and mountain ranges of the Frontier Districts and it gives entirely a mistaken idea of the actual density of the more populous Provinces of Jammu and Kashmir which taken together give a mean density of 147, which compares well enough with the mean density of the Indian Empire. My predecessor in the last Census managed to bring up the density figures to 200 by eliminating the forest areas, but I do not think this a fair basis for comparison as the forest areas are apparently included in the calculations of the mean density of the Indian Provinces. The statement given in the margin compares the average density of the Kashmir State with some other States, countries and Provinces. It will be observed that the mean, density of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces nearly approaches the figures for Hyderabad and Jaipur States and is above Gawaliar (121). Compared to British Provinces, it is slightly above Bombay and fairly exceeds Central India Agency, while it is about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the average density of United Provinces and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the average of Madras. Further details of density of the internal Divisions, Districts, etc., will be considered later. I would, however, make a few general observations regarding the forces governing density in the State. The conditions in Kashmir strongly support the view held by several Superintendents of Census that "tracts which can support most people are those where rice is grown." Density is comparatively high in most of the Kashmir tahsils, where rice is the principal crop and where the soil and water supply generally ensure an abundant crop of Shali. It is comparatively low in the two tahsils of Uttar Machhipura and Anantnag which include large hilly tracts, which are beyond the range of cultivation and even of human habitation.

Serial No.	States, Provinces or Countries.	Mean density per square mile.
1	Hyderabad ..	151
2	Mysore ...	203
3	Gawaliar ...	121
4	Bikaner ..	28
5	Jaipur ..	150
6	Baroda ..	265
7	Punjab ..	183
8	United Provinces ..	414
9	Madras ..	297
10	Bombay ..	143
11	Central India Agency	176
12	Kashmir including Frontier Districts.	39
13	Kashmir excluding Frontier Districts.	147

In the Jammu Province, tahsil Ranbir Singhpura which is the best irrigated tract in the Province, repeats the experience of the Punjab Colonies and gives the highest density of 492 per square mile. This is also ascribable to another Census maxim that "the most thickly populated tracts are level plains, where practically every inch of the land is fit for tillage." The level nature of the land and comparative absence of intervening hills accounts for the comparatively high density of the lower tahsils of the Submontane tracts. The lower figures of the Outer Hills Division, which enjoys much better rainfall will further indicate that compared to the advantage associated with level cultivable areas, rainfall ta es only a secondary place in the growth of population.

The cultivating classes are mostly petty peasant proprietors or permanent occupancy tenants called *Assamis*, and *Zamindari* holdings are few and far between. Differences of land tenure have, therefore, no practical bearing on population in the State. It may, however, be remarked that the heavy pressure on the cultivated area which will be discussed later, is due to some extent to the very small size of holdings in most parts of the State.

Variations during the last decade.

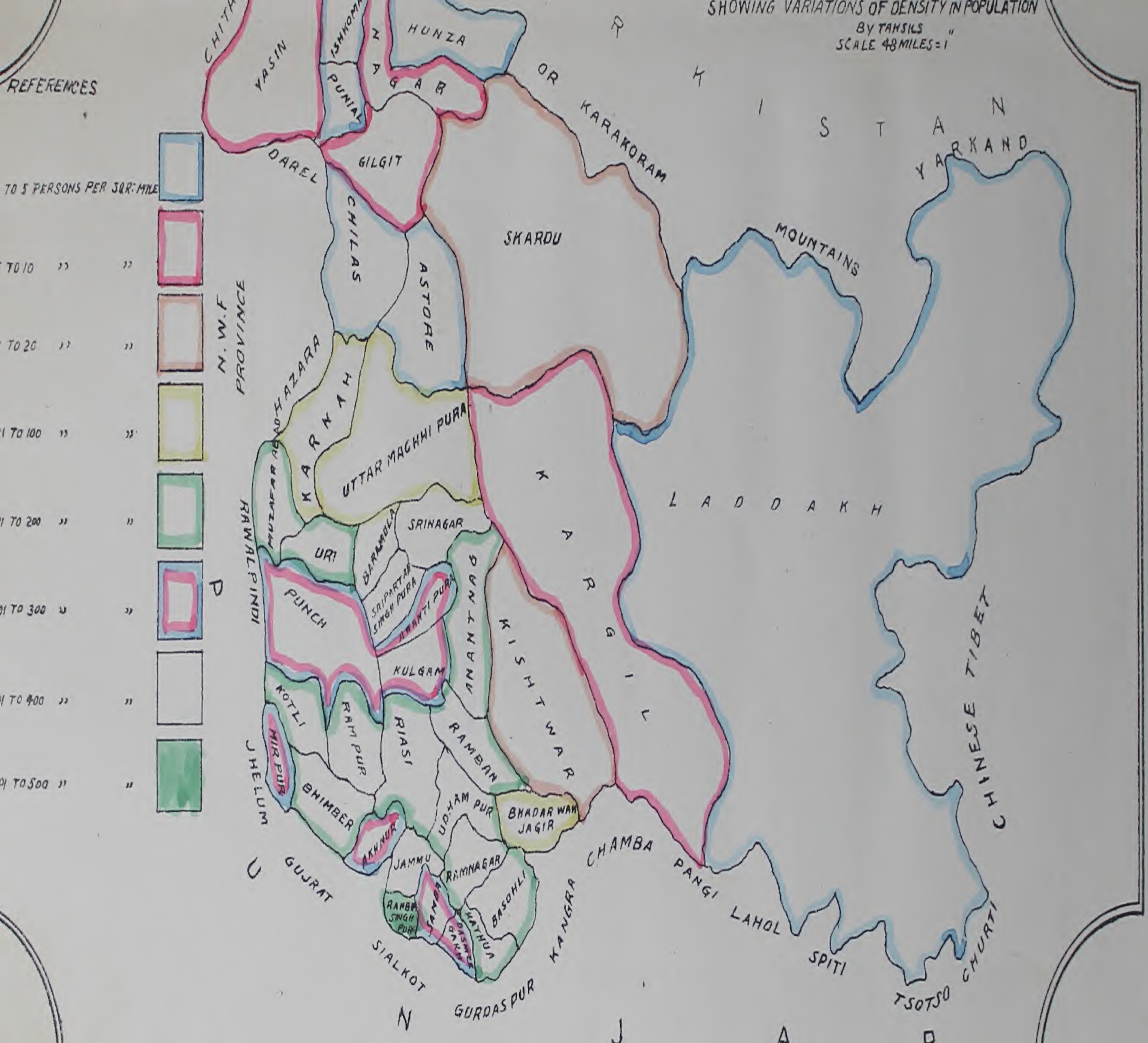
12. The history of Census Operations in the State dates back from 1873 A. D., two years after the first Census of India was taken, but nothing is known as to the method of enumeration, as there are no records of that Census, except the figures of population in 1873 which are shown in Imperial Table II of the single Volume Report of 1891. About the Census of 1873 my predecessor observes as follows :—

"The results of that enumeration are known to have been very unsatisfactory, as the same report in its opening paragraph, alludes to them as being "far from reliable". Although, therefore, the present is the fifth decennial Census of India, the Kashmir State cannot be said to have had a regular enumeration of its population till the year 1891. In that year it came for the first time within the scope of the general Census of India and its operations were brought into conformity with the procedure obtaining in British India. It follows that the reliable data available for purposes of comparison cover a period of only two decades." The figures of population for the year 1873 as given in the statement under paragraph 87 of the Report are evidently incorrect and may be discarded as entirely worthless. Even for the two decades 1891—1901 and 1901—1911 the data at the disposal of my predecessor was very meagre as numerous changes had taken place in the Administrative Divisions, districts and tahsils (*vide* paragraphs 87 and 88 of the last Report). In the absence of details of population by villages and other smaller units, no attempt was made by my predecessor to give a comprehensive account of the growth of population and to examine the different factors affecting such growth in each Census Division.

Another serious drawback was the unreliable nature of the vital statistics which my predecessor rightly condemns as a "dubious record." The existing rules for registration of vital statistics are given in paragraph 90 of the last Report. A glance at these rules will show that the preparation of these records is left in the rural areas to the village Chowkidar, who cannot find time to punctually attend to this duty as his attendance is frequently required by all touring officers and especially by those of the Police and Revenue Departments. At the same time, the Chowkidar gives but scant attention to this part of his multifarious duties. To make matters worse his Births and Deaths Registers are seldom checked by any responsible officers on the spot. In the cities of Srinagar and Jammu the head of the family or the nurse in attendance, etc., do not seem to be very responsible agencies, and I do not think that the reporting of Births and Deaths is done any better in the cities than in the villages. A glance at the statement in paragraph 90 of the last Report will show that the figures for Births and Deaths for Srinagar and Jammu Cities and Kashmir and Jammu Provinces are evidently incorrect, as there can be no justification for deaths so largely exceeding births in almost all cases and in case of Srinagar and Jammu Cities the number of deaths being more than double the number of births. Hence the inference is clear that births were not properly reported, and the vital statistics were of little value.

As stated above, my predecessor was unable, owing to lack of necessary material, to give a detailed account of the growth of population and to review the various conditions affecting such growth in each Census Division during the two decades. He, therefore, contented himself with making observations of a general kind regarding the conditions prevailing in different tracts of the State during the decade (1901—1911). These are briefly recapitulated below :—

The condition of the crop during the decade was on the whole normal everywhere. There were some bad harvests in the lower tahsils of the Jammu Province, but these local troubles did not materially affect the general position. The condition of crops in Kashmir was generally good throughout the decade. Failure of crops is a rare occurrence in Kashmir, and irrigation is generally sufficient owing to an abundant water supply being kept up by the snow covered hills surrounding the Valley. The only exception was the year 1903 when paddy crop of the lower areas of the Valley was destroyed by the great flood. Steady increase in irrigation was reported in Kashmir and Frontier Districts. The Partap Canal


SHOWING VARIATIONS OF DENSITY IN POPULATION
BY TAHSILS
SCALE 48 MILES = 1"
REFERENCES
TO 5 PERSONS PER SQR: MILE
TO 10 " "
TO 20 " "
TO 100 " "
TO 200 " "
TO 300 " "
TO 400 " "
TO 500 " "
CHITRAL
YASIN
ISHKOMAN
NAGAR
HUNZA
PUNIAL
GILGIT
DAREL
CHILAS
ASTORE
SKARDU
OR KARAKORAM
MOUNTAINS
YARKAND
N.W.F PROVINCE
HAZARA
KARNAH
UTTAR MACHHI PURA
MUZAFAR ABAD
RAWALPINDI
URI
BARAMULA
SRINAGAR
SRIPARTAB SINGH PURA
ANANTI PURA
PUNCH
KULGAM
ANANTNAG
KISHTWAR
KARGIL
LADDAKH
CHINESE TIBET
KOTLI
RAM PUR
RIASI
RAMBAN
MIR PUR
JHELUM
BHIMBER
AKHNUR
UDHAM PUR
BHADAR WAH JAGIR
JAMMU
RAMNAGAR
BASOHLI
RANBIR SINGH PURA
SAMBA
KATHUA
DASMER GARH
GUJRAT
SIALKOT
GURDASPUR
KANGRA
CHAMBA
PANGI
LAHOL
SPITI
TSOTSO
CHURTI

Title
Author
Accession No.
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THE MAP OF [illegible]

SHOWING VARIATIONS OF DENSITY IN POPULATION

BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

SCALE 48 MILES = 1"

THE INDUS VALLEY

4 persons per square mile

THE JHELUM VALLEY

165 persons per square mile

THE OUTER HILLS

104 persons per square mile

THE SUBMOUNTANE & SEMIMOUNTANOUS TRACT

248 persons per square mile

REFERENCES

NAMES	MARKS
SUBMOUNTANE AND SEMIMOUNTANOUS TRACT	
THE OUTER HILLS	
THE JHELUM VALLEY	
THE INDUS VALLEY	

Title
Author
Accession No.
Call No.

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and Ranbir Canal were opened in the Jammu Province, but these were not yet fully developed to influence the population. There was marked increase in cultivation in the Kashmir Valley and Gilgit Wazarat. It was moderate elsewhere. The Jhelum Valley Road had considerably improved the traffic and attracted many outside traders to start business in the different praos on the road. Regarding public health 23,840 deaths were reported from Plague in the course of 7 years and 729 from Cholera in the Province of Jammu. In Kashmir there were three epidemics of Cholera which carried away 17,118 persons. Plague broke out in Kashmir only once in November 1903. It was a severe visitation of the pneumonic type and carried away 1,455 persons in a month's time. The reporting of Cholera cases cannot be considered reliable as the epidemic spread very quickly in the Mufassil, where the people have generally a tendency to conceal such cases with a view to avoid any stringent measures being taken by the State. The Plague cases were, however, very carefully watched and prompt and drastic action was taken to combat the epidemic, which fortunately disappeared entirely after working the usual havoc for about a month. Since then the Valley has always been free from Plague. Typhus, Measles and Small-pox prevailed to some extent in the Frontier District. The Malaria visited the lower tracts in Jammu Province, but no definite figures were reported to show the effect of these visitations on the population. It may, however, be generally remarked that the "state of public health during the decade was unfavourable to the growth of the population."

The general conditions of the State during the decade were summarized by the Settlement Commissioner Mr. W. S. Talbot, I.C.S., who had visited every part of the State during his extensive tours and was thoroughly conversant with the general conditions then prevailing in the State. His conclusions were, therefore, accepted with due deference by the Census Superintendent.

Variations since 1891 are shown in Imperial Table II, and the marginal statement in paragraph 87 of the last Report gives figures of population and percentages of increase for the 3 decades from 1873 to 1911. As already discussed, the figures for 1873 deserve no serious consideration. The discussion of variations during the next decade was also perfunctory, as there was very little material before my predecessor for a detailed examination of the changes in population from 1891 to 1901. The summary of his conclusions is given below in his own words :—

"In the absence of previous figures of any reliability, the Report of 1891 did not touch upon this subject, and even in the report of the last Census the question of variation was dismissed with the mention merely of an all round increase of 14·21. It may, however, be pointed out that the percentage was incorrect. As has been noticed in paragraph 87 above, the true increase, after making the necessary adjustments in the figures on account of the addition of new areas and other territorial changes in the Administrative units, was only 12·0 per cent. and 8·6 of the present Census gives a mean of 10·3 for each of the decades covered by the regular Censuses that the State has had. This is very nearly the rate of true increase worked out for the whole of India at the last Census, for the decade 1881-1891. The figures indicate a normal rate of expansion of the population of the State taken as a whole."

As regards the variations shown by the statement in paragrahh 87 of the last Report for the decade 1901 to 1911 for the main divisions, the figures show a normal state of affairs. A percentage of increase of 5·3 and 11·9 for Jammu and Kashmir Provinces respectively, would seem reasonable considering the large number of deaths caused by Cholera and Plague in Kashmir and frequent visitations of Plague in the Jammu Province. The Muzaffarabad District which is admittedly behind Kashmir in general prosperity and birth rate, comes off much better with an increase of 14·2 per cent. which is due to the fact that the ravages of Plague and Cholera were confined to the Kashmir Valley and did not affect the population of this

District. Gilgit District seems also to have been free from these epidemics, but owing to transfer of certain Political *Ilaqas*, comparative figures for the District were not worked out, though the population of the Political *Ilaqas* showed a large increase of 34·8 per cent. which was ascribed to the sense of security engendered by the efficient administration of these *Ilaqas* and large immigration from the adjoining independent territories. The Ladakh District showed a fair increase of 9·5 per cent. but the tahsil figures given in the statement in paragraph 99 are rather perplexing, and in spite of all the arguments urged by my predecessor in support of the figures, I find it hard to believe that Kargil tahsil should have a decrease of 3·5 per cent. against an increase of 19·7 in tahsil Skardu. The decrease in Kargil cannot be explained away by prevalence of polyandry as in spite of the Zanskar population being Buddhists, Balti Mohammadans preponderate in the Kargil tahsil, and other general conditions are more or less similar in both the tahsils. The Wazir of Ladakh spoke of a large increase in the population of Kargil. Again in the recent Census both these tahsils show a small decrease, but compared to Skardu, the percentage of decrease is smaller in Kargil. In these circumstances it is difficult to accept such a marked divergence in these two tahsils unless the decrease in Kargil were explained by some severe epidemic or other serious catastrophe of which there is no mention in the Report.

The Wazir of Ladakh mentioned in his report that his frequent enquiries throughout the District invariably showed that the people had no knowledge of the last Census. In these circumstances I am inclined to think that either the population of the transferred tracts was not correctly readjusted, or more probably the Census of 1901 suffered in this District from lack of proper supervision, which is always difficult to arrange in Ladakh, where few responsible officers are available to check the work on the spot. The total increase in the whole State during the last decade amounted to 8·6 per cent, which in spite of the adverse circumstances mentioned above, compares well with the average increase of the whole of India (7·1).

(III) General conditions of the decade—

Conditions of the Decade.

13. Before entering on a detailed examination of variations in population during the present decade, it seems desirable to briefly mention the general conditions affecting growth of population in the State. These are classified under the following heads :—

I. Condition of crops.
II. Extension of irrigation.
III. State of public health.
IV. Development of agriculture.
V. Improvement of communications.
VI. Development of trade and industries.
VII. Rise in wages and price of food grains.

I. Condition of Crops.

There is a great diversity of physical and climatic conditions in different parts of the State, and agricultural conditions vary in each Natural Division ; for instance, there are tracts in the Submontane and Outer Hill Divisions where crops depend almost entirely on rainfall ; while irrigation is cent. per cent. in the Frontier Districts. The average normal rainfall of the State in the last two decades is compared by Districts in the annexed statement. The condition of crops in the State during the decade under review, was about average on the whole, except that the year 1920 was exceptionally dry in the majority of Districts, and caused serious distress in some tahsils of the Jammu Province.

Name of District.	*Normal rainfall.*	
	1901–1910	1911–192
Jammu District ..	42·34	41·37
Kathua ,, ..	49·40	52·01
Udhampur ,, ..	54·41	51·82
Riasi ,, ..	61·63	62·89
Mirpur ,, ..	38·06	38·23
Punch *Ilaqa* ..	59·62	63·03
Kashmir North ..	36·41	35·01
,, South ..	32·55	31·05
Muzaffarabad District.	49·90	49·98
Ladakh ,, ..	6·79	6·22
Gilgit ,, ..	5·36	4·15

Protective measures had to be taken by the State on an extensive scale for the relief of distress in the Districts of Mirpur, Udhampur and Kathua. The greatest suffering was occasioned in the tahsils of Kotli, Mirpur and Samba and Punch *Ilaqa* and in a slightly lesser degree in the tahsils of Kishtwar, Ramban and Ramnagar of the Udhampur District Liberal *taccavi* advances were made through the Co-operative Department in the District of Mirpur for purchase of grain and cattle, among whom the mortality was very heavy, owing to dearth of fodder and desertion of the population to neighbouring districts in search of livelihood. State efforts supplemented by private charity succeeded in partially easing the situation, but the adverse effects of this long drawn suffering had an important bearing on the movement of population in the affected tracts The total amount of revenue suspended during the decade excluding the last year for which figures are not yet available, was Rs. 1,96,987 of which Rs. 1,20,760 was suspended in the Jammu Province, the maximum suspended for any single tahsil being Rs. 41,753 in Samba of the Jammu District. The amount of suspensions in the Frontier Districts did not exceed Rs. 5,623 while of Rs. 70,604 suspended in Kashmir, the largest share (Rs. 21,331) was claimed by tahsil Sri Partap Singh Pura in Kashmir North. Remissions of revenue aggregated to Rs. 21,000 with a maximum of Rs. 9,707 in tahsil Sri Partap Singh Pura of Kashmir, and Rs. 9,013 in tahsil Jasmergarh of Jammu Province.

Applications for *tacavi* advances are not much in favour in the State, and the total sum distributed as *tacavi* during 9 years in Jammu and Kashmir, did not, therefore, exceed Rs. 9,270 including Rs. 1,500 advanced by the authorities of Bhadarwah *Jagir*. Rs. 30,280 in cash and 17,895 maunds of grain had, however, to be advanced as *tacavi* in Ladakh, and Rs. 6,576 in Gilgit. The large amount of cash *tacavi* in Ladakh is explained principally by the fact that there is a large and permanent demand for ponies on the Treaty Road, where fifty animals have to be kept at each stage to meet the requirements of Central Asian traders, etc., and *tacavi* loans are often given to replace losses among ponies. Advances in kind were made chiefly for the use of the inhabitants of Kargil tahsil, who have generally to import rice and maize from Kashmir, owing to paucity of local produce, and State help is sometimes needed in the form of loan of grain, which is stocked in Kothis along the Treaty Road.

II. Extension of Irrigation.

The total irrigated area of the State is 742,143 acres which is distributed among the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and the Frontier Districts in the ratio of 10,25 and 6. The irrigation from the State canals is very limited, being not more than 117,120 acres, of which the share of Jammu with its Ranbir and Partap Canals and their net work of distributaries in the Jammu District, the Basantpur and Ujh Canals in Kathua, and the newly constructed distributaries from the Upper Jhelum Canal in the Mirpur District, exceeds 91,010 acres. The percentage of irrigation from private canals in the three Administrative Divisions named above, is 7, 75 and 18 respectively. Irrigation from tanks, wells and other sources is insignificant. Well irrigation is confined to the Districts of Jammu and Mirpur in the Jammu Province. Water supply in the hilly regions of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and the Frontier Districts is derived chiefly from snow-fed hill torrents and is regulated by the cultivators themselves, except for occasional expert advice or the loan of implements by the State Departments, to supplement unskilled effort. The relative position in the last two decenniums in respect of State Canals constructed by the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch is briefly shown in the marginal statement. In Jammu the Ranbir Canal with 6 distributaries was completed in 1912. The Basantpur Canal in Kathua District, of which the con-

		State	Jammu	Kashmir.
Number of canals in	1911	5	3	2
" " "	1920	7	5	2
Total mileage " in	1911	291·23	237·23	54
" " "	1920	351·23	297·23	54
Irrigated area in	1911	73,515	65,278	8,237
" " "	1920	89,167	79,398	9,769

struction was undertaken in 1915, was completed with its 5 distributaries in 1917, and the construction of Ujh Canal started in 1919 is still in progress. Eight distributaries from the Upper Jhelum Canal were laid out in Mirpur in 1916. The total cost to the Department on the construction of main canals and their distributaries and extensions amounted to Rs. 11,70,955. The toal commanded area rose from 98,000 acres in 1911 to 117,000 in 1920. The amount of canal irrigated area shows a wholesome increase of 14,120 acres, and there is a further prospect of increase in irrigation calculated approximately at 20,000 acres on the completion of Ujh Canal in Kathua and the projected extension of distributary No. 9 of Ranbir Canal in Jammu District. No new canal or distributaries were constructed in Kashmir in 1911—1920, but the extent of actual irrigation from the existing sources went up by 1,532 acres. The increase is due to more economical use of the present water supply, which if properly managed, is capable of still further extension. The only project under contemplation is the Zainagir Canal, which is expected to irrigate over 14,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,26,503.

The Revenue Department is still unable to furnish necessary particulars about the number of canals maintained by them and the area irrigated by these canals, but they make an annual contribution of over Rs. 20,000 (Kashmir Rs. 5,000, Jammu Rs. 10,900, Ladakh 1,500, and Gilgit Rs. 2,970) for the upkeep of the canals, which are cleared by combined *Zamindari* labour under the supervision and direction of Revenue Officials or District Engineers and their subordinate staff.

III. State of Public Health.

The number of State Hospitals and Dispensaries has risen from 30 in 1901, and 60 in 1911 to 76 in 1921, of which 4 (Jammu 1, Kashmir 2, and Punch 1) are female Hospitals. In addition to these the C. M. S. Mission Hospital, Srinagar, Mission Hospital for women and children at Islamabad and another Mission Hospital at Leh maintained by the Moravian Mission, have been doing much useful work.

The growing popularity of the Hospitals is indicated by the fact that the number of outdoor patients has increased from 582,462 to 896,881 during the last ten years. The number of major operations performed in the years 1912 and 1920 in Jammu was 5,050 and 10,735 respectively, whereas the total number of operations in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of Kashmir increased from 9,790 in 1911 to 22,309 in 1920. The expenditure of the Medical Department in the outgoing decade was Rs. 9,14,010, higher than that incurred in 1901—1911, the proportion per head of the population being shown in the margin.

UNIT.	EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION. 1911.	1921.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
State ..	0 0 10	0 1 7
Jammu ...	0 0 6	0 1 2
*Kashmir ..	0 0 10	0 1 6
Punch ..	0 0 9	0 1 6
Bhadarwah ..	0 0 7	0 1 5
Gilgit District and Political *Ilaqas.*	0 6 1	0 7 9

*Includes Ladakh Districts.

Except in the two cities, the Sanitary arrangements continued until lately to be under the direct control of the local Medical officers. Executive officers scarcely concerned themselves with rural conservancy and sanitation, but as the Medical officers were unable from the very nature of their duties to spare time for village inspections, it was considered desirable to secure the co-operation of Civil officers. Accordingly the Darbar sanctioned a simple set of rules directing formation of local sanitary committees at the Head-quarters of each tahsil, consisting of 3 non-official members selected by the District officer, the local tahsildar and the Medical officer, the last named acting as Secretary. These committees now control conservancy, protection of water supply from contamination and other sanitary matters.

The total expenditure on sanitation in 1920 was Rs. 1,32,768 against Rs. 1,12,930 in 1911. Out of this a sum of Rs. 73,598 was appropriated by the two Municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar. The total expenditure incurred by these Municipalities in 1920, amounts to Rs. 60,108 and Rs. 1,97,016 respectively, *i. e.*, Re. 1-14-6 and Re. 1-8-3 per head of the population.

The total mortality from infectious diseases is exhibited in the margin.

Disease.	Total Mortality.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Punch	Bhadarwah.
1. Plague ..	9,311	1	9,134	141	35
2. Cholera ..	18,064	17,358	321	196	189
3. Influenza ..	44,514	15'000	8,507	19,375	1,632
4. Small-pox ..	16,405	11,300	4,178	821	106
GRAND TOTAL..	88,294	43,659	22,140	20,533	1,962

The figures have been reported by the Medical Department, but it is impossible to claim accuracy for them in view of the unsatisfactory registration of vital statistics in the State. I should have liked to discuss the extent of mortality from a few other common diseases such as fever, which by itself accounts for a multitude of undefined deaths, but the attempt would be futile because of the inability of the Chief Medical Officer, Jammu, to classify the mortality of his Province by diseases and the unreliable nature of the reports from Kashmir and Jagirs.

Kashmir was free from Plague, but there were as many as 9 visitations of the epidemic in Jammu, and of these 4 visitations were of a particularly severe type varying in duration from 2 to 7 months, and with a maximum death roll of 2,722 in 1918. Punch records 141 deaths in 1914, 1915 and 1917, and Bhadarwah only 35 deaths in 1919.

Of the total mortality of 18,064 from Cholera, Kashmir Province, which still maintains its reputation as the hotbed of this disease, was alone responsible for 17,358 deaths in 5 years, the duration varying from 6 weeks to 8 months. It appeared in a most widespread and virulent form in 1919, and carried away 11,516 lives. Of the total number of seizures which amounted to 27,310 in the Province and 2,569 in the Srinagar Municipality, 58 per cent. and 69 per cent. respectively, proved fatal. The comparatively greater incidence of deaths in the Municipality is apparently due to more insanitary conditions engendered by congestion of population, in spite of improved sanitary arrangements.

Small-pox which was present almost throughout the decade, was responsible for 16,405 deaths. 1912, 1913 and 1919 were the worst years for Jammu, with an aggregate mortality of 3,364, whereas out of 11,300 deaths in Kashmir, no less than 8,457 deaths occurred in the years 1915, 1916, 1919 and 1920. That this epidemic is essentially a diseae of early age receives confirmation from the fact that out of 1,093 deaths in 1s15, 1916 and 1918 in the Srinagar City, 229 deaths were registered among9children under 5 years of age, children in the next age group 5-10, contributing 107 deaths.

The heaviest toll of human lives was, however, exacted by the fell epidemic of Influenza, which wrought havoc among the population regardless of climate, locality, profession, sex or age. The losses reported by the Chief Medical Officers give a total of 44,514, but some of the reported figures are not qute reliable. The pest started from the city of Jammu, where there were, properly speaking, two attacks. The first which occurred in August 1918, was in a mild form and did not result in much loss of life. The severe and fatal form of the epidemic commenced from the middle of October and the first death in the Jammu city was recorded on 17th October. The transmission of infection by human agency from the city to the villages was only a matter of days, and the disease soon penetrated into the remotest tracts, and even the most isolated and outlying hamlets were unable, to escape the infection. It was a hard task to ascertain the exact number of deaths from Influenza in the city or to discriminate between deaths from War-fever—as Influenza was popularly called—and malarial fever which was prevailing simultaneously but yielded to treatment with quinine. The total number of deaths attributed to Influenza in the city with a population of over 31,000, in about two months' time was 519, against a total death roll of 686. The number of deaths during the corresponding period in 1917 was 164. The highest daily rate of 38 was recorded within a fortnight of the outbreak.

The total mortality from Influenza in the Jammu Province (excluding the city) during the period of four months is reported to be 7,988, but these figures are undoubtedly unreliable, considering that the number of deaths in Kashmir where the epidemic was believed to be less virulent and fatal, amounted according to a rough calculation made by the Chief Medical Officer, to 15,000. This assumption receives further support from the fact that the total mortality from all causes in the Province (including the city) in 1918 stood at 49,800 against 25,817 and 21,844 respectively in the two years immediately preceding and succeeding the year of Influenza. It is, therefore, obvious that the unprecedentedy heavy mortality of that year is attributable in a very large measure to the ravages of Influenza, and the Police report of only 7,988 deaths is a very considerable under-estimate of the actual mortality.

In Kashmir the epidemic first appeared in a mild form in August, but this visit only proved to be the forerunner of the disastrous visitation later on in October. Rapidly travelling as far as Kargil and Ladakh it was raging with full force in the Ladakh District by the end of November. Fortunately the mortality in Kashmir does not seem to have been very heavy. The total number of deaths according to the Chief Medical Officer's estimate comes to 15,000 against 7,007 reported by the Police. The unreliable nature of the Police reports has already been discussed, and as an illustration of the value of these reports it may be mentioned that in Srinagar Municipality only 76 deaths from Influenza were registered by Police against the President's estimate of at least 1,000.

The Frontier Districts also suffered serious losses from Influenza, but no statistics are available showing the exact number of deaths from the epidemic.

IV Development of Agriculture.

According to the latest enumeration of cattle, the State possesses 1,683,384 oxen and 419,771 buffaloes, making a total of 2,103,155 heads of bovines. This gives an average of more than 64 heads of cattle to every 100 persons of population, which agrees closely with the prevailing average in British India.—(*Times Trade Supplement*). The largest number of bovines is to be found in the Outer Hills of the Jammu Province, with an average of 91 for every 100 persons. The average number of plough cattle in the State works out at 1 to every 4 persons. There are 2,253,534 sheep and goats, which gives an average of 2 to every three persons for the whole State. The number of sheep and goats comes to 169 per hundred persons in the pastoral Frontier Districts. Of beasts of burden other than oxen, there are less than 3 for every 100 persons. The average number of live-stock of all kinds for 100 persons works out at 136, against 65 in British India.—(*India in* 1919).

The total number of ploughs (362,710) shows that a little more than 1 plough is shared by every 10 persons of the population, but the true average which must be considerably higher, can be obtained after deducting the non-agricultural population. The average cultivable area per plough (8·8 acres) varies from 6·4 in the Frontier Districts and 7.9 in the Outer Hills of the Jammu Province, to 8·6 in Kashmir "The area which a man with a pair of bullocks can actually cultivate varies with circumstances. A pair of bullocks is required for 2 or 3 acres of irrigated garden cultivation, 5 or 6 acres of rice, for 6 to 10 acres of partly irrigated and partly dry alluvial land in Northern India, and for 25 to 40 acres in the dry uplands of the Carnatic or the black soil plains of the Deccan—"(*Imperial Gazetteer of India Chapter I, page* 8). Judged by this standard the number of plough cattle and ploughs would seem to be barely sufficient for the varying requirements of cultivation in this State from the garden cultivation and rice fields of the Valley to the stony and rugged soil of the Outer Hills.

The decade records no mentionable improvement in the primitive methods of cultivation owing to the absence of education and the general apathy of the peasantry to avail themselves of the changing modes of husbandry and farming. The Sri Partap Model Farm at Srinagar has made some effort by instruction and demonstration to induce them to introduce improved varieties of implements and seed where practicable, but it will be some time before they will be prepared to shake off their old habits and adapt themselves to new conditions.

The progress in Horticulture in Kashmir has, however, been very rapid and the State gardens are at present a very remunerative source of income. The value of apples alone exported from Kashmir has risen from Rs. 2,23,037 in 1907 to Rs. 6,85,583 in 1916.

An important feature of the decade was the establishment of Co-operative Department in 1916. Till 1919 there were only 2 Central Banks at Jammu and Srinagar, with a total membership of 570, but 5District Banks were opened in1920 at Udhampur, Kathua, Bhimber, Baramula and Hindawara, in order to provide increased facilities for financing rural societies. Attempts were also being made to start two more similar banks at Riasi and Anantnag. Besides the District Banks, there are 680 (Jammu 320, Kashmir 360) agricultural banks and 50 (Jammu 14, Kashmir 36) non-agricultural banks.

The number of village societies is 12,865 (Jammu 5,360, Kashmir 7,480, Punch 25) with a total membership of 13,341. 14 Sawyers' Societies with a Sawyers' Union were lately started in Kashmir.

In Jammu City there are societies of artisans, bcotsellers and shoemakers, besides 2 soc eties for the benefit of Christian converts from depressed classes. Another variety in the Jammu Province is a weavers' society at Kathua and a tanners' sbciety at Sri Ranbir Singhpura.

V. Improvement of Communications.

The total mileage of roads in the State in 1920 was 7,027, which shows a fair rate of progress, though the country is still inadequately provided with communications. The need for good village roads was not fully recognized in the earlier period, and as their provision seems to have been seriously undertaken during the last decade only, it is permissible to contemplate the result of the recent activities with some satisfaction. The quick economic development has accentuated the necessity for better facilities for internal transport of produce and goods and the demand is likely to grow in consequence of the introduction of motor traffic on the Jhelum Valley and Banihal roads.

The total number of roads which includes roads and pathways of every variety, from the bridged and metalled provincial roads down to the tortuous and steep hill paths, newly constructed during the last ten years is 171, with an aggregate mileage of 3,912, and a total expenditure of Rs. 37,70,232. Of these 155 were unmetalled roads and village paths with a total length of over 3,688 miles, constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,62,560, the Revenue and Public Works Departments contributing Rs. 1,94,595 and 3,67,965 respectively. The most important item of expenditure, under the head "metalled" roads is a sum of Rs. 29,85,000 expended on the Banihal Cart Road which is now open for wheeled traffic right upto Srinagar.

There was no expansion of Railway lines in the decade, but the total length of Imperial Telegraph and State Telegraph lines increased from 653 and 585 in 1911 to 718 and 765 in 1920, owing to the establishment of some new Telegraph Offices in the State.

The number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices which stood at 106 in 1911, rose to 146 in 1920.

VI. Development of Trade and Industries.

There are no mills or private factories in the State, and leaving aside the city of Srinagar, there are hardly any important industries financed and manned by private companies or individuals.

The results of the industrial Census will be reviewed at some length in the chapter on Occupations, and it will be sufficient for the purposes of the present discussion to mention that domestic industry which is an essential feature of village life, has kept pace with the requirements of an increased population, without developing any organized commercial tendency. The Industrial expansion of Srinagar was, however, a satisfactory feature of the decade, and although comparison with the statistics of the last Census has been rendered difficult by the restricted scope of enquiries on the last occasion (factories with a strength below 20 having been excluded from the schedules), there is little doubt that the city has shown

a remarkable progress in its industrial activity. The most important State Industries are the Silk Factories at Jammu and Srinagar and the operations of timber extraction in the State forests of Kashmir and Muzaffarabad, Udhampur and Bhadarwah ; and although the number of persons employed, as disclosed by the Industrial Census taken on March 30th, 1921, was almost the same as in 1911, the income to the State from these sources was considerably in excess of that year.

This large increase in revenue is doubtless accountable partly by the tremendous rise in prices in the years of War and after. An all round increase in wages added appreciably to the earnings of about 2,500 factory labourers and over 50,000 cocoon rearers, most of whom practise it as a subsidiary occupation. According to the Director of Sericulture Kashmir, while the number of registered cocoon rearers is about 50,000, the total number of persons indirectly engaged on the work as members of cocoon rearing families is well nigh 150,000.

The latest year for which trade returns are yet available is 1919, and the total imports and exports for this year and the preceding 8 years are compared in the marginal table. It is clear from these figures that there was a fairly brisk trade during the decade, which may be accepted as an index of the commercial prosperity of the State. The chief articles of import and export are mentioned in paragraph 96 of the last Report, and it is unnecessary to traverse the same ground again, as the productive and economic capacity of the different parts of the State will be considered hereafter in some detail in the chapter on Occupations.

Years.	Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1911	1,678,627	2,917,472	4,596,099	1,56,47,916	1,24,17,030	2,80,64,946
1912	2,179,211	3,085,721	5,264,932	1,68,93,967	1,21,52,483	2,90,46,450
1913	1,996,753	2,966,308	4,963,061	1,71,23,556	1,11,93,227	2,83,16,783
1914	1,744,886	2,137,439	3,882,325	2,14,76,960	99,75,256	3,14,52,216
1915	1,571,577	1,955,897	3,527,474	1,78,16,852	1,03,67,630	2,81,84,482
1916	1,360,046	2,751,776	4,111,822	2,03,18,783	1,51,89,802	3,55,08,585
1917	1,126,398	2,397,441	3,523,839	2,12,23,586	1,64,47,471	3,76,71,057
1918	1,378,720	2,300,855	3,679,575	2,52,16,988	1,70,52,290	4,22,69,278
1919	1,204,848	2,311,457	3,516,305	2,85,05,100	1,65,99,373	4,51,04,473

VII. Rise in wages and Prices of Food Grains.

Speaking broadly, the decade may be described as one of abnormally high prices. It may broadly be divided into two periods of pre-war and post-war prices. The decade opened with easy prices and the rates of food grains were fairly steady, being only subject to ordinary seasonal fluctuations upto the year 1914, when they showed an unwelcome upward tendency, which continued to increase during the years of war and after. This state of affairs, which was the direct outcome of world-wide economic dislocation was, therefore, only imperceptibly, if at all, affected by the changing local conditions of agricultural prosperity or depression. An acute stage was reached in the last 2 or 3 years, and the rates of food grains were on a level with the famine prices. The non-agricultural classes including the residents of cities and towns, State employes and the middle classes had a hard time of it. The artisan and labouring classes were also hard pressed, but did not suffer to the same extent owing to an all round increase of between 100 and 150 per cent. in their wages. The wages of a day labourer were thrice as high in Sri Partap Singh Pura tahsil of Kashmir North as in 1911, three times in Kathua, Basohli and Muzaffarabad and double in most other places. A mason who formerly earned 0-8-0 a day could not be had for less than Re. 1 or Re. 1-4-0, while carpenters, sawyers, hammermen, miners, stone-cutters, muleteers, camelmen and cart-drivers have universally more than doubled their wages. The food grains of the State are wheat, maize, rice, gram, barley, millet and pulses, and the incidence of rise in each one of these was more or less uniform. Ghee (clarified butter) and Indian oil which form an essential ingredient of the daily food in this country fared nothing better. But for the embargo placed by the Darbar in 1915 on the export of wheat, maize and rice from the State territory and the restriced export of rice from the Kasmir Valley to certain other parts of the State, the position

must have become intolerable for the State territories. In the absence of any periodical returns or reliable statistics of rates and prices for the States, the Provinces and the Districts, I can only work out Provincial averages from the loose mass of figures supplied to me by District officers, at my special request. It is, however, quite clear that there is scarcely any tahsil in which there was not an increase of cent. per cent. in the price of the principal food stuffs during the war years, while an increase of 150 to 200 per cent. was not uncommon at certain places in the post-war years. An attempt has been made in the marginal table to indicate the pitch of prices in seers per rupee at the commencement and close of the decade under review, but it may be mentioned that the figures are based on the harvest reports of Tahsildars, which as a rule give much lower rates than those actually prevailing in cities and towns.

Grain or food-stuff.	Jammu.		Kashmir.		Frontier	
	1920.	1911.	1920.	1911.	1920.	1911.
Wheat ..	5-8	15-12	4-6	14-0	5-10	9
Gram ..	6-0	13-4	..	..	..	..
Barley ..	11-2	24-14	10-8	22-12	7-8	11-2
Rice ..	4-10	11-14	6-12	18-8	3-14	6-12
Maize ..	8-12	21-7	14-8	32-0	4-0	8-0
Pulses ..	3-12	9-6	4-10	11-7	3-10	5-10

The rise of prices in Kashmir has brought about the system of State control of Shali which has absorbed the attention of the State authorities for the last four years and a half.

(IV.)—Movement of Population.

Movement of Population.

14. As mentioned in paragraph 8, the present Census gives for the whole State an increase of 162,392 persons or a percentage of 5·1 as compared with the last Census. This percentage can be considered very satisfactory, in view of the average increase of 1·2 per cent. for the whole of India. The average density per square mile is 39 as against 37 in the last Census. The percentage of increase in population is of course much below the normal, the rate in the previous Census being 8·69 per cent. The main factor contributing to this result is the prevalence of Influenza epidemic in 1918, which carried away at least 44 514 souls according to the most cautious estimates drawn up by the Chief Medical Officers. It is a pity that authentic figures of deaths from Influenza are not obtainable, as the reporting agency could not distinguish Influenza from common fever, and as the column for recording the cause of death in the Death register, is not usually filled in. At the same time, the reporting agency both in cities and the mufassil was thoroughly paralysed by the sudden and widespread nature of the epidemic, and could not be expected to properly discharge their duties. In these circumstances the Chief Medical Officers had to base their estimates of mortality from Influenza on their general enquiries, assisted by a comparison of the total mortality during the year with the average death rate. Unfortunately the vital statistics of the present decade are as worthless and unreliable as those of the previous decennium .

The subjoined table shows Vital statistics of the main Divisions and Districts.

Name of Unit.	Number of deaths in the decade 1911-1920	Number of births in the decade 1911-1920.	Excess of births over deaths.	Excess of deaths over births.	Increase or Decrease in Population in 1921.
Jammu Province	229,882	240,486	10,604	..	+ 42,394
Jammu City	10,509	6,038	..	4,462	+ 220
Srinagar City	33,241	28,877	..	4,364	+ 15,391
Kashmir Province	277,534	253,552	..	23,982	+ 111,885
Ladakh District	7,324	8,796	1,472	..	+ 3,180
Bhadarwah Jagir	8,315	6,548	..	1,767	+ 102
Punch Ilaqa	66,308	48,121	..	18,187	+ 17,3 8
Total State.	514,740	502,534	12,076	23,982	115,099

There are no arrangements for recording deaths and births in Gilgit.

A glance at this table will show that in Jammu and Srinagar Cities and Kashmir Province, the number of deaths largely exceeds the figures of births, and the excess of deaths

over births for the whole State amounts to 11,906. Jammu Province and Ladakh District show some excess of births over deaths, but it is difficult to vouch for the correctness of these figures as there is no proper system of check and the present arrangements are considered unsatisfactory by the Chief Medical Officers. In these circumstances it would be useless to attempt to apply the test of Vital Statistics to the results obtained at the Census. As regards migration, the State is so situated that the number of emigrants largely exceeds that of immigrants during the winter months, when owing to snow-fall in Kashmir, Ladakh and other higher tracts, outdoor work is generally stopped and the labouring classes usually migrate to the adjoining British Districts in the Punjab. During summer the process is reversed, and not only the labouring classes return to their homes, but there is a very large influx of European and Indian visitors to Kashmir, Gurez and Ladakh District. The total number of emigrants during the present Census is 84,000 as against 64,000 immigrants, the balance of migration being in favour of the State by about 20,000 persons. According to the usual method, the addition of this figure to the actual population will give a natural population of about 3,341,000, with an increase of 5·6 per cent. on the natural population of the last Census. This will show that the percentage of increase in actual population closely approximates to the rate of increase in the natural population. These figures, however, do not give a clear idea of the real natural population, as the persons shown as emigrants belong mostly to the labouring and trading classes, who go out on a short trip to the British Districts for two or three winter months and to all intents and purposes form part of the permanent population of the State. At the same time the persons returned as immigrants in view of their birth place being outside the State, belong in most cases to the permanent population, as this class represents the large number of traders and State employès, who came originally from the Punjab or other Foreign Territories, but who now form part of the permanent population of the State. A more detailed examination of migration will follow in Chapter III.

The main factors bearing on the movement of population differ so widely in the different parts of the State that the variations in the different tracts cannot be clearly explained, unless the general conditions prevailing in each tract are separately considered. I think it necessary, therefore, to reserve further discussion of the subject for separate treatment by Provinces and Natural Divisions.

Jammu Province.

15. The present Census gives an increase of 42,394 over the figures of 1911 and of 81,764 over those of 1891. The percentage of increase since 1901 and 1911 comes to 5 and 2·7 respectively. The average density comes to 135 persons per square mile against 128 in the last Census. The figures of immigration and emigration given in Subsidiary Tables I and II of Chapter III for the Province, are rather misleading, as entries regarding birthplace of emigrants are generally made according to their loose statements, which give "Jammu" or "Kashmir" as their district of birth instead of the real district to which they belong. The details of migration will be discussed at the proper place, but it may be briefly stated here that the number of immigrants into the Jammu Province from outside districts is 53,000 against 16,000 emigrants. This means a large reduction of 37,000 in the Natural Population of the Province, but as already explained in the foregoing paragraph, this calculation does not show the real state of affairs, as the persons shown as immigrants are practically permanent residents of the State. The main conditions affecting growth of population in the Province are more or less similar in the different tracts included in the Province as well as in the Punch *Ilaqa*. Influenza has of course been the most predominant feature in making a large hole in the population of each district. The total loss of population under this head is estimated at 8,507. It is a pity that figures for districts are not available, but it appears from the reports of local officers that no part of the Province and no class of persons have been immune from the general havoc caused by this epidemic. Next in virulence comes Plague, the more dreaded because a permanent visitor of the Jammu Province. It took a heavy toll of 9,134 persons during the decade. Plague continued to visit some parts of the Province every year except in 1920. The attacks were of a severe type in the years 1911, 1914, 1915 and 1918, when the number of deaths in the Province was 929, 923, 1,796 and 2,722 respectively. Small-pox has also done considerable damage during the decade. Like Plague

it has been a regular visitor and accounts for over 4,000 deaths. Two outbreaks of Cholera also occurred in the years 1915 and 1917, but these were of a mild form and no serious damage was done. Malarial fever often prevails in lower tahsils of the Submontane tracts, but no definite figures are available and no serious loss is reported under this head during the decade.

The general conditions of the crops and rainfall during the decade have been given in paragraph 13. Rainfall was about normal except in the year 1920, which was noted for shortage of rain and failure of crops throughout the Province. Famine conditions prevailed in 1920 and 1921, notably in tahsils Kotli, Mirpur, Bhimber, Samba and Punch *Ilaqa*, which depend mostly on rainfall. The prices of food grains rose to a very high pitch, and the rates for the principal staples reached the unprecedentedly high limits given below.

Maize varied from 4 to 8 seers per rupee ; wheat 4 to 6 seers ; and rice from 3 to 5 seers.

Even the above rates were exceeded in tahsil Kotli and Punch *Ilaqa*. The seriousness of the position was further aggravated by utter want of fodder in 1920, when a large number of cattle died for want of fodder or were sold away at nominal prices.

The people migrated in large numbers to the adjoining British Districts to find labour for themselves or grazing for their cattle. In some tahsils cattle were removed to the higher tracts of the State with better grazing facilities. Special measures were taken by the Durbar to relieve distress in the Mirpur District.

Tacavi loans and suspensions were given in other tahsils for local failure of crops during the decade.

Another factor having an important bearing on the movement of population, was the recruiting campaign carried on in this Province during the war, when in addition to the recruits enlisted for the State army, about 18,000 recruits were supplied for the British Indian Troops. Many of these recruits have since been discharged and have returned to their homes, but a considerable number secured permanent employment in British Armies and are now returned as emigrants from the State. The entire Mirpur District, tahsil Rajauri of Riasi District and Punch *Ilaqa* made very large contributions to recruiting, though the recruiting campaign was vigorously carried on during the War in each District and tahsil of the Province. Among the after effects of the Great War may be mentioned the unparalleled rise in price of food grains, which showed an increase of 100 to 200 per cent as compared with the pre-war rates.

These high rates were the outcome of the general economic situation of the world, but a further rise was caused in the State by the failure of crops in 1920, as already mentioned.

The above will show that there was a combination of several adverse forces calculated to arrest the growth of population in the Province. I proceed now to briefly review the conditions of each Natural Division.

Sub Montane Tract.

16. The local conditions of the Division have already been given in paragraph 3 (I) and the general conditions mentioned in paragraphs 13 and 15 are more or less applicable to the Submontane tracts. Their repetition is unnecessary; and it seems desirable now to consider separately the conditions prevailing in the Districts included in this Division.

Jammu District.

17. This District has an area of 1,147 square miles with a population of 334,834, giving a density of 292 persons per square mile. This is far in excess of the average density of other Divisions. The percentage of cultivable area is 53·9, which is the highest in the State. The net cultivated area is 28·9 per cent. which shows that there is still a large margin for extension of cultivation. 17·3 per cent. of the cultivable area is double cropped, which is second only to Kotli tahsil 32·6 per cent of the cultivated area is irrigated, which is exceeded only in Kathua. This is because irrigation in these two Districts is ensured from State Canals, namely

Ranbir and Partap Canals in Jammu and Basantpur and Ujh Canals in Kathua District, besides a network of Revenue *kuhls* controlled by the Revenue Department. The increase in population since the last Census is 8,143 or 2·4 per cent. which is about the average rate of increase in the Jammu Province. The pressure of population on cultivated area, which is about equal in all the 4 tahsils of the District, including the city of Jammu, works out at 708 per square mile as against 692 at the last Census. This is below the average of Kashmir, Frontier Districts and the Outer Hills Divisions. The total population of Jammu city including cantonment is 31,506 against 31,726 in 1911, which gives a decrease of 220. The decrease in Jammu city is due partly to frequent visitations of the Plague, which generally causes greater damage in the city than in the Mufassil, and partly to the reduction of 372 persons in the Military garrison. As stated in paragraph 15, Vital Statistics are supplied by the Police Department by thanas, which do not always fall within the boundaries of the same District, and the Chief Medical Officers are, therefore, unable to compile accurate reports for the Districts. However, from general enquiries made from local officers it appears that all the four tahsils in this District were visited by Influenza in 1918. Similarly there was loss of population from Plague in each tahsil, especially during the first 5 years of the decade. Losses from Influenza and Plague were more or less common; but the main factor affecting movement of population in this District was the agricultural situation created by the famine of 1920, when scarcity of fodder drove the agricultural population to better irrigated tracts. This will explain the large increase of 12·8 in tahsil Ranbir Singh Pura which is the best irrigated tahsil in the District. On the other hand, the tahsils of Samba and Akhnur both show a small decrease of ·3 and 1·2 respectively. The failure of crops and fodder was very severe in these tahsils, especially in Samba, which depends mostly on rainfall, and in which the scarcity of fodder was most keenly felt resulting in a considerable loss of cattle. Jammu tahsil shows a small increase of ·4· This tahsil was also affected by the aforementioned adverse forces, and the percentage of increase was further lowered by the city of Jammu. As a matter of fact, the tahsil must have shown a substantial decrease were it not for the inclusion of the population (2,111) of 6 villages of *Ilaqa* Karlup in the totals of tahsil Jammu. The population of these villages which are held by the Raja Sahib of Punch was incorporated last time in the total of Punch *Ilaqa*.

Subsidiary Table No. IV gives 41,801 immigrants, against 13,257 emigrants; resulting in a natural population of 306,290, which shows a gain of 2·2 per cent. compared to 1911. As already explained, the immigrants include large numbers of traders, State employés and other businessmen from outside, who are permanently settled in the towns of this District and especially in the city of Jammu.

Kathua District.

18. Tahsils Kathua and Jasmergarh of this District form part of the Submontane Division, while tahsil Basohli is inlcuded in the Outer Hills Division, which is a very inconvenient arrangement. The two first named tahsils are situated along the border of Gurdaspur District. Their mean density is 210·30·1 per cent. of the total area is cultivated. The percentage of cultivable to total area is 39·3. Double cropped area is only 8·1, most of which is situated in the Kathua tahsil, which is much better irrigated than Jasmergarh. 34·2 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, which is the highest limit of irrigation in the Jammu Province. Rice and wheat are the principal crops, and the increase in rice area is due to increased irrigation supplied by the Basantpur Canal. Both the tahsils are reported to have suffered from Influenza and Plague, but detailed statistics of mortality are not available. The Kathua tahsil is comparatively hot and damp with lowlying rice fields and furnishes a congenial soil for Malaria germs, but no serious damage from that disease has been reported. The condition of crops has been about average except in 1920. In Jasmergarh the crops mainly depend on rainfall and hence the outturn was poor in Rabi of 1916 and 1917 and Kharif of 1918. The state of crops in 1920 was bad everywhere, and considering the agricultural conditions one would have expected better results

in Kathua than Jasmergarh tahsil, but the result is quite the reverse, as Jasmergarh shows a fair increase of 7·5 against a decrease of 2 per cent. in Kathua tahsil. Similar results were obtained at the last Census, the percentage of variations being—2 and + 5 for Kathua and Jasmergarh respectively. I have consulted the Settlement Officer and some other local Officers, and it appears that the abovementioned result is attributable chiefly to the comparatively healthy and dry climate of Jasmergarh and a regular flow of emigration from Kathua to Gurdaspur side, the tahsil being directly in touch with the district and town of Gurdaspur.

The number of immigrants is 18,199 as against 6,971 emigrants, which gives a natural population of 142,891 against 136,738 in 1911, resulting in an increase of 4·6%. My general remarks about immigrants in the State are equally applicable to these tahsils.

Density per square mile is 251 in Jasmergarh as compared with 176 in tahsil Kathua, but this difference of density has little bearing on the agricultural or economic condition of the people as the difference is merely due to the fact that a larger range of hills is included in Kathua tahsil.

Tahsil Basohli of this District forms part of the Outer Hills Division, but it seems desirable to discuss its variations here, as it has every thing in common with the other two tahsils of this District, except that upper portions of the tahsil have a higher altitude and a colder climate. In agricultural, economic and ethnic conditions it corresponds very nearly with the other two tahsils of Kathua and Jasmergarh. Its mean density per square mile is 109, which is much less than that of the other two tahsils. Density per square mile of cultivated area is also very low and amounts only to 388 as compared with 570 and 525 in tahsils Kathua and Jasmergarh respectively. The percentage of cultivable area is only 15·9 of which 71·8 per cent. is cultivated, growing only one crop in the year. 12·4 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. Rice, wheat and maize are the principal crops. Agriculture is generally inferior and mostly dependent on rainfall. The tahsil has largely suffered from epidemics and the famine of 1920. The population shows a small increase of 140 or ·2 per cent. In the absence of figures of migration for each tahsil it is difficult to estimate the number of emigrants from this tahsil, but considering that there is much scope for labour on the Pathankote side, it is believed that emigrants from Basohli found their way to the adjoining British Territory at the time of Census and thus slightly lowered the increase in population.

Mirpur District.

19. Tahsils Mirpur and Bhimber of this District are included in the Sub-montane Division, while tahsil Kotli forms part of the Oute Hills Division. But as the last named tahsil has muchnr common with the other two tahsils, it would be more convenient to consider the variations in tahsil Kotli along with those of the other two tahsils of the Mirpur District. Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils taken together give a mean density of 215 as against 198 at the last Census. 40·9 per cent. of the total area is cultivable, of which 74·4 is under cultivation. 11·1 per cent. of the cultivable area is double cropped. This shows that cultivation in these two tahsils is attended with more care and diligence, and in spite of the fact that irrigation is quite nominal being only ·9, a large area is ket under cultivation. The scanty supply of irrigation is supplemented by wells, which are maintained to some extent in these two tahsils. Normal rainfall is only 32 which is the lowest in the whole State, excepting the Frontier Districts. With this shortage of water supply, cultivation of rice is impossible in this district and wheat takes up about half the cultivated area, the rest being sown with maize, barley, etc. The general conditions in Kotli tahsil are about the same as in the other two tahsils, except that a large part of Kotli tahsil being taken up by hill ranges, mean density is only 175 against 161 at the last Census. Density per square mile of the cultivated area is 828 as compared with 651 and 644 in Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils respectively. The total cultivable area is 29·7, of which 71·3 is cultivated and 30·6 double cropped. The percentage of double cropped area is the highest in the State inspite of the fact that the irrigation is only ·8. The average rainfall is 48·5, which in normal years is sufficient and is the mainstay of the cultivator. While sharing

all the calamities of the decade in the form of Influenza, Plague, Small-pox, etc., this district suffered most severely from the famine of 1920. Tahsil Kotli was the chief sufferer in the District and scarcity of food and fodder had reached such an acute stage that the people migrated in large numbers to the adjoining tahsil of Rampur Rajauri and even to the adjacent British Districts, and the tahsil should have shown a large reduction but for the liberal measures taken by the State to relieve the distress and maintain the population of the tahsil. Many villages in tahsils Kotli and Mirpur were half deserted, but the people returned to their homes in large numbers before the date of the last Census. Considering the effect of the last famine a much larger reduction in population should have been expected in Kotli, but it happens in most cases that migration depends more on the habits of the people and facilities for migration to neighbouring tracts than on other economic causes. The Census figures show a large deficit of 4·8 per cent. in Mirpur tahsil as compared with a decrease of 1·9 in Kotli and a nominal increase of ·4 in Bimber. Tahsil Mirpur was also hard hit by the famine and people being accustomed to find service and manual labour in the adjoining Jhelum and other British Districts emigrated in large numbers to the Government Territory, while the long distance of the British Districts from Kotli rendered emigration on a large scale impracticable for the Kotli tahsil. Moreover, the agricultural population of Mirpur driven by a dry climate and uncertain crops have developed a taste for service in the Indian Army, and Mirpur stood at the top of the list in recruiting during the War. Tahsil Bhimber also kept pace with Mirpur in the matter of recruiting and shared the calamities of the decade, but emigration to the British Districts is not so common in Bhimber as in Mirpur. Also the agricultural conditions are more favourable in Bhimber than in Mirpur.

Figures of migration are not available for individual tahsils, but it appears that the number of emigrants from Mirpur District is fairly large, being 11,124 against 12,736 immigrants. As explained in my general remarks on Migration in the State, the immigrants include a large number of traders, business men and State officials. The natural population works out at 317,359, which gives an increase of 2 per cent. over the figures of last Census.

The Outer Hills Division.

20. This Division consists of Basohli tahsil of Kathua District, Kotli tahsil of Mirpur District, entire Districts of Udhampur and Riasi, Bhadarwah *Jagir* and Punch *Ilaqa*. The general features of the Division are :—mean density per square mile is 104 against 98 at the last Census. 16·7 per cent. of the total area is cultivable, of which 69·8 is cultivated and 8·7 double cropped. The percentage of irrigation is only 11·7. These conditions show that agriculture is much poorer in this Division than in the Submontane tracts. The only compensating feature is the higher average of rainfall which is 55·5 inches per annum. Rice, wheat and maize are the principal crops. Cultivation of rice is mostly confined to Rampur Rajauri and Basohli tahsils and Bhadarwah *Jagir*, on account of a better water supply enjoyed by these tracts. The percentage of increase in population in this Division is 3·8 as compared with 1% in the Submontane Division. This is due to the high altitude and comparatively better climate of the various tracts comprised in this Division. Also grazing areas are more extensive here than in the lower Division. At the same time, the people do not find a ready outlet for emigration to British Districts. On the other hand, agricultural conditions in the Submontane tract are generally much better and there is better scope for employment in agricultural pursuits in that Division. Further details will be given under each District.

The variations in tahsils Basohli and Kotli of Kathua and Mirpur Districts respectively, have already been reviewed in paragraphs 18 and 19, and the conditions in the remaining Districts of the Division are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Udhampur District.

21. This District includes tahsils Udhampur, Ramban, Kishtwar and Ramnagar. *Jagir* Chaneni is also situated in tahsil Udhampur of this District. Udhampur District has a large area of 4,399 square miles and is by far the largest District in the whole State, excepting of course the vast Ladakh District. Its total population is 218,261 as against215,725 in 1911, giving an increase of 1·2% only. The number of immigrants is 8,404 against 6,977 emigrants, thus giving

a natural population of 216,834 as compared with 215,768 in 1911. The increase in natural population of the District is only ·5. The mean density is 50 as compared with 49 in 1911. The density per square mile of cultivated area is 693, which is about the average of the Province. Variations for this District were not worked out at the last Census. Cultivable area is only 10·5 per cent., of which 66·2 is cultivated, and only 4·2 double cropped. Of the total cultivated area 17·4 per cent. is irrigated. The normal rainfall is 51·8. The tahsils comprised in this District differ greatly in general conditions. Kishtwar is by far the largest but the poorest tahsil in the District. Its total population is 47,698 and density on the total area comes to about 17 only, which is the lowest in the whole Province. The altitude is very high and the climate is consequently extremely cold. The agriculture is very precarious, and failure of crops from severe cold or insufficient rainfall is a frequent occurrence and grain is almost annually imported from Kashmir to meet the shortage of food supply. The tahsil has been free from Plague, but it suffered severely from the Influenza epidemic, which is reported by the tahsildar to have carried away 1,744 persons. Emigration to tahsil Anantnag on the one side and *Jagir* Bhadarwah and Pathankote on the other, is also a permanent feature affecting the movement of population in this tahsil, as the villagers find little out-door work and go out in search of labour to the adjoining Districts. All these untoward circumstances have operated in reducing the population by 2·2 per cent. No figures of increase or decrease were worked out for this tahsil at the last Census. Tahsils Udhampur, Ramban and Ramnagar are more or less similarly situated in respect of climate and agricultural conditions, though Ramban is situated at a higher level and is comparatively poorer in agriculture. All these tahsils have suffered from the Influenza epidemic, which is reported to have carried away about 7,000 persons from this District. These figures which are reported by the local officers are not based on the Vital Statistics. Mortality in tahsil Ramban is reported to have been exceptionally high, as the total number of deaths from Influenza is stated to be 3,000. On the other hand, there are two important factors which have contributed to show some increase in the population of these tahsils. These are, firstly, the extensive grazing areas locally known as Dhars or Bahaks, which are resorted to by graziers from different tahsils of the Province. Secondly, labourers are employed in large numbers on the Banihal Road, which runs through Udhampur and Ramban tahsils, and I have personally seen groups of Balti, Kashmiri and Pahari labourers working on the road. This work was in full swing at the time of the Census, and the tahsils would have shown a substantial increase this time, had not Influenza caused a widespread havoc in the whole District. As it is, the percentage of increase in these three tahsils is as follows :—

	Tahsil.	*Actual increase.*	*Percentage of increase.*
1.	Udhampur including Chaneni *Jagir.*	1,125	2·04
2.	Ramban	1,784	2·9
3.	Ramnagar	707	1·4

Chaneni *Jagir* has a small area of 93 square miles. It consists of 46 villages with a population of 10,620 persons. The increase in population is only 31, *i.e.*, ·3 per cent. This *Jagir* shares the general conditions of tahsil Udhampur, and no special remarks are called for. The figures of variation were not worked out for this *Jagir* at the last Census.

Bhadarwah *Jagir*, which forms part of the possessions of General Raja Sir Hari Singh Sahib Bahadur is a flourishing Valley, and a beauty spot in the Jammu Province. It consists of the neat little town of Bhadarwah with a population of 2,603 persons, and 308 villages, having a population of 35,011. In general appearance, climate and fertility of the soil Bhadarwah looks more like Kashmir than the Jammu Province, but the increase in the population since the last Census is only ·3. Density per square mile is only 68 against 60 of the Udhampur District.

The low percentage of increase in population is due to the damage done by Influenza and Cholera, which also appeared in Bhadarwah in 1918. No detailed statistics are available, but it seems that emigration to Chamba and Pathankote side is also responsible for some loss in population.

Riasi District.

22. This District consists of Riasi and Rampur Rajauri tahsils and has a total area of about 1,834 square miles. Its total population is 224,589 as against 206,809 in 1911. This gives a percentage of increase of 8·6, which is the highest limit of increase in all Districts of the Jammu Province. Density per square mile is 123, which is a bit more than double the average of Udhampur District. 21·4 per cent. of the total area is cultivable of which 69·6 is cultivated. 11·5% of the gross cultivated area is irrigated, but this lack of irrigation is amply compensated by a high percentage of rainfall, which is 62·9 inches. Rice, wheat and maize are the principal crops. The District is reported to have suffered from Influenza, but no figures are available. No loss from Plague is reported, and presumably the District has been free from Plague owing to its higher altitude and better climate. The crop failure in 1920 was shared by these two tahsils, but not to the extent that it prevailed in other Districts of the Province. The two tahsils are situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal, and rain is generally abundant. The agricultural conditions are generally favourable and grazing facilities are much better here than in the adjoining tahsils of the other Districts.

The total number of immigrants is 25,620 against 14,621 in 1911, and the number of emigrants is 23,915 against 8,390 in 1911. This gives 1·1 per cent. as increase in natural population. It will be seen that there is an increase of about 11,000 in the number of immigrants. Figures for tahsils are not available, but it is certain that this large increase is chiefly due to the abnormal immigration from the adjoining tahsils, especially Kotli and Bhimber as the result of scarcity of food and fodder, which drove the people from the famine-stricken area to the rich grazing Bahaks in these two tahsils. But the increase of emigrants since 1911 is even greater than the excess of immigrants, and hence the large rise in population is due to permanent causes and chiefly to the greater fecundity of the people. There is a large element of Kashmiri population in these two tahsils, and the agricultural and climatic conditions are also very favourable. The percentage of increase in Riasi and Rajauri tahsils is 7·6 and 9·4 respectively. It is a pity that the variations in this district were not worked out at the last Census, and I am, therefore, not in a position to compare the results of the present Census with those of the previous decade.

Punch Ilaqa.

23. This *Ilaqa* is administered by the Raja Sahib of Punch and consists of 4 tahsils, namely, Haveli, Mahendar, Bagh and Sadhnoti. It has a total area of 1,627 square miles, which is about the average area of Mirpur and Riasi Districts. It comprises 482 villages and one town of Punch, with a total population of 351,781, of which 181,348 are males and 170,433 females. The town of Punch has a population of 7,026. The increase in population since the last Census is 17,388, or 5·2 per cent. as compared with an increase of 10 per cent. during the last decade. Density per square mile is 216. 20·6 per cent. of the total area is cultivable, of which 68·2 is cultivated and 15·8 is double cropped. Average rainfall is 63 inches which is above the average of the Outer Hills Division. Irrigated area is only 12·1 per cent. of the cultivated area, which is above the average of this Division. Maize is the principal crop, which takes up about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the total cultivated area. Wheat and rice are also grown to some extent. This will show that the general conditions of Punch *Ilaqa* are more or less similar to those of the neighbouring Riasi District and the chief crop of agriculture is the high average of rainfall. But rainfall is always an uncertain factor and the *Ilaqa* suffered serious loss of crops during the last 3 years of the decade. In times of distress grain is imported from Kashmir, but the cost of carriage for the long journey is generally very high and the prices ruling in Punch in 1920 were much higher than those prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. The conditions in 1920 were exceptionally acute in Punch, when rice could not be had there even at the rate of 1 seer per rupee. The rate of maize had also risen to about 3 seers per rupee. The *Ilaqa* suffered from the effects of this famine as severely as the adjoining tahsil of Kotli. In times of scarcity it has

generally a bad time on account of its isolated situation and the difficulty of importing grain from outside. But in spite of all these trials and troubles little loss of life seems to have been caused by frequent failures of crops during the decade. The pressure of population per square mile of cultivated area is about 1,100, which shows that cultivation has nearly reached the end of the tether. The people of the *Ilaqa* are, however, very enterprising and have enlisted in the Government armies in very large numbers, and servants and labourers from Punch are frequently seen in Gulmarg, Murree, Rawalpindi and even in the Central Districts of the Punjab.

In addition to the Influenza epidemic in 1918, parts of the *Ilaqa* were visited by Cholera and Plague in 1915. Again in 1917 Plague appeared in Sadhnoti tahsil, but no serious damage seems to have been done except by Influenza, which is reported to have taken a heavy toll of 19,375 lives from the Punch *Ilaqa*, but I very much doubt the authenticity of this report which is probably based on hearsay. It is, however, clear that there was much loss of life from Influenza and the population was further reduced by emigration on a large scale. As already mentioned, the Punch people have entered the British armies in large numbers since the Great War, and in addition to this there was a further emigration in 1920 to Kashmir and British territories in consequence of the famine of 1920. The net result is that in spite of these adverse circumstances there is an increase of 5·2 per cent. in actual population.

The number of immigrants is 4,480 as compared with 9,098 emigrants, and the resultant increase in natural population is 6·9, which is much above the average of the Outer Hills Division.

Kashmir Province.

24. This Province has been treated as a Natural Division and consists of the following Districts :—

(1) Kashmir North or Baramula District ;
(2) Kashmir South or Anantnag District ;
(3) Muzaffarabad or Pahar District ;

As already noticed in paragraph 3, Muzaffarabad District greatly differs from the Valley of Kashmir in ethnic, agricultural and climatic conditions, but it forms part of the Jhelum Valley and of the Kashmir Province, and for this reason it was included in the last Census in the Jhelum Valley Natural Division. The remaining two Districts of Anantnag and Baramula are parts of the Valley of Kashmir and closely resemble each other in all general conditions bearing on movement of population, and variations in these two Districts can conveniently be considered together. The population of the Kashmir Province is 1,407,086 as against 1,295,291 in 1911. This gives an increase of 8·6 per cent. compared with an increase of 12 per cent. at the last Census. This reduced percentage is not to be wondered at, considering the heavy loss of life caused by Influenza, Cholera and Small-pox, the details of which have already been mentioned in paragraph 13. The total number of deaths from all causes in the Kashmir Province during the decade is estimated at 277,534. The total number of births for the same period according to Vital Statistics is 253,552. But the figures for births are thoroughly unreliable as already discussed in paragraph 14, and hence it would be useless to base any deductions on these Vital Statistics. The prolific nature of Kashmiri population is well known and the Kashmir Province has materially assisted in raising the percentage of increase in the whole State.

Kashmir Valley.

25. The Valley of Kashmir comprises the Anantnag and Baramula Districts with a total area of about 6,131 square miles. The total number of towns is 12 and the number of villages 2,778. The total population is 1,190,977 (642,144 males, and 548,833 females). This gives an increase of 8·3 per cent. against a percentage of 11 at the last Census.

The total number of immigrants is 18,295 against 12,056 emigrants as compared with 16,810 immigrants and 7,563 emigrants in 1911. This gives an increase of 9·3 in natural population. My remarks about the periodical and temporary nature of emigration and permanent and stationary character of immigration are applicable to Kashmir. After sowing the Rabi crops the agricultural labourers find their outdoor work nearly finished, and with the commencement of snowfall

in winter they are seen on their way to the Punjab towns, where the Kashmiri labourer is conspicuous for his carrying capacity, and where his presence has generally a moderating influence on the ever rising rates of labour. In this way the Kashmiri not only contributes to the growth of population in the State, but he adds considerably to the population of all important towns in the Punjab, which are situated along the State border or the main railway line. In the past when agricultural conditions of the Valley were not so settled the emigrants often found a permanent home in the plains, and even now many Kashmiris carry on permanent business in the Punjab towns and there is a large element of Kashmiri population in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar, Ludhiana and other minor towns along the main line. The total number of Musalman Kashmiris in the Punjab in 1911 amounted to 167,695, and if the tribal statistics of the Punjab towns were examined it would be found that Kashmir has played no mean part in raising the population of some of the most important towns in the Central Punjab Districts.

The increase in population together with density of the 7 tahsils of the Valley is given in the appended statement. An examination of these figures will show that fluctuations in population are mainly due to emigration. Tahsils Baramula and Uttarmachhipura and Shahr-i-Khas show comparatively large percentages of increase. The increase in tahsil Khas is chiefly due to the transfer of village Batmalu from Sri Partap Singhpura tahsil. It is also partly due to the fact that labour is locally available in the city and emigration does not take place to any appreciable extent. Emigration from Uttarmachhipura and Baramula is very much limited on account of their distance from Banihal, which is the main route followed by emigrants to the Punjab. On the other hand, the peasantry of Kulgam and Awantipura tahsils are accustomed to the periodical move in winter. Most of them go down to the plains in search of labour, while others carry on trade in fruit and woollen articles. Tahsil Anantnag is also affected by emigration, but not as largely as tahsils Kulgam and Awantipura. Variations in density in the different tahsils of the Valley have no special significance as the general conditions are more or less common in the Maidani portions of all the Valley tahsils, and the pressure of population on the cultivated area is almost uniform. The large differences in density per square mile of the total area are merely due to extensive hilly tracts forming part of certain tahsils. The main factors contributing to the fecundity in Kashmir are the excellent climate, fertility of the soil and favourable agricultural conditions. Among assets of special value to the Kashmiri cultivator may be mentioned the income from fruit growing, cocoon rearing and special grazing facilities in the renowned Kashmir forests. Fruit trees which are commonly to be seen in the fields, not only supply nutritious food but also constitute an important source of additional income. Cocoon rearing is followed as a subsidiary occupation by thousands of families and appreciably augments the earnings of the average cultivator in the Valley. The food supply is abundant, and the Kashmiri is generally stronger in physique than his neighbours and after permanent emigration to the plains he maintains his record for fecundity for serveral generations.

	Actual increase.	Percentage of increase.	Density per square mile.
Uttarmachhipura ..	21,216	10·5	89
Baramula ..	12,997	10·8	341
Sri Partap Singh Pura ..	7,491	5·4	344
Tahsil Khas ..	24,994	11·5	338
Awantipura ...	6,474	5·1	296
Kulgam ..	4,520	3·4	233
Anantnag ..	13,289	8·2	166

Average density for Kashmir proper is about 200 persons per square mile, but this includes large unculturable areas covered by hills and forests. Except

in the higher side valleys, cultivation in Kashmir isvery close and careful and density per square mile of cultivation works out at the following figures :—

Anantnag District including city and towns	..	1,180
Baramula District including towns	..	852

The conditions of agriculture in the Maidani tracts of Kashmir can well be compared with the best agricultural tracts in the Punjab. About 60 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, which generally grows an excellent Shali (Paddy) crop. Wheat, maize, barley and other minor crops are grown and these generally depend on rainfall. On the whole, the crops are generally secure and famine is a rare occurrence in Kashmir. Damage from floods has been minimised by the expensive dredging operations carried on near Sopur and Baramula, which have removed the inequalities of the river bed and quickened the flow of water. The spill channel has afforded a further protection to Srinagar by taking away a large volume of water and preventing overflow of the river within the limits of the city. Kashmir has large potentialities for growth of population if a remedy could be found for the frequent ravages of Cholera and Small-pox. Much has been done to improve sanitary conditions in the upper portion of the city and camping grounds, but progress of sanitation throughout the Valley must necessarily take a long time, as the notorious conservatism of the poorer classes does not readily co-operate in measures of sanitary reform.

Muzaffarabad District.

26. This District consists of tahsils Uri, Muzaffarabad and Karnah. It has a total area of 2,402 square miles. Muzaffarabad is the only town with a population of 3,579. The total population of the District is 216,109 against 195,205 in 1911, giving an increase of 10·7 per cent. The number of immigrants is 5,190 as against 4,364 in 1911, and the number of emigrants is 2,256 against 3,237. This gives an increase of 9·8 in the natural population. This comparatively high percentage of increase in Muzaffarabad is partly due to the fact that while there has been a large increase in emigration in Kashmir, the Muzaffarabad District shows a decrease of about 1,000 in emigration and an increase of 826 in immigration. This increase in immigration is mostly caused by the development of trade along the Jhelum Valley Road, which has attracted a large number of traders from the plains to various Praos on the road. The favourable balance of migration is not, however, sufficient by itself to explain the large percentage of increase and there has evidently been a substantial increase in actual population in the District.

Agriculture is comparatively inferior in this District, the cultivated area being only 5·1 per cent. of the total area. 25·8 of the cultivation is double cropped and 20·7 is irrigated and the average rainfall is 50 inches. About 60 per cent. of the cultivated area grows the principal crop maize, which is the mainstay of the population. These figures will show that the condition of agriculture is on the whole precarious in this District, though in normal times it is sufficient to support the population. Pressure of population on cultivated area is very high, and though the number of persons per square mile of the total area is only 90, there is not much scope for extension of cultivation as the pressure on the cultivated area is much higher than in the Kashmir Valley or the Jammu Province, the average number of persons per square mile of cultivation being 1,152. The pressure per mile of cultivated area in Karnah comes to 1,907, which is the highest limit reached in the State. Owing to its lower altitude the climate of the District is much warmer than that of Kashmir. The rainy season is usually followed by malaria which, however, passes away without doing any serious damage. The Kashmiri official born and bred in the bracing climate and luxurious atmosphere of Kashmir, has a horror of being posted in Muzaffarabad District, which he generally looks upon as a punishment. But the people of the District belong to hardy races given to outdoor active pursuits and the birth-rate is generally high. The percentage of increase was 16 at the last Census, which shows that a large growth of

population has been a permanent feature of the District. The rate of increase in the three tahsils is as follows :—

Name of tahsil.	Percentage of increase in 1921.	Percentage of increase in 1911.
Karnah	14·3	17
Muzaffarabad	10·3	14
Uri	8·8	19

All the three tahsils suffered serious losses from Influenza, but no damage has been reported from Plague or Cholera. The climate of the higher ranges in these tahsils especially in Karnah, is fairly cool and pleasant in summer and on the whole the District is free from extremes of heat and cold. No special remarks are called for regarding Uri and Muzaffarabad tahsils, but the high rate of 14 per cent. increase in Karnah beats all expectations as the tahsil has generally a very hilly and uninviting appearance, and the agricultural conditions are not favourable. On the other hand, the tahsil enjoys some peculiar advantages. It has large grazing grounds and rich forests, which are being worked by foreign contractors, who pay liberal wages to the local labourers for cutting and removing timber. Large numbers of coolies are also imported from the plains or adjoining hilly tract so Kuth root is also a valuable product of the local forests, and the people make a good deal of money by collecting and disposing of the Kuth root by fair means or foul. The tahsil is cut off from the main channels of communication and emigration to the plains is very difficult.

Indus Valley Division.

27. The main features of this Division have already been mentioned in paragraph 3 and elsewhere. The division consists of the Ladakh District comprising Ladakh, Kargil and Skardu tahsils and the nominal District of Gilgit which consists of the small Gilgit tahsil only. The mean density of the Ladakh District is only 4 and the cultivable area is only ·5 per cent of the total area of which ·2 only is cultivated. The entire cultivated area is returned as irrigated as no cultivation is possible here without irrigation on account of rainfall being utterly insignificant. The average rainfall is 6·2 inches only. *Giram* or mountain barley is the principal and almost the only crop in higher tracts of Ladakh and Kargil tahsils. It is very difficult to render the stony and sandy soil fit for cultivation, and in parts of Baltistan where holdings are generally very small, it is a trying business to prevent the small terraced fields from being swept away by hill torrents. In the lower and warmer villages of Skardu and Kargil wheat and other minor crops are also grown. Apples, grapes and apricots are also produced in some of the lower villages and dried apricots from Skardu are much appreciated and exported to Kashmir and even to the plains. The condition of crops has been average during the decade, and no severe losses are reported. But the pressure of population on the cultivated area is extremely high especially in Baltistan, and this is the chief reason why the Baltis are driven to leave their homes in winter and seek avenues for labour in distant countries. The number of persons per square mile of cultivated area is given below for each tahsil of the District :—

Ladakh	1,066
Skardu	1,588
Kargil	1,373

Some loss of life is reported from Small-pox in 1916 and 1920. Cases of Typhoid often occur in the District, though it does not appear to have assumed an epidemic form. But inspite of the isolated postition and inaccessible heights of the District, it had to pay a heavy toll of life to Influenza which extended its ravages to the entire District. The total population of the Ladakh District is 183,476 of which 91,258 are males and 92,218 females, against a total population of 186,656 in 1911. The net result is a decrease of 1·7 per cent. The variations in population since the last decade are shown in the statement given on the margin. Considering the custom of polyandry prevailing among Buddhists in tahsil Ladakh, which serves as a check on the growth of population, and the serious epidemic of Influenza in 1920, the increase of about 3 per cent. in Ladakh tahsil is sufficient, but the decrease shown in Skardu and Kargil tahsils seems to me unreal. The fact is patent that labourers from Skardu and Kargil emigrate in large numbers to Kashmir and even to Simla, Punch and other foreign countries. At the time of Census, Baltis were working in large parties on the Banihal Road, and their periodical move to Simla side in winter has become quite a permanent feature. This view is further supported by the fact that unlike Kashmir and Jammu Provinces, there is a preponderance of females over males in this District. Unfortunately the figures of migration given for this District are misleading and evidently unreliable, as the total number of emigrants returned for this District is 378 as against 930 at the last Census. This is obviously incorrect, as according to the Wazir's report about 2 thousand Balti labourers had gone over to Punch, and I have had occasion to personally see large groups of Balti labourers working on the Banihal Road. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the labourers from Baltistan do not take much pride in their poor and God-forsaken country of birth, and they have in most cases been recorded as emigrants from Kashmir. Birth rate in Baltistan is much enhanced by the custom of polygamy, which is an institution among the Shia Musalmans of Baltistan, and I have little doubt that these two tahsils should have shown some increase in natural population had the emigrants from Baltistan been properly located.

Name of tahsil.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Ladkah ..	+2·9
Skardu ..	—3·8
Kargil ..	— ·1

Gilgit District.

28. The Gilgit District which consists of only one tahsil of Gilgit, comprises only 82 villages and though it occupies a large area of 3,118 square miles, the total population including the town of Gilgit is 28,706 as against 23,969 in 1911. This gives 19·8 as the percentage of increase since the last Census. This small tahsil has been taking rapid strides in growth of population, and the percentage of increase is the highest in the State. Variations for the Gilgit District were not worked out at the last Census owing to transfer of some areas, but it appears that there has been a steady increase in population on the Gilgit Frontier during the last two decades.

Density on the total area is only 9, while the percentage of cultivation is ·5 only. Average rainfall is 4·15 which is the lowest in the State. Wheat is the principal crop which takes up about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the total cultivation. The holdings are generally meagre, and the number of persons per square mile of cultivation is about 1,300 which nearly approaches the pressure of population in Baltistan. On the whole, the agricultural conditions are not favourable, but the District does not suffer from the extreme cold of Ladakh except in the higher areas near the passes, and fine grapes are grown in warmer parts of the District. The climate is dry and generally healthy. The people are industrious and of strong constitution. Influenza is reported to have done some damage, but the extent of loss is not known as no statistics are available. The large increase in population may be ascribed to healthy climate of the District and its comparative freedom from epidemics and other diseases common in lowlying and congested tracts. There is much decrease in immigration as compared with the last Census and the resultant increase in natural population comes to the very high percentage of 32·6.

29. The Political *Ilaqas* have done very well during the decade. The Census has been conducted by the Political Agent, Major Lorimer on much simpler but very clear lines, and the operations have been conducted with great care and expedition. His Census methods will be briefly noticed in the Administrative Report.

Political Ilaqas.

The present Census has resulted in an increase of 6,556 persons, giving a percentage of increase of 12 against an increase of 34·8 at the last Census. Ishkoman *Ilaqa* seems to enjoy special facilities for growth in population. The percentage of increase in this *Ilaqa* is 36·3 against the phenomenal increase of 103 per cent. at the last Census. Chilas has not maintained the high rate of increase shown at the last Census, which may partly be ascribed to the pressure of local pulation having left little margin for further immigration.

As regards the reasons for these variations I cannot do better than quote a paragraph from a note recorded by the Political Agent, Major D.L.R. Lorimer, C. I. E., on the Census of Political *Ilaqas*.

" The following table shows the variation in population of each *Ilaqa* :—

District.	Total population, 1921.	Total population 1911.	Increase.	Variation per cent.
Hunza	12,117	10,126	1,991	19·6
Nagar	14,188	13,347	841	6·3
Yasin	7,065	6,310	755	11·96
Punial	5,492	4,422	1,070	24·19
Ishkoman	2,753	2,020	733	36·28
Kuh	2,288	2,064	247	11·96
Ghizar	3,953	3,637	293	8·05
Chilas	13,135	12,508	627	5·01
Total ..	60,991	54,434	6,557	12·04

It will be seen that the increase in the total population since last Census is distributed in varying degrees over all the Political Districts. This increase may be generally ascribed mainly to the undisturbed state of peace which has existed, the general sense of security due to the absence of internal strife and external attack, and the liberal administration of the Chiefs of the respective districts. The country has not been altogether immune from epidemics such as Influenza and Small-pox, but these have been of a comparatively mild nature, and prompt medical measures have been effective in keeping down the mortality due to them.

The following remarks may be offered regarding the relatively large or small ncrease in the population of the individual districts.

Hunza.—A relatively large increase due to good administration and a good standard of hygiene.

Nagar.—A relatively small increase ascribable to the relatively congested state of the population and poor hygiene.

Yasin.—An average increase. Considerable mortality was caused by Influenza in 1918-1919, but it has been counterbalanced by immigration of tenant cultivators from Darel and Tangir.

Punial.—A relatively large increase due to the immigration of tenant cultivators from Khili.

Ishkoman.—The highest rate of increase in the Agency, attributable to immigration of Wakhis from Afghanistan resulting from the disturbed state of affairs there, and to immigration from Yasin, Kuh and Ghizar. There is less pressure of population in Ishkoman than in those districts.

Kuh.—An average increase.

Ghizar.—A relatively small increase. Influenza caused heavy mortality in 1918-1919, and there has been some emigration to Ishkoman, probably because conditions are easier there owing to a less dense population.

Chilas.—The lowest rate of increase in the Agency probably in part due to a severe Small-pox epidemic in 1916 and in part to emigration to Darel and other trans-border districts of a considerable portion of the Gujar population, under the pressure of an increased indigenous population. Hygiene is poor in Chilas and the death-rate is probably high."

V.—Houses and Families.

Houses and Families.

30. The "House" was defined as at the Census of 1911, a building, enclosure, tent or any other structure inhabited by members of any single commensal family, together with their dependents and servants all eating from the same kitchen. The definition seems to have been well understood by the enumerating agency, and the statistics of houses, as registered on the Census night may, therefore, well be accepted as correct. The house numbering was carefully checked by me and the subordinate officials, and any discrepancies found in house lists were corrected in time. In towns and several rural tracts a number of independent families are often found living in the same compound or enclosure, but this circumstance has not given rise to any confusion, as each such family occupies different sets of rooms, which were numbered separately for each commensal family. The experience of the present and the last Census has shown that the above definition is best suited for the conditions of the State, and the definition of a house based on common use of an enclosure or compound is not applicable here.

The total number of inhabited houses as ascertained from the Census schedules stood at 599,287, against 553,124 in 1911 and 464,635 in 1901, the increase per cent. since 1911 and 1901 being 8·3 and 29 respectively. The largest increase of 12·4 and 44·9 was returned in Kashmir, followed by Jammu with 6·1 and 21·1, while the Frontier Districts were responsible for an increase of 5·8 and 21·8. The increase in population in 1911-1921 in the State and the three principal administrative Divisions named above, is 5·1, 8·6, 2·7 and 3·1, so that the proportion of increase in the number of houses corresponds closely with the simultaneous increase in population. It is, however, important to note that the 2 cities and 35 towns between themselves contribute 57,849 houses compared to 541,438 contributed by 8,915 villages, the average number of houses per town and village being 1,563 and 61 respectively. The average number of houses per town and village in 1911 was 1,015 and 55 respectively, which shows that the closing decade has witnessed a considerable house building activity both in towns and villages especially in the former, even after making due allowance for reduction in the number of towns from 61 at the last to 37 at the present Census. The greatest progress has been made in this direction by the two cities, which have been expanding on sanitary grounds and the more refined taste of the present day city dweller to live at a distance from the congested parts of the cities. The development of trade in Srinagar and an increase in the number of official establishments of the State Departments are also partly responsible for this result.

Variations in the size of household.

31. The average number of persons per house at the present Census is compared in the marginal statement with the corresponding averages of the three previous Censuses. The population per house is almost uniform in the different Provinces, and does not call for a detailed discussion. The internal average in the Provinces varies from 4 in the Jammu

Average number of persons in a house.				
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
State	6	6	6	6
Jammu Proviuce ..	5	6	5	5
Kashmir Province ..	7	8	7	6
Frontier Districts ..	4	6	6	6

District and 5 in Kathua to 6 in Punch *Ilaqa*, Kashmir North and Kashmir South and 7 in Muzaffarabad and Gilgit.

The greater independence of town life and the comparatively large number of immigrants therein, is apt to reduce the average of persons in the urban household. At the same time, it so happens that trading and official classes who mostly live in the towns, are not accompanied by their entire household as some members of the family carry on their avocation in the town, while the remaining members are residing elsewhere. Hence the average number of persons per house in the 37 towns of the State works out at 5·4 for the State, 4 for Jammu Province, 5·7 for Kashmir and 4·8 for the Frontier Districts. The smaller average in Jammu Province is chiefly due to the fact that owing to lack of good roads and easy communications, trade in the minor towns of this Province is rather slack and the population is consequently affected by the unfavourable trade conditions.

The Family.

32. The "Family" as understood for the compilation of House lists was taken to consist of persons, who usually live and dine together with their resident dependents. The Census family, however, is not free from certain drawbacks and cannot in all cases correctly show the collective strength of the real members of a household. For instance, in some cases certain members of a family reside and follow their occupation in one place, while the rest are residing in another. On the other hand, members of quite different families and drawn from different places who may happen to be residing together on the Census night in a staging bungalow, Serai, Dharamsala, boat or train are clubbed together as a Census family. However, their number in this State is not large, and on the whole a Census house may be accepted as a fair specimen of a family in its real significance.

The total number of married females aged 15—40 is 526,009 and acting on the assumption that each such female aged 15—40 represented a family, in view of the fact that the population of the State is predominantly Mohammedan, who are not generally used to the joint family system, the correspondence between the number of such families and the Census houses would appear to be remarkable. The excess of 73,278 houses would partly be accounted for by the fact that a very large number of shops, temporary sheds and huts, etc., where even a single person was present on the Census night, was treated as a separate house, and partly by other reasons.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, Water-supply and Crops.

District, Jagir or Ilaqa and Natural Division.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	Percentage of total area.		Percentage to cultivable area of		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under								Remarks.
		Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped			Rice.	Wheat.	Pulse.	Maize.	Trumba (buck wheat).	Barley.	Grim (Tibetan barley)	Other crops including Kharaba.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ENTIRE STATE.	**39**	**6·8**	**4·3**	**74·5**	**9·3**	**31·5**	**40·5**	**19·6**	**20·7**	**4·7**	**22·2**	**·5**	**4·3**	**1·3**	**26·7**	
I.—Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	**248**	**46·4**	**29·7**	**76·1**	**13·9**	**20·1**	**41·6**	**10**	**44·2**	**6·9**	**12·7**	**..**	**7·1**	**..**	**19·1**	
Jammu District ..	292	53·9	28·9	73·6	17·3	32·6	44·4	10·6	49·3	4·8	10·6	..	10·4	..	14·3	
Kathua District (Jasmergarh & Kathua tehsils only).	210	39·3	30·1	76·7	8·1	31·2	48·1	26·2	28·7	7·7	9·5	..	5	..	22·9	
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	215	40·9	30·5	74·4	11·1	·9	32	..	49	9	19	..	3	..	20	
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**104**	**16·7**	**9·3**	**69·8**	**8·7**	**11·7**	**55·5**	**17·4**	**20·6**	**4·9**	**33·3**	**·1**	**4·2**	**·1**	**19·4**	
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	109	15·9	11·4	71·8	..	12·4	59·3	21·2	19·7	5·5	22·6	..	5·7	..	25·3	
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only) ..	175	29·7	18·2	71·3	30·6	·8	48·5	..	47	5	24	..	2	..	22	
Udhampur District ..	50	10·5	5·9	66·2	4·2	17·4	51·8	9·1	14·2	5·3	29	2·9	11·4	·4	27·7	
Riasi District ..	123	21·4	12·7	69·6	..	11·5	62·9	10	24	5	31	..	1	..	29	
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	68	26·3	5·7	51·7	12·3	9·2	47·5	13	15	4	27	..	10	..	31	
Punch Ilaqa ..	216	20·6	12·1	68·2	15·8	12·1	63	9	17·7	4	30·8	..	2·3	..	36·2	
III.—The Jhelum Valley	**165**	**19·3**	**14·2**	**78·5**	**6·4**	**54·7**	**38·6**	**31·4**	**4·5**	**3**	**21·8**	**·6**	**·9**	**·2**	**37·6**	
Kashmir North ..	151	18·7	15·8	85·1	2·6	49·5	35	68·9	1·5	2·4	13·6	·5	·6	·3	12·2	
Kashmir South ..	245	27·1	18·8	79·3	3·6	71·1	31·1	55·2	7·6	4·6	16·8	·8	1·2	·1	13·7	
Muzaffarabad District ..	90	9·5	5·1	64·2	25.8	20·7	50	10	4·5	..	59·7	·4	1	..	24·4	
IV.—The Indus Valley ..	**4**	**·6**	**·3**	**46·8**	**10·5**	**100**	**5·2**	**·1**	**20·7**	**4·8**	**2·5**	**5·2**	**4**	**24·7**	**38**	
Ladakh District ..	4	·5	·2	51·4	10·7	100	6·2	..	18·8	4·2	·7	5·6	4·6	26·9	39·2	
Gilgit District ..	9	1·8	·5	27·6	9·4	100	4·2	1·1	33·6	8·8	15	3	..	9·2	29·3	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Population classified according to density.

District, Jagir or Ilaqa and Natural Division.	Tahsils with a population per square mile of							
	Under 150.		156—300.		350—450.		450—600. †	
	Area.	Population (000 omitted).	Area.	Population (000 omitted).	Area.	Population (000 omitted).	Area.	Population (000 omitted.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ENTIRE STATE ..	**75,212**	**1,153**	**6,980**	**1,448**	**1,910**	**643**	**156**	**77**
	*89·2**	*34·7*	*8·3*	*43·6*	*2·3*	*19·4*	*·2*	*2·3*
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	..	..	**2,082**	**454**	**375**	**110**	**156**	**77**
			79·7	*70·8*	*14·3*	*17·3*	*6·0*	*11·9*
Jammu District ..	..	..	616	139	375	110	156	77
			53·7	*42·6*	*32·7*	*34·1*	*13·6*	*23·2*
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua Tehsils only).	..	..	423	86	..	..	..	
	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber Tehsils only). ..	..	..	1,043	229	..	..	..	
			100	100				
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**7,385**	**526**	**2,167**	**430**	..	..	..	
	77.3	*55*	*22·7*	*45*	..	..	..	
Kathua District (Basholi Tehsil only).	600	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100						
Mirpur District (Kotli Tehsil only).	..	..	540	96	..	..	..	..
			100	100	..	..	..	..
Udhampur District ..	4,399	216	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riasi District ..	1,833	207	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	553	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch Ilaqa ..	..	..	1,627	334	..	..	..	..
			100	100	..	..	..	..
III.—The Jhelum Valley ..	**4,267**	**302**	**2,731**	**516**	**1,535**	**477**	..	..
	50	*23·3*	*32*	*39·9*	*18*	*36·8*	..	..
Kashmir North ..	2,498	201	..	..	819	260	..	
	75·3	*43·6*	..	..	*24·7*	*56·4*	..	..
Kashmir South ..	..	..	2,098	422	716	217	..	..
			74·6	*66*	*25·4*	*34*	..	..
Muzaffarabad District ..	1,769	101	633	94	..	..	..	..
	73·6	*51·8*	*26·4*	*48·2*	..	..	..	..
IV.—The Indus Valley ..	**63,560**	**265**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladakh District ..	45,762	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilgit District ..	3,118	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frontier Ilaqas ..	14,680	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The figures in italics represent the population per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population of the State or of the unit concerned.

†Density groups with no entries have been omitted.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Variation in relation to density since* 1891.

District, Jagir or Ilaqa and Natural Division.	Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)			Percentage of net variation 1891 to 1921	Mean density per square mile.				Remarks.
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901 *		1921	1911	1901 †	1891 †	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Entire State ..	+5·1	+8 7	+12	+30·5	39	37	34	31	
I.—The Sub-Montane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	+1	.. ..	..	..	248	235	—	—	
Jammu District ..	+2·5	..	..	..	292	280	..	—	
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only).	+2·6	+1·5	+4·7	+8·9	210	211	208	198	
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	—1·8	..	..	..	215	198	—	—	
II.—The Outer Hills ..	*+3 8	..	..	..	104	98	—	—	
Kathua District (Bosohli tehsil only).	+·2	—5·3	—1·6	—6·6	109	113	119	121	
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only).	—1·9	..	..	+24·7	175	161	—	—	
Udhampur District ..	+1·2	..	..	..	50	49	—	—	
Riasi District ..	+8·6	..	..	..	123	110	..	—	
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	+·3	*+9·3	+5·8	..	68	62	57	53	
Punch Ilaqa ..	+5·2	+9·8	+13·3	+30·9	216	203	185	163	
Jammu Province ..	+2·7	+5·3	+5·7	+13·9	135	128	122	115	
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province).	+8·6	+11·9	*+21·9	+48·3	165	154	137	113	
Kashmir North ..	+9·1	..	..	..	151	130	—	—	
Kashmir South ..	+7·7	..	..	..	245	228	..	..	
Muzaffarabad District ..	+10·7	+ 16	+24·7	+60·3	90	94	81	65	
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Province). ..	+3·1	+14·2	+10·2	+36·6	4	4	4	3	
Ladakh District ..	—1·7	..	..	..	4	4	..	—	
Gilgit District ..	+19·8	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	
Frontier Ilaqas ..	+12	..	..	..	4	4	—	—	

* The percentage of variation in this column differs from that of Indian Tables as the figures of Kashmir Imperial Table II for 1901 were subsequently readjusted in view of territorial changes.

† The density figures of 1891 and 1901 are based on the figures of area as ascertained in 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Natural Population.

District, Jagir or Ilaqa and Natural Division.	Population in 1921.				Population in 1911.				Variation per cent. (1911-21) in Natural population, Increase + Decrease.—
	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kashmir State ..	**3,320,518**	**63,420**	**84,292**	**3,341,390**	**3,158,126**	**76,975**	**81,948**	**3,163,099**	**+ 5·6**
I.—Jammu Province	***1,640,259**	**61,047**	**24,363**	**1,603,575**	**1,597,865**	**70,635**	**7,186**	**1,534,366**	**+4·5**
Jammu District	334,834	41,801	13,257	306,290	326,691	41,499	14,458	299,650	+2·2
Kathua District	154,209	18,199	6,971	142,981	151,802	19,607	4,543	136,738	+4·6
Mirpur District	318,971	12,736	11,124	317,359	324,933	20.254	6,419	311,098	+2
Udhampur District,	218,261	8,404	6,977	216,834	215,725	9,671	9,714	215,768	+5
Riasi District	224,589	25,620	23,915	222,884	206,809	14,621	8,390	200,578	+1·1
Bhadarwah Jagir.	37,614	1,469	1,281	37,426	37,512	2,977	2,660	37,195	+·6
Punch Haqa	351,781	4,480	9,098	356,399	334,393	7,564	6,493	333,322	+6·9
II.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province).	**1,497,086**	**16,136**	**10,351**	**1,491,301**	**1,295,201**	19 146	**11,534**	**1,287,589**	**+8·8**
Kashmir North	502,490	7,752	5,001	499,739	460,786	8,699	4,102	456,189	+9·3
Kashmir South	688,487	10,543	7,055	684,999	639,210	8,111	3,461	634,553	+7·9
Muzaffarabad District.	216,109	5,190	2,256	213,175	195,205	4,364	3,237	194,078	+9·8
III.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts).	**273,173**	**2,357**	**1,500**	**272,316**	**265,060**	**3,580**	**1,172**	**262,652**	**+3·7**
Ladakh District	183,476	684	378	183,170	186,656	1,362	930	186,224	+1·6
Gilgit District	23,706	1,999	1,448	28,155	23,769	3,004	261	21,226	+32·6
Frontier Ilaqas	60,991	..	..	60,991	54,435	..	767	55,202	+10·5

* Figures for emigrants for Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract and Outer Hills corresponding to Natural Divisions I and II are not ascertainable separately as birth place was not recorded by Tehsils.

NOTE.—Sub. Table V not prepared for want of material.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Tehsils according to Density.

(*a*) *Actual Variation.*

Natural Division.	Decade.	Variation in Tehsils with a population per square mile at the commencement of the decade of			
		Under 150	150—200.	300—450	450—600
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENTIRE STATE ..	**1911-1921**	**+61,055**	**+59,647**	**+41,690**	**...**
	1901-1911	**+145,484**	**+116,384**	**—8,535**	**—10,795**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	1911-1921	..	—2,978	+486	+8,719
	1901-1911	..	—13,045	—8,535	—10,795
II.—The Outer Hills ..	1911-1921	+20,558	+15,609	..	..
	1901-1911	+85,151	+18,629	..	..
Jammu Province —	**1911-1921**	**+20,558**	**+12,631**	**+486**	**—8,719**
	1901-1911	**+85,151**	**+5,584**	**—8,535**	**—10,795**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province).	1911-1921	+32,384	+34,019	+45,482	..
	1901-1911	+27,007	+1,10,800	..	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts.)	1911-1921	+8,113	..	..	..
	1901-1911	+33,326	..	..	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Tehsils according to Density.

(*b*) *Proportional Variation.*

Natural Division.	Decade.	Proportional Variation in Tehsils with a population per square mile at the commencement of the decade of			
		Under 150.	150—300.	300—450.	450—6,000
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENTIRE STATE ..	**1911-1921**	**+5·6**	**+3·9**	**+7·7**	..
	1901-1911	**+16·7**	**+6·3**	**—6·6**	**—13·7**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	1911 1921	..	+·7	+·4	+12·8
	1901-1911	..	—2·8	—6·6	—13·7
II.—The Outer Hills	1911-1921	+3·9	+3·6	..	..
	1901-1911	+18	+5	..	..
Jammu Province — ..	**1911-1921**	**+3·9**	**+·3**	**+·4**	**+12·8**
	1901-1911	**+18**	**+·6**	**—6·6**	**—13·7**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province).	1911-1921	+10·7	+6·6	+9·5	..
	1901-1911	+16	+11·2	..	—
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts).	1911-1921	+3	..	..	..
	1901-1911	+14·2	..	..	...

1. The figures against Jhelum Valley and Indus Valley for 1901-1911 were in the absence of information by tehsils for 1901, calculated on the collective figures of Kashmir Valley plus Muzaffarabad District in the case of Jhelum Valley and on those of Ladakh and Gilgit Districts in the case of Indus Valley.

2. No comparison was found possible for the decade 1891-1900, because of the large territorial changes that took place during that period and for want of the necessary detail in regard to area and population.

3. Density figures in respect of Jammu Province for 1901 had also to be calculated on tehsilwar areas as ascertained in 1911 in the absence of similar information for 1901.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

District, Jagir or Ilaqa and Natural Division.	Average number of persons per house.				Average number of houses per square mile.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ENTIRE STATE ..	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**6**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountanous Tract ..	**4**	**5**	..	..	**56**	**52**	..	..
Jammu District ..	4	4	..	..	65	61	..	..
Kathua District (Jasmergarh & Kathua tahsils only)	5	5	6	5	44	43	35	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur & Bhimber tahsils only) ..	4	4	..	..	51	45	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**5**	**6**	..	..	**19**	**17**	..	..
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	5	5	5	5	24	25	38	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only) ..	5	5	..	..	39	33	..	..
Udhampur District ..	5	5	..	..	9	9	..	..
Riasi District ..	6	6	..	..	22	20	..	..
Bhadarwah *Jagir* ..	5	5	5	5	13	12	..	..
Punch *Ilaqa* ..	6	7	7	7	36	31	..	..
Total I and II (Jammu Province) ..	**5**	**5**	**6**	**5**	**27**	**25**	..	..
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	**6**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**26**	**23**	**19**	..
Kashmir North ..	6	7	..	..	24	19	..	..
Kashmir South ..	6	6	..	..	40	36	..	..
Muzaffarabad District ..	7	7	7	7	14	13	9	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	**6**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**75***	..
Ladakh District ..	5	6	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gilgit District ..	7	7	..	..	1	1	..	..
Frontier *Ilaqas* ..	7	6	..	..	1	1	..	..

*Apparently based on cultivated area.

CHAPTER II.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Reference to Statistics.

33. The statistics relating to urban and rual population are contained in Imperial Tables III, IV and V and Subsidiary Tables I to IV of this Chapter.

Definition of town.

34. According to the instructions laid down in the Imperial Census Code for 1921, "Town" included (*a*) every municipality, (*b*) all civil lines not included in municipal limits, (*c*) every cantonment, and (*d*) every continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent might decide to treat as a Town. It was, however, understood that this definition could not be applied to the Indian States where few municipalities existed, and it was not, therefore, considered desirable or practicable at the last Census to adhere to the minimum population standard of 5,000 prescribed in the Imperial Code, in view of the peculiar circumstances of this State which were discussed in paragraph 43 of the last Census Report. In drawing up my town list several important places with too small population were eliminated and my main criterion for a town has been the urban characteristics of the population with especial regard to trade and industries. A minimum population standard of 2,000 has been kept in view to exclude the small collections of shops on the main trade routes, but this standard has been slightly relaxed in some cases in view of the historical or admininstrative importance of certain places which are well-known locally as towns or Kasbas.

Strictly speaking Srinagar, would alone come within the definition of "City" but owing to its conspicuous historical position as capital of the State, Jammu has also been treated as a "City" as was done in 1911.

Number and size of towns.

35. The total number of towns (including cities) in the State is 37 with a population of 291,693 against 61 in 1911 with a population of 300,879. The only two places which were treated as "towns" in 1901 were Srinagar and Jammu with a total population of 158,748 compared to 8 in 1891 with a population of 197,743. The number of towns was reduced from 59 in 1911 to 35 in 1921 in consultation with the Census Commissioner, as it was discovered that in spite of the precautions taken by my predecessor, the Town List of 1911 still contained a sufficiently large number of unimportant localities which did not come up to the standard of a town. All such places have been either stagnant or decadant since 1911 from the Census point of view, and I have, therefore, excluded them from my Imperial Table IV.

The percentage of variation in the population of towns as classed from Census to Census and in the urban population of each Class from 1891 to 1921 is exhibited in Subsidiary Table III.

There has been an increase of 5·2 per cent. since the last Census in the population of 37 places treated as towns alike in 1911 and 1921, and this rate of increase is identical with the rate of increase (5·1 per cent.) in the general population. The largest contribution of this increase has been made by Srinagar city, which has added to its population by 12·2 per cent. during the last decade. The total urban population of the present Census, however, falls short of the corresponding population in 1911 by 3·05 per cent. as the town list of 1921 contains only 35 towns and 2 cities against 59 towns and 2 cities of the last Census. The only place falling in class I is Srinagar, which as mentioned above, contributes an increase of 12·2 per cent. to the urban population of that class in 1911. There are no towns in classes II and IV. The only town (Jammu) in class III shows a decrease of ·7 per cent.; the 7 towns belonging to class V with a population of between 5,000 and 10,000 likewise show a loss of 4·7 per cent; whereas the 28 towns comprised in class VI with a population under 5,000 have an increase of 2·6 per cent. to their credit.

The average population of a town in the State in 1921 is 7,884 against 4,932 in 1911, the difference being due to the large decrease in the number of towns at the present Census. The average population per town in the Jhelum Valley Division is 15,069 compared to 5,505 in the Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract, and 2,690 and 2,758 in the Outer Hills and Indus Valley Divisions. Among the Districts, Kashmir South takes the lead with 21,433 followed at a distance by Jammu District with 7,194, Riasi District bringing up the rear with 2,097. The high average in the Jhelum Valley Division and Kashmir South and Jammu Districts is evidently due to the inclusion in the above Division and Districts of the large population of Srinagar and Jammu cities.

Sex proportion in Towns.

36. Regarding proportion of sexes in the urban population, it will be seen from Subsidiary Table III that for every 1,000 males living in towns there are 801 females against 890 in the general population, and this feature of male superiority is noticeable in each class of urban population, the highest ratio (850) being possessed by class I (Srinagar city) and the lowest (648) by class III (Jammu city). This difference in the proportion of sexes will be considered in greater detail in the chapter on Sex.

Urban population distributed by religion.

37. The total urban population is composed of 200,057 Musalmans, 85,600 Hindus (including Aryas and Brahmos), 3,285 Sikhs, 526 Jains, 1,306 Buddhists, 904 Christians, 2 Parsis and 13 "Others"; in other words, of every one hundred persons of urban population 69 are Musalmans and 29 Hindus, the contribution of all the remaining religions put together not exceeding 2 per cent. The number per thousand persons of the total population who live in towns is 88. Of every one thousand Hindus of the entire population 124 are town dwellers, the corresponding proportion of Sikhs, Musalmans and Buddhists being 83, 78 and 35 respectively. The majority of Christians resides in towns.

Distribution of Urban population by Natural Divisions.

38. *Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.*—There are 11 towns (including Jammu city) in the Submontane Division, with a population of 60,556. The area of Jammu city is 1·53 square miles and is reported to be made up as follows :—

(1) Under residential buildings and houses, ·65.

(2) Under roads, streets, drains, orchards, markets, open spaces, etc., ·88.

Its population has been decreasing steadily since 1901 and there has been a net loss of about 7 per cent. during the last 20 years. The present Census shows a decrease of ·7 per cent. in the population of 1911. This is due mostly to loss of life caused by Plague which is a frequent visitor of the city and the exceptionally heavy mortality from Influenza in the year 1918. The reduction in the military garrison stationed at Jammu is also partly responsible for the decrease at the recent Census. The density per square mile is 20,592 compared to 18,129 of the last Census. This is evidently due to the reduced area of the city which is now reported to be 1·53 square miles against 1·75 square miles recorded at the last Census. The President of the Jammu Municipality attributes the discrepancy to erroneous inclusion in 1911 of the unoccupied area along the right bank of the Tawi stream within Municipal limits. These figures mark out Jammu as a highly congested city, its density per square mile being 13,883 in excess of Lahore, 12,436 of Rawalpindi, 17,874 of Delhi, 13,159 of Sialkot and 4,838 of Srinagar. Excluding the area under roads, streets, drains, pavements, etc., and unoccupied open spaces, the mean density would work out at 48,470 against 31,974 of Srinagar. Of the remaining towns in the Jammu District Akhnur shows a decrease of 128 persons, Satwari Cantonment of 232, Hamirpur Sidhar of 80, while the population of Sri Ranbir Singhpura and Samba has advanced by 275 and 111 respectively. Akhnur

is inhabited chiefly by Hindus with a preponderance of Brahmans and Mahajans and a few families of Musalman boatmen from Gurdaspur, who are engaged in timber floating from Akhnur to Wazirabad. The number of deaths from Influenza ranged between 200 and 250. Hamirpur is another important town on the Chenab river, but it has been in constant danger of erosion from the river current which is very strong here. Sri Ranbir Singhpura is situated on the Sialkot-Jammu Railway line and the population is composed mostly of officials and traders. There were 150 deaths from Influenza besides some loss of life from Plague. The place is not considered healthy owing to the proximity of rice fields and the presence of some cesspits in the vicinity of the *Abadi*. But it enjoys the advantage of direct Railway communication with the Punjab markets and is the trade centre of a well irrigated and thriving tract. Samba was once noted for its calico printing, but the industry has gradually been ousted by the cheaper and better looking foreign varieties. One hundred deaths from Influenza and 90 from Plague were reported during the decade. Of the three towns in the Mirpur District which are included in the Submontane Division, Mirpur shows a decrease of 150 and Manawar of 91, while Bhimber has added to its population by 271. Mirpur is the seat of District Headquarters and Sub-Judge's court and possesses a High School. Though commercially and administratively a progressive town, it has lost in population by 763 since 1891. The Mahajans whose chief occupation is money lending and trade, contribute largely to the population which also includes a number of State officials and artisans. The town serves as an emporium for trade, having business dealings with Amritsar, Delhi and Karachi. There is also a brisk trade in grain which is stocked by the local traders who make large purchases from the adjoining tahsils at the time of harvest and dispose of their stocks in times of need at the most favourable markets in the interior and the adjoining Punjab Districts. Mirpur is also noted for its artistic needle work and the local tailors make beautiful shirts and quilts. The place is particularly liable to infection from Plague and the first cases are generally imported from Jhelum and Rawalpindi, both of which places are almost annually in the grips of this disease. The number of deaths from Influenza amounted to 1·6 per cent. of the population of 1911. The town is very much congested and more room for expansion is still a crying need, which has for some time been engaging the attention of the State authorities. Manawar was originally built by a Raja of that name and was a flourishing town in the Mughal period. It was the Headquarters of a tahsil not long ago, but it is now sharing the fate of towns not within easy reach of communications with important trade centres and shows a slight loss of 14 persons since the last Census. Plague did considerable damage in 1912 and 1916 and the number of deaths in 1918 from Influenza stood at 175. Bhimber is a rising town possessing easy trade connections with the Lalamusa, Gujrat and Kharian Railway Stations, on the Delhi-Peshawar line. It does not appear to have suffered any serious loss from Influenza and shows a fair increase of 271 persons since the last Census.

In the Kathua District the population of Kathua town has fallen by 168, whereas Parol has shown an increase of 480. Kathua is a decadent town suffering from a close and sultry climate usually attended with malarial fever in autumn. It was twice visited by Plague and much loss of life was caused by Influenza. Added to these reasons is the slackness of the local trade which is shared more or less by many towns in the Province. Parol is not free from climatic disadvantages, but it has fared better probably because the rice trade of the town is repoted to be in a flourishing condition and the people have less intercourse with the Punjab towns across the border.

Outer Hills.

39. This Division possesses 9 towns with a population of 24,212 souls. Five towns, namely Udhampur, Riasi, Rampur, Rajauri, Kishtwar and Bhadarwah are among themselves responsible for a total increase of 334, which is more than neutralized by a decrease of 695 in the aggregate population of Punch, Kotli, Ramnagar and Basholi, of which the town of Punch alone accounts for 538. The net loss of population in this Division is, therefore, 361. Udhampur is the Headquarters of the District and

a big market in the region of the Outer Hills. 68 deaths from Influenza are reported in this town. There is a prospect of increase in the future population of this place on the completion of the Banihal Cart Road up to Srinagar. In spite of its being the seat of District Headquarters and its nearness to extensive State forests in the region of Outer Hills, Riasi has not succeeded in establishing a local market of any importance, as most of the produce is exported direct by traders from Jammu and Punjab. The place is generally immune from epidemics owing to its salubrious climate and the loss of life from Influenza was small. Kishtwar is locally believed to be a corruption from Kathwar meaning wood cultivation, so called because of the abundance of forests. It is the most inaccessible and remote town in the Province and is not likely to have much scope for expansion of population, but it is carrying on a lucrative trade in *ghee* and wool and is generally free from epidemics. The great inaccessibility of the place was no check against the approach of Influenza, but fortunately the loss of life did not exceed 40. As a trade centre, Rampur Rajauri has direct dealings with Guliana, Lalamusa and Amritsar, the chief article of export being *ghee*. The Mahajan element in the population is conspicuous and most of the money-lenders, traders and shopkeepers belong to this class. The total mortality from Influenza and Small-pox in the last 10 years is estimated at 200. Rampur does not enjoy an enviable reputation in respect of public health, being exposed to prolonged annual attacks of malarial fever. The increase of 40 in the population of Bhadarwah will not appear sufficient considering its congenial climate and its importance as a trade centre for the import and distribution of commodities like cloth, salt, oil, spices and brassware, etc., and for the export of building, timber and other minor forest produce. But the mortality from Cholera in 1918 and 1919 and from Influenza in 1918 which is estimated at about 450, is very largely responsible for the result. The population of Punch town which is the capital of Punch *Ilaqa* has decreased from 7,564 in 1911 to 7,026 in 1921. Influenza which generally caused heavier mortality in the towns was in a large measure responsible for a fall of 538 in the population of 1921. Besides this the severe famine of 1920 has also contributed to this result as labourers from Punch had gone out in large numbers to seek a livelihood in Rawalpindi and other adjoining Punjab towns. The decrease of 21 in the population of Kotli is unimportant and is probably due to Influenza and prevalence of famine conditions in the tahsil of Kotli during the latter part of the decade. Ramnagar was originally called "Nagar" which means a city or a big town, a designation which was generally claimed for the Headquarters, of most of the hill principalities, so as to distinguish the seat of Government from the ordinary village. Ramnagar possesses considerable historic interest but is at present a decaying town owing to a combination of adverse circumstances. The most notable among these is the disappearance of industries, particularly shawl weaving and the alleged hardship occasioned by the customs duty on articles exported to Bhadarwah, etc. It is reported that no such impost was levied on salt and *ghee* exported from Ramnagar to Bhadarwah, but according to the existing regulation the duty has to be paid twice over, namely once at the State Customs post and again at the Bhadarwah post of import. On the other hand, importers from the British territory have to pay only once in Bhadarwah, and the result is that Amritsar and the other Punjab markets now benefit from the trade at the expense of Ramnagar. The construction of a metalled road from Jammu to Srinagar *viâ* Udhampur and the establishment of District Headquarters at Udhampur have also diverted the venue of trade in *ghee* and minor forest produce from Ramnagar to that place. Basohli is another historic town which was at the zenith of its glory in the time of the Ballauria Rajas. There was a brisk trade here in Pashmina and *ghee* even in the earlier period of the Dogra rule. But its subsequent decline was very rapid, and the emigration of the colony of shawl weavers to Punjab and elsewhere was the signal for its extinction as an industrial centre.

The Jhelum Valley Division.

40. The Jhelum Valley Division comprises 13 towns (including Srinagar city), with a population of 195,892. Of these the population of Srinagar (during the last decade) has risen by 15,391 persons, and its suburban area known as Zunimar and treated as a separate town, shows a decrease of 2,167 since the last Census.

The remaining 11 towns in the three Districts of Kashmir North, Kashmir South and Muzaffarabad record an increase of 1,079 or 2·3 per cent., compared to the population of these towns in the Census of 1911. To this increase of 1,079 Anantag, Pampur, Baramula and Pattan jointly contribute 996 persons, while out of nhe total decrease of 217 the share of Bijbihara amounts to 154. In Kashmir as in Jammu the universal law prevails that the main factor affecting the population of towns is the state of their trade. Anantnag, Srinagar and other towns situated along the main roads and having direct dealings with Punjab towns, show an increase in population in spite of the losses from Influenza and Cholera, while out-of-the-way towns of Doru and Cherar Sharif are showing signs of decay. Bijbihara and Sopur have a congested local population taking little part in the external trade.

Srinagar has added 19·1 per cent. to its population since 1891, the increase during the decade 1911-1921 being 12·2. Part of this increase is due to the transfer of villages Zadibal and Buchhiwara with a population of 3,857, from the Revenue tahsil to Municipal limits, and if these figures were deducted from the present population of Srinagar, the percentage of increase would be lowered to 8·9. The area of the city which was adopted at 5,139 acres in 1911 has been found to be 5,795 acres (a little over 9 square miles) as a result of recent measurements by the Settlement Department. The present number of wards including the military lines, is 16 against 14 in 1911, but the figures of area by wards are not available. The area under residential houses and buildings of all sorts is 2,182 acres, the balance being occupied by gardens and orchards (1,631), water channels (503), roads, streets, bazars, drains, etc. (287), open spaces under construction (655), and unoccupied open spaces (537). The density of population per square mile works out at 15,653 compared with 15,735 in 1911. The present increase of 15,391 persons in the population thus corresponds closely with the increase in area of slightly over 1 square mile in consequence of the inclusion of Zadibal and Buchhiwara villages within Municipal limits. Density per square mile calculated purely on area under occupied houses and structures which is calculated to furnish a truer indication of the conditions of overcrowding in the city, works out at 31,974. This includes the water-borne population of Srinagar, as no less than 4,000 persons reside practically thoughout the year in boats. The congestion in this city is not uniform in all directions but concentrates chiefly along the river banks. The decrease of 2,167 in Zunimar is largely the result of transfer of a portion of the area of Zadibal which forms part of Zunimar. Anantnag is regarded as a very sacred place by the Hindus and annually draws large numbers of pilgrims from the plains. It is also a fairly flourishing market place for export of articles like *ghee*, pattoo, carpets, wood work, etc., to the British Districts. Compared to 1891 it showed a considerable decrease in 1911, but by the establishment of Wazarat Headquarters at Anantnag and metalling of the Anantnag Srinagar Road it is regaining its lost ground. Verinag is reputed as the abode of Nila Rishi, author of Nilmat Puran, and derives its name from the famous spring beautified by an enclosing edifice and a garden constructed by Emperor Shahjahan. It is inhabited largely by Kashmiri Musalmans, and is a well-known market for trade in *ghee*, *loies*, apples, etc. The town of Shopian which is situated on the old route *via* Rampur Rajauri was an important trade centre before the opening of the Jhelum Valley Road, and though still carrying on a profitable trade in fruit, *ghee* and pattoo it has lost much of its past glory. The route remains closed in winter but brisk business is done in summer by the sale of these commodities to traders from Gujrat and other Punjab Districts, besides local dealings with Anantnag, Srinagar, Jammu, Rampur, Akhnur aud Bhimber. The number of deaths from Cholera in 6 years (1914-1919) and from Influenza in 1918 amounted to about 500. But in spite of these losses the town shows an increase of 124 persons.

The town of Pampur is noted for its saffron cultivation which yields a very valuable harvest. Certain areas are reserved for the purpose in the town and the adjoining villages. The loss of life from Cholera in 1911 and 1916 was 189, while over 100 deaths are ascribed to Influenza. The population of Doru consists mostly of Kashmiri Musalmans of agricultural and trading classes, with a sprinkling of

outsiders. *Ghee, loies,* pattoo and fruits are exported from the place in fairly large quantities to the Punjab. Bijbihara is a very old historic town connected by tradition with the reign of illustrious Raja Bikramajit. The local population of Kashmiri Musalmans contains a fair element of Pirzadas and some Kashmiri Pandits are also to be met with. Commercially it occupies the same position as Doru, but the trade is on the whole slack and of a local nature. The increase of only 10 persons in Sopur is insignificant. The two visitations of Cholera in 1911 and 1914, resulted in about 1,000 deaths and a severe damage seems to have been done by Influenza. The town is much congested and stands badly in need of sanitary improvements. The State spent over Rs. 30,000 during the last 10 years on sanitary improvements and reconstruction of the local School, Hospital and Police Station. Cherar Sharif owes its eminence and the dignity of a town to the mausoleum of Sheikh Nur-ud-Din, the patron saint of Kashmiri Musalmans. It has also gradually succeeded in attaining some commercial importance which is usually acquired by important places of pilgrimage. Some brisk trade is reported in *Ghee,* horn work and a variety of miscellaneous articles. About 250 lives are reported to have been lost from Cholera in the years 1914 and 1917. Muzaffarabad is the seat of District Headquarters, Sub-Judge's Court and of other officials representing various State Departments. It has business relations with Hazara, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Amritsar, which supply textiles, metals, salt, utensils, silkgoods, sugar, etc., for distribution in the interior. Influenza was reported to have been responsible for a large number of deaths in the town. But in spite of this reverse it shows an increase of 117 persons. Pattan which shows an increase of 340 is a town of great antiquity and is credited by local tradition to have been the capital of the Pandvas. It is now a stage on the Jhelum Valley Road and has slowly developed into a decent little town having direct dealings with important towns in India. In spite of the loss of life from Influenza which is roughly estimated at 10 per cent. on the population of 1911, the recent Census discloses a fair increase of 340 persons. Baramula possesses a mixed population of Kashmiri Musalmans, Kashmiri Pandits and Bohra Khatries. The Headquarters of Wazarat, Assistant Superintendent, Police and several other officers are now located here and the town has also been served with electric light. Situated on the river bank and forming an important station on the Jhelum Valley Road, it has considerable traffic by land and river and enjoys a flourishing internal and external trade. The loss of life from Cholera and Influenza is believed to have been quite heavy and an increase of 145 in the population is due to the growing trade and presence of Settlement establishment and other State officials. The increase in the population of the town since 1891 comes to 1,088.

The Indus Valley Division.

41. This Division contains only 4 towns, namely Gilgit, the population of which has grown from 3,562 in 1911 to 4,393 in 1921, Skardu which records an increase of 85, and Leh (Headquarters of Ladakh District) which shows a loss of 494. Hunza in the Frontier *Ilaqa* shows a slight loss of 14 and the net increase in the Division during the decade amounts to 408. The town of Gilgit with the Political Agency and Wazarat Headquarters has a population of 4,393 persons with a preponderance of Yashkuns, Shins and Kashmiri Musalmans, but the enterprizing Punjabi Khatri, and Sikh traders are also there doing successful business. Gilgit is a flourishing trade centre having commercial dealings with Baltistan, Frontier *Ilaqas,* and other trans-border territories on one side, and Kashmir and Punjab on the other. The chief articles of trade are woollen and cotton piecegoods, carpets, skins, tea, minerals, fresh and dry fruit, musk, ponies, and rams. The town was visited by Influenza in 1918 and by Small-pox in 1920, but the number of deaths was not large. It has lately been equipped with a waterpipe connection at a cost of Rs. 17,000. Skardu is the Headquarters of the tahsil of that name. The population is a mixture of local Shia Musalmans and some families of Kashmiri Musalmans with a sprinkling of some adventurous Punjabee shopkeepers. The local trade is confined to piecegoods and Pashmina and the later finds a ready sale in Kashmir and even in the Punjab. Small quantities of minor forest produce and dried apricots are also sent to the Punjab in summer. Influenza carried away 150 persons or 6·8 per cent. of the population of 1911.

The town of Ladakh,commonly called Leh, is a historic place with chequered career extending over 5,000 years. At the time of the Dogra conquest it was practically in a deserted condition. But its importance as a trade centre was soon recognized and it is now the trysting place of traders from Punjab and Kashmir on one side and Lhassa and Yarkand on the other. The imports consist of piece-goods, spices, metals, condiments, and numerou's manufactured products from Punjab ; gold, silver, chars, silk, wool, carpets, skins, etc., from Yarkand, Kashgar, and Khutan, and tea, wool, Pashmina, salt, precious stones and musk from Lhassa and Tibet. The *Abadi* is expanding and several State buildings have been added during the last decade. The Buddhists constitute a large majority of the population. Arghun Musalmans who are a mixed breed come next and the last,though not the least in importance, are Kashmiri Musalmans carrying on trade between Srinagar and Ladakh. A few Hindu traders from Hoshiarpur in the Punjab also do business in Leh and deal chiefly with Central Asia. Some loss of life was caused by Influenza, but the large decrease seems also due to the dislocation of Central Asian trade since the War.

Definition of Village.

42. "Village" was defined as the smallest unit of administration and separately assessed to land revenue, except in the Frontier *Ilaqas* which have not yet been brought under Settlement. The number of Census villages, therefore, equals that of Revenue *hadbast* villages minus one hundred and seventy-six uninhabited villages and 29 inhabited villages included in the city of Srinagar and the towns of Kathua, Parol, Pampur and Skardu.

Number and size of Villages.

43. The total number of villages is 8,915 against 8,865 of 1911, 8,946 of 1901 and 8,411 of 1891. The increase in 1921 is due partly to the transfer of 24 places from the town list of 1911 to the village list and partly to the redistribution of estates at Settlement and other ordinary causes. The average population per village in the State is 340 against 322 at the last Census, the increase being chiefly due to the reduction in the number of towns at the present Census. The corresponding average for a village in the Indian Empire in 1911 was 233. The highest average is registered by *Ilaqa* Punch which has the largest population of 715 per village but the smallest number of villages (482) among the Districts of the Jammu Province. The lowest average of 114 is reported from the Bhadarwah *Jagir*. Sub-Montane villages give an average of 283, Outer Hills of 392, Jhelum Valley of 317,and Frontier Districts of 340. The District of Jammu shows a low average of 251, probably because separate though small villages have been founded by the leading Rajput families in the District and a portion of the rural population is drawn to Jammu and other important towns. The average area per village varies from 2·6 square miles in Jammu Province and 2·4 in Kashmir to 85 in the mountainous Frontier Districts, the average for the State being a little over 2·5.

Distribution of population among Towns and Villages.

44. The following Table is designed to express the distribution of rural and urban population in the past 30 years. It will be seen from this Table that whereas 92·2 per cent. of the total population of the State was residing in villages in 1891, 94·5 per cent. in 1901 and 90·4 in 1911, the corresponding proportion of rural population at the present Census is 91·2. The comparatively larger ratio of 1901 is due to the fact that the only two places treated as Towns in that year were the cities of Jammu and Srinagar. Of every one thousand persons of population in the Submontane Division, 970 will be found living in villages, the corresponding proportions for the Outer Hills Division, the Jhelum Valley and Indus Valley being 976,861 and 960 respectively. It will be seen that rural element predominates very largely in the State and that excepting Kashmir where trades and industries claim a fair share of the population, the people are generally employed in agricultural pursuits and trade is yet in a state of infancy.

Distribution of population in groups of places according to size and in Rural Territory 1891 *to* 1921.

Class of Place.	1921.		1911		1901.		1891.		Percent. of Total Population.			
	No. of places.	Population.	No. of places	Population.	No. of places.	Population.	No. of places.	Population.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Total Population of State ..	8,952	3,320,518	8,926	3,158,126	8,948	2,905,578	8,419	2,543,952	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Urban Territory ..	37	291,693	61	300,879	2	158,748	8	197,743	8·8	9·6	5·5	7·8
I. Towns of 100,000 or over ..	1	141,735	1	126,344	1	122,618	1	118,960	..	..	..	..
II. „ 50,000 to 100,000 ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
III. „ 20,000 to 50,000 ..	1	31,506	1	31,726	1	36,130	1	34,542	..	..	..	..
IV. „ 10,000 to 20,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,227	..	..	..	..
V. „ 5,000 to 10,000 ..	7	49,248	7	51,671	..	..	5	34,014	..	..	..	..
VI. „ Under 5,000 ..	28	69,204	52	91,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Territory ..	8,915	3,028,825	8,865	2,857,247	8,946	2,746,830	8,411	2,346,209	91·2	90·4	94·5	92·2

NOTE.—The figures in the Statement are of the various classes as recorded at each Census without adjustment of any kind.

45. In Madras 876 per thousand of the population live in villages, in the Mysore State 856, in Gawaliar 903, in the North-Western Frontier Provinces 934, in the Central India Agency 908, in Bombay 789, and in Baluchistan 901. It will thus be seen that the average number of village dwellers per mille of the total population in Kashmir (912) has the nearest approximation to Central India Agency and is exceeded by North-Western Frontier Provinces alone out of the seven Provinces and States for which comparative figures are available. The corresponding proportion of rural population in England and Wales was 780, while in Scotland and Ireland the rural population formed 698 per 1,000 of the entire population.

Comparison with other Provinces and Countries.

46. Imperial Table III and Subsidiary Table I are intended to exhibit the distribution of rural population in the different grades of villages. Out of a total of 8,915 villages there are 7,130 villages each with a population of under 500 ; 1,289 villages, each with a population of 500 to 1,000 ; 414 each with a population of 1,000 to 2,000, and 80 each with a population of 2,000 to 5,000. There are two villages with a population ranging between 5,000 and 10,000, one each in the Kashmir North and Mirpur Districts. The proportion of persons living in the villages of different grades during the last 3 decades is compared in the margin. It will be noticed that the largest proportion of rural population is congregated in villages with a population ranging between 500 to 2,000, and this grade has gained by 9·8 per cent during the closing decade and by about 12 per cent. since 1901. The transfer of 24 towns of the last Census to the village list of the present Census, is chiefly responsible for this result. This grade is followed by villages of the lowest order with a population below 500, which contain 45·4 per cent. of the total population, but this grade reveals a decrease of 3·6 per cent. in 1921 and of 7·8 since 1901. 6·7 per cent. of the population is held by villages of 2,000—5,000 grade, which means an increase of 2·1 per cent. since 1901. The highest grade of villages, namely, 5,000 and over, account for barely ·4 per cent. of the population, with an aggregate loss of 2 per cent during the last 20 years.

Villages classified according to population.

Grade of villages.	Percentage of Population.			Variation.	
	1901	1911	1921	1911-21	1901-11
Under 500 ..	49·0	49·2	45·4	−3·6	−4·2
500—2,000 ..	37·0	45·5	47·5	+9·8	+2·0
2,000—5,000 ..	6·2	5·1	6·7	+·5	+1·6
5,000 and over ..	1·5	2·0	·4	−1·1	−·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the Population between towns and villages.

District, *Jagir* or *Ilaqa* and Natural Division.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Town.	Village	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KASHMIR STATE ..	**7,884**	**340**	**88**	**912**	**594**	..	**169**	**237**	**4**	**67**	**475**	**454**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-montainous Tract.	**5,505**	**283**	**93**	**907**	**520**	..	**191**	**289**	**9**	**92**	**408**	**491**
Jammu District ..	7,194	251	129	871	730	..	..	270	..	46	358	596
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only).	3,615	189	82	918	..	..	701	299	..	..	446	554
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils only).	3,388	443	45	955	..	..	638	362	27	182	467	324
II.—The Outer Hills ..	2,690	392	24	976	..	..	290	710	..	370	364	266
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	1,914	461	29	971	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	411	589
Mirpur District (Kotli tahsil only) ..	1,563	412	17	983	..	..	..	1,000	..	73	584	343
Udhampur District ..	2,304	320	32	968	..	..	..	1,000	..	23	450	527
Riasi District ..	2,097	335	19	981	..	..	..	1,000	..	30	542	428
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	2,603	114	69	931	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	37	963
Punch Ilaqa ..	7,026	715	20	980	..	..	1,000	..	..	196	612	192
III.—The Jhelum Valley ..	**15,069**	**337**	**139**	**851**	**724**	..	**156**	**120**	**4**	**41**	**478**	**477**
Kashmir North ..	5,213	349	41	959	..	..	732	268	10	35	492	463
Kashmir South ..	21,433	370	249	751	827	..	90	83	..	63	378	559
Muzaffarabad District ..	3,579	260	16	984	..	..	..	1,000	..	49	378	573
IV.—The Indus Valley ..	**2,758**	**340**	**40**	**960**	..	..	..	**1,000**	..	**61**	**454**	**485**
Ladakh District ..	2,342	382	26	974	..	..	..	1,000	..	99	429	472
Gilgit District ..	4,393	297	153	847	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	433	567
Frontier Ilaqas ..	1,957	267	32	968	..	..	..	1,000	..	34	386	580

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

District, Jagir or *Ilaqa* and Natural Division.	Number per mille who live in towns.				
	Population	Hindu.	Sikh.	Buddhist.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6
KASHMIR STATE. ..	**88**	**124**	**83**	**35**	**78**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract ..	**93**	**120**	**198**	**1,000**	**62**
Jammu District ..	129	141	163	1,000	103
Kathua District (Jasmergarh & Kathua tehsils only	82	70	148	..	106
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only)	45	97	251	..	25
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**24**	**39**	**35**	..	**17**
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	29	26	238	..	44
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only) ..	17	174	13	..	3
Udhampur District ..	32	34	105	..	28
Riasi District ..	19	26	33	..	14
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	69	42	667	..	110
Punch Ilaqa ..	20	94	34	..	15
III.—The Jhelum Valley ..	**139**	**551**	**58**	**500**	**120**
Kashmir North ..	41	198	22	..	38
Kashmir South ..	249	657	189	500	217
Muzaffarabad District ..	16	201	30	..	12
IV.—The Indus Valley ..	**40**	**540**	**543**	**35**	**38**
Ladakh District ..	26	604	458	35	21
Gilgit District ..	153	677	507	..	
Frontier Ilaqas ..	32	..	810	..	138
					32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by population.

Class of town.	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion to total Urban population.	Number of females per 1,000 of males.	Increase per cent. in the population of towns as classed at previous Censuses.			Increase per cent. in urban population of each class from 1891 to 1921.	
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	(*a*) in towns as classed in 1891	(*b*) in the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KASHMIR STATE.	**37**	**100**	**801**	**+5·2**	**—·1**	**+3·4**	**+7**	**+47·5**
I.—100,000 and over ..	1	48·6	850	+12·2	+3	+3·1	+19·1	+19·1
III.—20,000 to 50,000 ..	1	10·8	648	—·7	—11·1	+4·6	—7·6	—7·6
IV.—10,000 to 20,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—7·5	..
V.—5,000 to 10,000 ..	7	16·9	815	—4·7	..	..	—·08	+30·1
VI.—Under 5,000 ..	28	23·7	772	+2·6	..	..	..	..

1. There is no urban population falling in Class II.

2. Columns relating to Censuses previous to 1891 when the first Regular Census of the State was undertaken, have had to be left blank.

3. Columns 6 and 7 against the last three classes are blank, because in 1901 Jammu and Srinagar alone were treated as towns.

4. Columns 6 to 9 are blank in respect of the last class, as places with a population below 5,000 were for the first time treated as towns in 1911.

5. Column 9 against Class IV is blank as Anantnag which had a population exceeding 10,000 in 1891 had to be grouped in Class V in 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Cities.

City.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	*Percentage of variation.*			
					1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	Total 1891 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu ..	31,506	20,592	648	196	—·7	—11·1	+4·6	—7·6
Srinagar ..	141,735	15,653	850	10	*+8·9	+3	+3·1	+19·1

*Worked out on the adjusted population of the city in view of the changes of area in 1921.

CHAPTER III.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHPLACE.

Statistics of birthplace.

47. The statistics of the birthplace of the population of the Kashmir State are contained in Imperial Table XI. This Table does not include the population of the Frontier *Ilaqas* (60,991) as birthplace was not recorded in the Special Schedule adopted for these *Ilaqas*. The following Subsidiary Tables are appended to this Chapter giving necessary data regarding the internal and external migration :—

TABLE I—showing immigration (actual figures).

" II—showing emigration (actual figures).

" III—showing migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures).

" IV—showing migration between the State and other parts of India.

Types of migration.

48. Five different types of migration were distinguished at the last Census, *viz.*, casual, temporary, periodic, semi-permanent and permanent. These were defined in paragraph 109 of the last Report, and it is unnecessary to repeat the definitions, which have been adopted in discussing the different types of migration.

Accuracy of the birthplace Statistics.

49. As mentioned in paragraph 15, the statistics of emigration from the State to India and other countries are not reliable in regard to the entry of birthplace which is generally loosely made under the commonly known names of Jammu or Kashmir without ascertaining the exact district of birth. This is specially the case with emigration from the Kashmir Valley and the Ladakh District.

Summary of Statistics.

50. Of the total population of 3,259,527 persons (excluding Frontier *Ilaqas*) enumerated in the State, 3,196,107 or 98 per cent. were born in the State, the remainder (63,420) being immigrants from outside. The total number of emigrants from the State is nearly 84,000 against nearly 82,000 at the last Census, the percentage of emigrants to the total population being only 2·5. This will show that the percentage of migration in the State is much below the general level obtaining in India, which is not to be wondered at considering the difficulties of communication and the isolated situation of most parts of the State as compared with the net-work of railways and other communications connecting the different Provinces, Districts and trade centres of British India. While sharing most of the usual social and economic disabilities restricting migration of all Indians, the Kashmiri and the Ladakhi people find it an additional hardship to live in the much warmer climate of the plains and they do not take to migration unless driven by sheer necessity. But in spite of all these especial drawbacks there is an increase of 2·4 per cent. in emigration as compared with the figures of the last Census, and I believe that the tendency for emigration will continue to increase in future on account of the comparative slackness of outdoor work in winter in the higher tracts of the State and the higher wages of labour offered in the trade centres of the Punjab.

External Migration.

51. The main channels of migration have been discussed at length in Chapter I in connection with variations in natural population and it is unnecessary to repeat the discussion here. It is, however, desirable to mention some of the salient points with a view to make the discussion self-contained. Immigration at

the present Census gives a decrease of 12,836 or 17 per cent. as compared with the last Census. A similar decrease of 8,236 was recorded in 1911, and it seems that immigration is showing permanent signs of decrease which is mainly due to the fact that the quicker industrial developments and greater business possibilities in the trade markets of British India are keeping back some of the immigrants who belong mostly to the trading classes of the adjoining British Districts. As regards the details of immigration, the Punjab supplies the largest number (52,463). Of these Sialkot accounts for 19,381, Gurdaspur for 13,448, Gujrat for 7,368, and Hazara for 6,619. Most of the Punjab Districts send in their quota and Jhelum, Kangra and Rawalpindi contribute about 2,000 each. The figures in the margin will show that there has been a general decrease in immigration from the different Indian Provinces and States as compared with the last Census. It will also be noticed that the figures generally decrease with the increase in distance. Immigration from the remote Indian States is insignificant. The neighbouring State of Chamba shows a decrease of 246. As regards the tracts which mostly absorb the foreign immigrants, Sub-Montane Division attracts nearly 46,000 out of a total number of 64,000 immigrants. This of course includes movements of casual nature, but there is a considerable number of semi-permanent immigrants who consist mostly of traders and officials in State employ. Jammu District stands first with 29,000 outsiders. This large figure is due to the attractions of Jammu City, the winter capital of the Durbar where public service and trade are largely in the hands of immigrants from Punjab and other British Provinces. Most of the traders and officials come from the contiguous Punjab Districts, especially from Sialkot. Kathua and Mirpur Districts come next accounting for 10,000 and 8,000 respectively. The higher Districts of Jammu Province being inaccessible have little attraction for the outsiders. The immigrants to Kashmir number 10,000 and consist mostly of traders and local officials, but if the Census were taken during the summer months this number would rise to at least 25,000. The Frontier Districts being too inaccessible can show very little in the way of immigration from the plains. An important feature of immigration to the State is the periodic move of a large number of European and Indian visitors to the "Happy Valley" of Kashmir and even to Gurez, Baltistan, Zanskar and higher ranges of Ladakh. The number of visitors during the summer and autumn months of 1921 was calculated at 3,521 and considering the family members and servants usually accompanying the visitors, the total number of visitors may be safely taken to be between 15,000 and 20,000. Gulmarg, the favourite summer resort of European visitors attracts about 800 visitors at a time and even more, while the remainder are scattered in camping grounds of Srinagar, Gandarbal, Sonamarg, Pahalgam and other nooks and corners of the Kashmir Valley. Added to these is the large number of drivers of motor cars, lorries, ekkas, tongas and bullock carts and other smaller fry who add considerably to the summer population of Kashmir, though there is no official record of such immigrants. The visitors spend a good deal of money in the country and give much impetus to the local trades and industries. But nothing in this world is an unmixed blessing, and while adding considerably to the wealth of the country and earnings of the people, the visitors are equally contributing to the dearness of provisions and to the difficulties of the food problem in Kashmir.

Provinces and States where born.	Number of Immigrants in		
	1921.	1911.	Variations.
Punjab	52,463	59,707	—7,280
North-Western Frontier Provinces.	7,738	12,904	—5,130
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	557	982	—415
Bombay Presidency ..	150	184	—34
Bengal	105	131	—26
Chamba	433	679	—246
Rajputana Agency ..	113	250	—137

The Valley is generally free from visitors at the time of Census and hence no account is taken of the large increase which takes place in the population of Kashmir in summer. It is not, however, worthwhile to take a re-census of these

birds of passage who are always on their wings and shifting from one place to another.

On the emigration side there is an increase of 11,000 persons. Reference to Subsidiary Table II will show that by far the largest number (78,000) of emigrants goes to the contiguous parts of other Provinces, while a smaller proportion (6,000) travels farther to distant parts of India. Emigration beyond India (45) is nominal and calls for no special remarks. Of the emigrants to contiguous British Provinces, Punjab claims the largest number (75,159). Next follow North-Western Frontier Provinces with 3,006 and Baluchistan with 2,229. Among the distant Provinces, Bombay Province attracts comparatively a larger number (714), which is probably due to some of the leading traders in the State having direct dealings with Bombay. As regards the Divisions and Districts from which a permanent flow of emigration takes place in winter it has already been mentioned in Chapter I that the returns are vitiated by the vague entries of Jammu or Kashmir made in the column for district of birth. Consequently exact figures of emigration cannot be quoted for each district, but as already discussed in Chapter I, the main centres of periodic emigration are well known locally. These are the Sub-Montane Tracts of Jammu Province, Tahsils Awantipura, Kulgam and Anantnag of Kashmir Province and Tahsils Skardu and Kargil of the Ladakh District. The emigrants from the last named two tahsils are commonly known as Baltis, who go so far as Simla, which they seem to choose for its high rates of wages and also for its cold climate. Many of the State traders also go down to Lahore, Amritsar and other centres of trade but a very large majority of the periodic emigrants belong to the labouring classes. The emigrants, of course, include the large numbers of casual and temporary visits to the adjoining Punjab districts of women from the State married across the border. There is also a small number of traders and business men permanently carrying on their trade in the Punjab towns along the border and the main Railway line.

Internal Migration.

52. As regards internal migration, the Outer Hills Division is far ahead of the Sub-Montane Tracts in the matter of immigration as well as emigration and the Riasi District alone shows a total of 24,000 immigrants against the same number of emigrants. This result is largely due to the agricultural conditions of the Census year when people from Kotli, Bhimber and other adjoining tahsils came in large numbers to tahsils Rajauri and Riasi of the Riasi District in search of fodder for their cattle. These tahsils are noted for their rich and extensive pastures and a constant flow of migration between these and other tahsils of the Jammu Province goes on. Kathua and Udhampur Districts come next with an inflow and outflow of 7,000 each. It is interesting to note that in all these Districts emigration corresponds exactly with immigration, and the policy of give and take seems to be dictated by their social and economic requirements. This internal migration is to a great extent of a casual nature connected with usual visits to relations and odd jobs in the neighbourhood, but the chief Semi-permanent factor is the necessity of periodic move of the population of the lower tracts to the higher districts in summer and the downward move of the graziers in winter. An additional stimulus was supplied this year by the Banihal Road which attracted labourers from the adjoining State Districts. In Kashmir Province the internal migration prevails to a smaller extent and is limited to the ordinary casual and temporary movements. Ladakh District has little to show in the way of movements to and from other State Districts as its isolated and inaccessible situation renders such movements impracticable in winter. There are no entries in the emigration tables against Ladakh as almost all the channels of communication with the adjoining districts are closed in winter. A glance at the Subsidiary Tables Nos. I and II appended to this Chapter will show that there is a marked increase in internal migration in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces which is mainly ascribable to a spirit of enterprise, and the general tendency to break the parochial limits and to go out in search of better opportunities. The large increases in most districts of the Jammu Province seem also due to some extent to the exceptional agricultural troubles of 1920. The tendency noticeable in many British Provinces, of rural population

being gradually absorbed by large towns and cities giving better opportunities of employment, does not exist in the State to any appreciable extent, as the only city carrying on some important local industries is Srinagar where skilled labour is mostly supplied by the city and a limited number of village labourers working in the Silk factory usually return to their homes at night.

Sex and Migration.

53. It would be of some interest to note the effect of migration on the female population.

Of the total number of 64,000 foreign immigrants, nearly 31,000 are males against 33,000 females. As already mentioned elsewhere,the immigrants belonging to the trading classes have practically settled permanently in the State and are generally accompanied by their families and hence no large preponderance of males over females was expected in the case of immigrants of this class. Excess of females is on the other hand, clearly noticeable in Jammu Province especially in the Submontane tract on account of frequent intermarriages between the State subjects and the people in the adjoining districts and the consequent inclusion of a large number of married females from the British territories among the immigrants. These conditions do not hold good in the Outer Hills where the number of male immigrants is 4,000 against 2,000 females. The same remarks are applicable to the Kashmir Province where the opportunities of marriage across the border are few and far between and where the immigrants are not always attended by their families. In the Kashmir Valley the number of male immigrants from outside is 6,000 against 4,000 females. In Gilgit District the female element almost entirely disappears on account of its inaccessible position. As regards emigrants to foreign territories the number of males largely preponderates, the males exceeding the females by 12,000. This excess is noticeable in all Districts and especially in Punch Ilaqa where females are only $\frac{1}{6}$th of the total emigrants. In Kashmir the proportion of females is about $\frac{1}{4}$th. The excess of males is apparently due to businessmen and labourers going out in search of employment, not being accompanied by their women-folk. The difference is comparatively less marked in the Submontane Tract owing to the women married across the border being also returned as emigrants. In the matter of immigration from the contiguous State Districts the females are generally keeping pace with the males. In the Submontane Tract the number of both sexes is 7,000. In Jammu District again the number is equal,each sex returning nearly 6,000 immigrants, but taking the Jammu Province as a whole the number of males is 5,000 against 2,000 females. This marked preponderance of males can be attributed to the fact that immigrants under this head consist mostly of labourers and businessmen from the Kashmir Districts who are not accompanied by their women. In Kashmir again both the sexes are equally represented in this class of migrants. A glance at the column for immigrants from remote parts of the State shows that females are generally less in evidence which is natural,as intermarriages are generally confined to neighbouring districts and immigrants from remote districts belong generally to the male sex. An examination of the figures of emigration to contiguous and remote districts of the State shows similar results. The proportion of females is much in default in remote districts where intermarriages are not practicable to any large extent, while in contiguous districts the female element is fairly represented. In Jammu and Mirpur districts the female emigrants are largely in excess especially in the latter where there are 1,000 male emigrants against 3,000 females. This unusually large difference is probably due to the famine conditions of 1920, which were very acutely felt in the Mirpur District. Large numbers of Mirpur men are already in foreign and State Military Service and a large exodus of men took place in consequence of the famine. But their females could not accompany them to distant places and went over to live with their relatives in the adjoining State Districts. In the case of emigrants to the entire Jammu and Kashmir Provinces from the adjoining State Districts, the male element predominates very largely, the number of females being exactly one-half of the total number of male emigrants. This preponderance is ascribable to the fact that a large number of the emigrants of this class consist of businessmen and labourers who are not accompanied by their families and the females returned under this head belong mostly to

the families of trading and official classes whose migrations are of a semi-permanent character.

Religion and Migration.

54. Religion has no important bearing on the different types of migration discussed in this Chapter, but in view of the observations made by my predecessor in the last Census Report a few general remarks will not be out of place. Migration of population in Baltistan and Gilgit is entirely confined to Mohammedans who constitute almost the entire population of these tracts. In Kashmir Province also Mohammedans form a very large majority of the population and the labourers who usually go out from the State territories in search of work to the plains are almost entirely Mohammedans. Hence Mohammedans have a much larger share in external emigration from Kashmir. On the other hand, the foreign immigrants belong mostly to the trading and official classes, and consequently Hindus are much in excess among migrants of this class. Other religions are not very largely represented in the State and do not affect migration to any appreciable extent.

Immigrants from countries other than India.

55. The total number of immigrants from countries beyond India is 1,859 against 2,376 at the last Census, showing a decrease of 517. Of the Asiatic countries Nepal leads with 1,157 persons consisting mostly of the Gurkha sepoys serving in the Military Department of the State or settled in the State territories after retirement from service. Next comes a batch of 329 Afghans who originally came in search of military service and are still represented in the Military Department of the State. Our Tibetan neighbours make a small contribution of 139 persons which would have been much greater but for the most unapproachable and almost uninhabited character of the Tibetan border. Of 158 Europeans, 148 come from the United Kingdom, and some of whom belong to State service or religious missions, while others are engaged in local trades and industries. Immigration from other European countries and other continents is very insignificant and calls for no notice.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration (Actual figures.)

District and Natural Division where enumerated.	Born in (000's omitted).																	
	District (or Natural Division).			Contiguous Districts in the State.			Other parts of the State.			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc, (in India).			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc. (in India).			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ma es.	Fem ales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
KASHMIR STATE ..	**3,196**	**1,694**	**1,502**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**54**	**24**	**30**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**2**	..
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	**584**	**315**	**269**	**14**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**41**	**16**	**25**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	..
Jammu District ..	293	163	130	12	6	6	2	1	1	19	8	11	9	4	5	1	1	..
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only).	74	42	32	5	3	2	..	..	..	9	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	214	109	105	3	1	2	..	..	..	6	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**962**	**498**	**464**	**21**	**11**	**10**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..
Kathua District, (Basohli tehsil only)	62	32	30	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only)	93	47	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur District ..	210	110	100	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Riasi District ..	199	104	95	18	10	8	6	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	36	18	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch Ilaqa ..	347	178	169	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jammu Province ..	**1,560**	**830**	**750**	**7**	**5**	**2**	..	..	..	**45**	**19**	**26**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**1**	..
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province). ..	**1,391**	**748**	**643**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	..	**7**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..
Kashmir North ..	495	265	230	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Kashmir South ..	678	366	312	5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
Muzaffarabad District ..	210	112	98	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	**210**	**105**	**105**	**1**	**1**	..	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladakh District ..	183	91	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilgit District ..	27	14	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration (Actual Figures).

District and Natural Division of birth.	Enumerated in (000's Omitted).																		Natural Population.
	District (or Natural Division).			Contiguous Districts in the State.			Other parts of the State.			Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc. (in India.)			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc. (in India.)			Outside India.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Tota .	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
KASHMIR STATE ..	3,196	1,694	1,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	43	35	6	5	1	45*	33*	12*	3,341,390
I.—Jammu Province ..	1,580	830	750	6	4	2	2	1	1	15	10	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu District ..	293	163	130	11	5	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathua „ ..	136	74	62	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirpur „ ..	307	156	151	4	1	3	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur „ ..	210	110	100	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riasi „ ..	199	104	95	23	13	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	36	18	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch Ilaqa ..	347	178	169	1	1	..	2	1	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province). ..	1,391	748	643	4	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
Kashmir North ..	495	265	230	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kashmir South ..	678	366	312	6	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarabad District	210	112	98	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	210	105	105	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladakh District ..	183	91	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilgit „ ..	27	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Actual numbers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

Natural Division in which born.		Number enumerated (000's omitted) in Natural Division.					
		Entire State.	I—The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	II—The Outer Hills.	Jammu Province.	III—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province.)	IV—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Kashmir State	1921	**3,196**	**601**	**986**	**1,58**	**1,398**	**211**
	1911	**3,026**	**589**	**945**	**1,535**	**1,282**	**208**
I.—Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract.	1921	601	584	16	600	1	..
	1911	588	576	10	586	1	..
II.—The Outer Hills	1921	986	18	962	980	5	1
	1911	944	11	928	940	4	..
Jammu Province	1921	**1 587**	**600**	**979**	**1,580**	**6**	**1**
	1911	**1,533**	**587**	**939**	**1,527**	**5**	**1**
II.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)	1921	1,398	1	6	7	1,391	..
	1911	1,284	1	5	7	1,276	..
V.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	1921	211	..	..	..	1	210
	1911	207	..	..	..	..	207

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the State and other parts of India.

Province or State.	Immigrants to Kashmir State.			Emigrants from Kashmir State.			Excess (+) or deficiency(—) of immigrants over emigrants.	
	1921	1911	Variation.	1921	1911	Variation.	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL INDIA ..	*61,561	74,397	—12,836	84,245	81,911	+2,334	—22,684	—3,529
Total Provinces ..	61,368	74,079	—12,713	83,865	81,607	+2,258	—22,497	—3,664
Ajmer-Merwara ..	11	27	—16	208	35	+173	—197	—8
Assam ..	2	..	+2	46	19	+27	—44	..
Andamans and Nicobars ..	..	7	—7	2	1	+1	—2	+6
Behar and Orissa ..	32	79	—47	364	82	+282	—332	—3
Baluchistan ..	94	20	+74	2,229	899	+1,330	—2,135	—879
Bengal ..	105	131	—26	169	274	+105	—64	—143
Bombay .. {Districts ..	140	166	−26	685+	722	−37	—564	—567
{States ..	10	18	−8	29	29	..		
	150	184	−34	714	751	−37		
Burma ..	8	..	+8	149	433	—284	—141	—433
Central Provinces and Bera ..	30	11	+19	197	105	+92	—167	—94
Delhi ..	144	..	+144	185	..	+185	—41	..
Madras ..	34	27	+7	33	28	+5	+1	—1
N.-W. Frontier Provinces .. {Districts ..	7,738	11,163	−5,130	3,006	4,655	—1,649	+4,732	+8,249
{States ..		1,741						
		12,904						
Punjab .. {Districts ..	51,832	58,500	−6,704	71,772	69,711	+2,061	—22,696	—12,662
{States ..	631	1,207	−576	3,387	2,658	+729		
	52,463	59,707	−7,280	75,159	72,369	2,790		
U.P. of Agra and Oudh .. {Districts ..	551	974	−415	1,365	1,937	−552	−847	−974
{States ..	6	8		39	19			
	557	983		1,404	1,956			
TOTAL STATES ..	178	318	−140	380	304	+76	..	+14
Baroda State ..	6	4	+2	6	18	—12	..	—14
Central India Agency ..	11	35	—24	40	70	—30	—29	—35
Cochin ..	..	..	..	1	..	+1	—1	..
Gawaliar ..	23	..	+23	34	..	+34	—11	..
Hyderabad State ..	7	11	—4	12	83	—73	—5	—72
Mysore State ..	2	10	—8	154	42	+112	—152	—32
Rajputana Agency ..	113	250	—137	133	90	+43	—20	+160
Travancore ..	..	..	..	..	1	—1	..	—1
Goa and French Possessions ..	16	8	+8	..	..	..	+16	+8

*Includes 15 India unspecified.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

Statistical reference.

56. The distinctions of religion and sex are observed during the compilation of all Tables, but for the purposes of the present Chapter reference will be necessary to the following Tables :—

(1) Imperial Table VI which gives figures of population by religion for each District and Province.

(2) Imperial Table V wherein towns are arranged territorially with population by religion.

(3) Imperial Table XV which shows the territorial distribution of Christian population by sect and race.

(4) Provincial Table II which gives figures of population by religion for each tahsil, city and district.

(5) Subsidiary Table I showing general distribution of the population by religion.

(6) Subsidiary Table II showing distribution of the main religions by Natural Divisions.

(7) Subsidiary Table III which gives the number of Christians and variations in Christian population since 1891.

(8) Subsidiary Table IV showing proportions of urban and rural population by religion for the State and its four Natural Divisions.

General distribution of population by religion.

57. The enclosed diagram is intended to show the number of persons in every 10,000 of total population in each Province and District of the State, who are Hindus, Aryas, Sikhs, Buddhists and Musalmans. The total population of the State is made up of 2,548,514 Musalmans, 669,510 Hindus, 23,116 Aryas, 15 Brahmos, 39,507 Sikhs, 37,685 Buddhists, 1,634 Christians, 529 Jains and 7 Zoroastrians. For every 10,000 of the population, 7,675 are Musalmans, 2,016 Hindus, 70 Aryas, 119 Sikhs, 113 Buddhists, 5 Christians and 2 Jains. The Musalmans have added 6·3 per cent. to their population since 1911 and 42 per cent. since 1891. Hence the Mohammedans who form a large majority of the population of the State, are chiefly responsible for an increase of 5·1 per cent. in the general population. The increase registered at the present Census is not as considerable as in 1901 (20·2) and 1911 (11·3), but in view of the general conditions of the decade discussed in Section III of Chapter I, a higher rate of progress could not be expected. The Hindus show a decrease of 3·02 per cent at the present Census, but this is not real, as the deficit is due to all the Aryas (23,116) being shown under a separate head, and if the Aryas were included in the Hindus as at the last Census, the result would be an increase of ·3 per cent. against an increase of 2 in 1911. The percentage of increase in the Sikh population is 5·8 compared to 22·8 in 1901—1911 and 26·6 in 1891—1901. The Buddhists have advanced by 27·3 per cent. in the past three decades, the percentage of increase at the present Census being 3·2. The Aryas who have been dealt with as a separate religious group for the first time at the present Census, have shown a phenomenal rise of 2,160·8% during the lat ten years. Next to the Aryas the highest rate of increase is claimed by Christians, who have gained by 67·6 per cent., the increase since 1891 being no less than 649·5 per cent. The Jains whose population had been showing a steady decrease from decade to decade, have succeeded in recovering their lost ground at the present Census, with an increase of 53·3 per cent. against a decrease of 25·5 in 1891—1901 and 21·9 in 1901—1911. The seven Zoroastrians consisting of a few State officials and traders with their family members, are numerically too unimportant for notice. The Jammu Province contains 989,644 Musalmans, 603,746 Hindus, 23,045 Aryas, 21,627 Sikhs, 442 Buddhists.

1,207 Christians and 528 Jains. In other words, out of every 10,000 persons in this Province 6,033 are Musalmans, 3,679 Hindus, 140 Aryas, 132 Sikhs and only 3 Buddhists. The general increase in the population of the Province during the present decade is 2·7 per cent., the percentages of variation in the population of its component religions being Musalmans + 3·8, Hindus — 3·6, Sikhs + 29·8, Buddhists — 2·2, Aryas + 2244·5, Christians + 79·6 and Jains + 53·04. In a total population of 1,407,086 the Kashmir Province possesses 1,324,403 Musalmans, 64,565 Hindus, 17,742 Sikhs and 341 Christians, the joint contribution of the remaining religions (including two Zoroastrians) not exceeding 34 persons all told. Compared to an increase of 8·6 per cent. in the general population the gains of the Musalmans, Sikhs and Christians amount to 8·8, 20·1 and 56·4 per cent. respectively, while the Hindus and Aryas have lost by 3·4 and 35·6 per cent. The population of the Frontier Districts (273,173) is composed of 234,467 Musalmans and 37,241 Buddhists, the balance consisting of 1,189 Hindus, 138 Sikhs, 42 Aryas and 86 Christians, most of whom are outsiders engaged in pursuit of service, trade or missionary work. The Musalmans who form 8,584 of every 10,000 persons of the population, have increased by 2·3 per cent. against a general increase of 3·1, the corresponding increase in the case of the Buddhists being 3·3. There are no Jains or Zoroastrians in these Districts and the Christians have added only one person to their number since 1911.

Among the Districts of the State the Hindus muster strongest in the Basohli tahsil of Kathua District, in the Outer Hills Division, with 8,450 persons out of every 10,000. The Jasmergarh and Kathua tahsils of this District in the Submontane Division, come next with 6,113 Hindus to every 10,000 persons, followed closely by Udhampur District with 6,058, Bhadarwah Jagir with 5,998 and Jammu District with 5,728. Kashmir South which includes Srinagar city (the stronghold of Kashmiri Pandits), contributes 722 Hindus to every 10,000 of its population, against 206 of Kashmir North and 203 of Muzaffarabad District.

Gilgit with its Military garrison, which includes a fairly large number of Hindus, has 248 Hindus for every 10,000 of its population; while the Ladakh District shows the smallest proportion in the whole State (15 per 10,000) of the followers of this religion. The largest proportion of Aryas (890) is found in the Kathua District; Riasi comes next with 246, and the Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils of Mirpur District, with 160. Out of every 10,000 persons there are five Aryas in tahsil Basohli of Kathua District, and only one each in Punch *Ilaqa* and Ladakh District. The Kashmir Province has returned only 29 Aryas (actual numbers) for the entire Division, which is undoubtedly incorrect as will be shown later. All the 15 Brahmos (actual figures) were returned from the Jammu city. The proportion of Sikhs is the largest in Muzaffarabad District (426), Punch *Ilaqa* coming out second best with 301. Smaller proportions of Sikhs are returned from Udhampur (15), Ladakh District (3) and Bhadarwah Jagir (2). The Buddhists who are practically confined to tahsil Ladakh and Zanskar *Ilaqa*, contribute 2,030 persons to every 10,000 of the population of this District, the corresponding proportion for Udhampur District being 20. No Buddhists are to be found elsewhere, except four casual visitors in Jammu. The Christians are congregated mostly in the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar, and the tahsil of Sri Ranbir Singhpura in the Jammu District, where they form 1·5, ·16 and ·68 per cent., respectively of the total population of these places. Out of a total population of 529 Jains, 520 are to be found in the city of Jammu, where they constitute 1·6 per cent. of the total population. With the exception of Frontier *Ilaqas*, which are almost wholly Mohammedan, the Mohammedan element is strongest in Gilgit (9,717 per 10,000), followed by Kashmir North (9,685), Muzaffarabad (9,370), Kashmir South (9,226), Punch *Ilaqa* (9,107) and Riasi (6,420). The Basohli tahsil of Kathua District with its preponderance of Hindus, comes last with only 1,542.

Hindus.

58. It is unnecessary to attempt to give here a definition of the Hindu religion or to describe its tenets, rituals and other distinguishing features, as the subject has already been fully discussed in the previous Census Reports of British India. A large majority of the Hindu population adhere to the old school of religious thought and observance. There has been no modern religious movement of any note in the Kashmir Province, but

Diagram showing the number of persons in every
each District who are Musalmans, Hindus,
Aryas and Sikhs.

Musalman ——— Hindu ——— Buddhist ..... Ar~~~

200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 2600 2800 3000 3200 3400 3600 3800 4000 4200 4400 4600 4800 5000 5200 5400 5600 5800 6000 6200 6400 6600 6800 7000

Jammu District	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Kathua -Do-	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Udhampur -Do-	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Riasi -Do-	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Mirpur -Do-	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Bhadarwah Jagir	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Punch Ilaqa	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Jammu Province	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Muzaffaraiad District	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Kashmir North	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Kashmir South	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Kashmir Province	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Ladakh District	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Gilgit -Do-	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Frontier Ilaqas	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Frontier Districts	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh
Kashmir State	Musalman, Hindu, Buddhist, Arya, Sikh

own a
icted area

1,207 Christians and 528 Jains. In other words, out of every 10,000 persons in this Province 6,033 are Musalmans, 3,679 Hindus, 140 Aryas, 132 Sikhs and only 3 Buddhists. The general increase in the population of the Province during the present decade is 2·7 per cent., the percentages of variation in the population of its component religions being Musalmans + 3·8, Hindus — 3·6, Sikhs + 29·8, Buddhists — 2·2, Aryas + 2244·5, Christians + 79·6 and Jains + 53·04. In a total population of 1,407,086 the Kashmir Province possesses 1,324,403 Musalmans, 64,565 Hindus, 17,742 Sikhs and 341 Christians, the joint contribution of the remaining religions (including two Zoroastrians) not exceeding 34 persons all told. Compared to an increase of 8·6 per cent. in the general population the gains of the Musalmans, Sikhs and Christians amount to 8·8, 20·1 and 56·4 per cent. respectively, while the Hindus and Aryas have lost by 3·4 and 35·6 per cent. The population of the Frontier Districts (273,173) is composed of 224,467 Musalmans and 37,241 Buddhists, the balance consisting of 1,189 Hindus, 138 Sikhs, 42 Aryas and 86 Christians, most of whom are outsiders engaged in pursuit of service, trade or missionary work. The Musalmans who form 8,584 of every 10,000 persons of the population, have increased by 2·3 per cent. against a general increase of 3·1, the corresponding increase in the case of the Buddhists being 3·3. There are no Jains or Zoroastrians in these Districts and the Christians have added only one person to their number since 1911.

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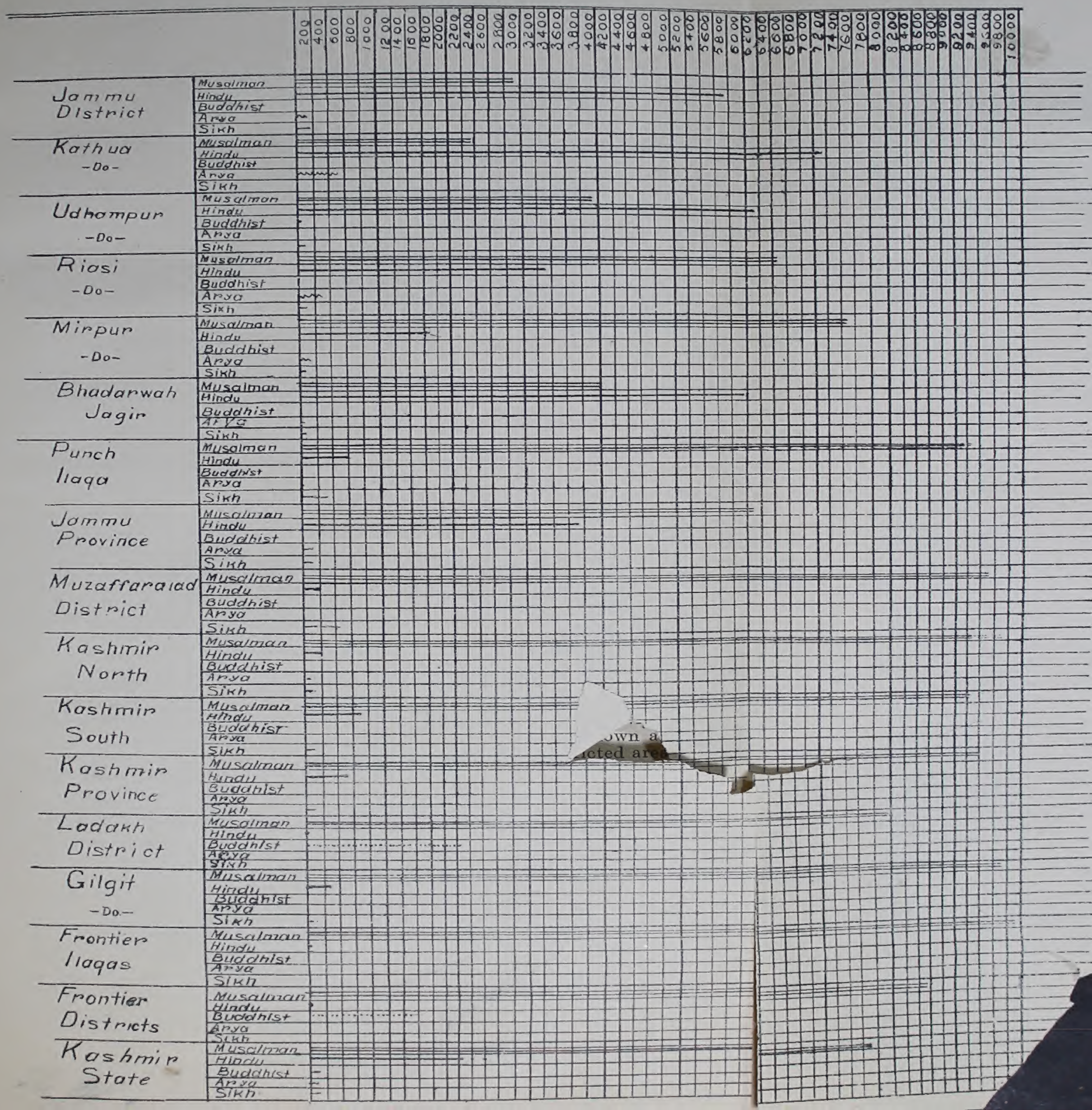
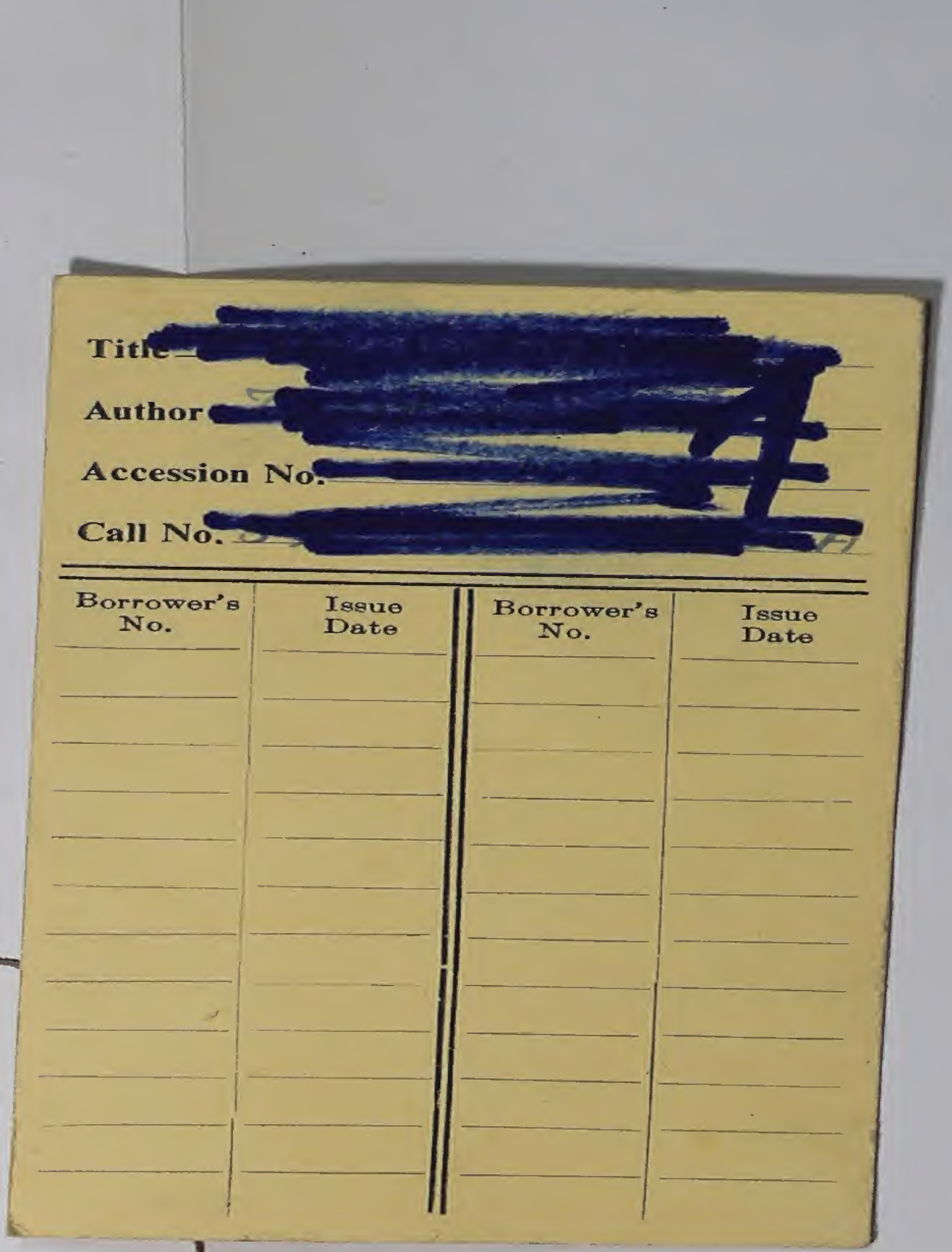
Musalman — Hindu — Buddhist ..... Arya ~~~~ Sikh

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the Jammu Province has been largely influenced by the religious activities and proselytizing zeal of the Arya Samaj, and there is a general tendency among the educated classes towards social reform and cosmopolitan views on religion. The rigidity of religious exclusiveness and caste distinctions is gradually relaxing, and the depressed classes are treated with more tolerance and consideration. Political aspirations do not play any important part in the form of religious movements, though all important sects are very keen to have their separate existence and numerical strength duly recognized. There are no animists in the State, and the local untouchables have been gradually absorbed by Hindu and Mohammedan religions, and though retaining some of the old beliefs and customs and still subject to certain social disabilities, they profess to belong to Hindu, Mohammedan or other main religions and have been recorded accordingly in the Census returns. Further particulars about the depressed classes will be given in Chapter XI. The ultra-radical views on religion have not yet found favour in the State, and the suggestion made in certain quarters to dispense with the classification of Census statistics by religion, is not suited to the conditions prevailing in this State where different communities predominate in certain well-defined localities and where separate social and economic conditions and religious beliefs and traditions have an important bearing on the well-being of each community. For instance, the Balti Mohammedan though probably belonging to the same stock as his Buddhist neighbour, indulges in polygamy and produces a host of starving children, while his Buddhist countryman is quite content to share his one wife with his brothers, with the result that the family estate is not frittered away by partition and passes on intact from one generation to the other. Again, a majority of the Hindu and Mohammedan subjects of the State both in Kashmir and Jammu Provinces, are originally descended from the same Hindu ancestors, but their modes of life are now subject to distinctly different social and economic influences in virtue of their religion.

As mentioned in paragraph 57, the Census returns disclose a decrease of 19,832 persons or 3·02 per cent. in the population of Hindus during the last ten years, but this decrease is artificial owing to the classification of Aryas under a separate religion on the present occasion. A gain of 22,069 to the Aryas, therefore, means so much loss to the Hindus. Another reason which may be taken to account for some decrease in the number of Hindus, is the recent activity of the Sikhs notably in the Districts of Jammu and Mirpur, to secure converts from the so-called depressed or untouchable classes. Again, a tendency has been noticed of late among certain sections of the Sikh population who had quietly accepted many Hindu doctrines and usages in the past and were practically merged in the Hindu population, to have the separate existence of their creed and community properly acknowledged, and they have got themselves recorded as Sikhs instead of Hindus, contrary to the practice at previous Censuses. This newly found tendency is attributed to the preaching by members of the cult known as Tat-Khalsa, though the propaganda has been confined to a much restricted area, and the figures of religion in this State are not affected thereby in any appreciable degree. The fact, however, remains that even after making due allowance for the cumulative effect of these factors and the general adverse circumstances of the decade, the Hindus, as a separate religious entity, have not added more than ·3 per cent. to their population against general increase of 5·1 and an increase of 6·3 among Mohammedans. The decrease is reported almost exclusively from the Jammu Province, which contains more than $\frac{9}{10}$th of the Hindu population of the whole State, the small reduction of 319 in the foreign-born Hindu population of the Frontier Districts not being considered of much consequence. The Hindus in Kashmir who belong mostly to the Pandit class, have grown by 3·5 per cent., which is about half the rate of progress shown by the sister community of Kashmiri Musalmans. The decline in the natural growth of Hindus in the Jammu Province seems partly due to the social customs and environments, such as early marriage, the ban on the remarriage of widows and residence in congested localities, and partly to the fact that a large majority of town-dwellers who generally suffer heavier losses from Plague and other epidemics, are Hindus.

Aryas.

59. Beginning with 79 in 1901, the Aryas rose to 1,047 in 1911, and 23,116 in 1921. It is usnnecessary in view of what has already been said in the previous Census Reports of India, Punjab and other Provinces, to compare the teachings of Arya Samaj with Hinduism or to trace the history of the growth of this religion. It will be sufficient for the purpose of elucidating my Census figures to refer briefly to the activities of Arya Samaj in the Districts of Jammu, Mirpur and Kathua. Being in constant touch with the Punjab, the centre of Arya culture, the Samajists of the Jammu District and especially of Tahsil Ranbir Singhpura have done substantial work in the way of propaganda and conversions from the depressed classes. The Arya Samaj of Mirpur, however, carries the palm in respect of conversions and has shown untiring energy in admitting over 9,000 "Basiths" to the fold of Arya Samaj, mostly from Kotli, Rajauri and Riasi tahsils. The movement was started about the year 1913, when a batch of some more zealous members of the Samaj organised a tour of the *Ilaqa* lasting for 5 or 6 months, and continued the work of proselytization amongst the Basiths whose number is sufficiently large. In the beginning the propaganda had to face serious opposition from the old orthodox school, and the converts were subjected to so many hardships and indignities that several cases of persecution were referred to law courts, who upheld the rights of the converts to follow their religious observances. But inspite of this opposition, the Samaj carried on their efforts and wholesale conversions of villages followed. This rapid growth in the number of converts considerably improved their social status and the opposition gradually vanished, with the result that the Basiths now mix freely not only with the Arya Samajists but also with the Hindus generally at the anniversaries of Arya Samaj and like occasions. No objection is taken to their taking water from the same wells as the Hindus, which shows a marked advance in the spirit of toleration and good will. The conversions in the Kathua District are reported to be chiefly due to the efforts of Pandit Rambhaj Dutt of Lahore on behalf of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha. The largest numbers of converts were obtained in this District from among the Dums. The returns of Arya Samajists from Kashmir particularly from the Srinagar city and Baramula, appear to be evidently incomplete, as apart from the presence of many members of the Settlement staff in Baramula, Srinagar and other places some of whom at least are known to be followers of Arya Samaj, there is no reason to assume that there has been a fall in the number of Arya Samajists in the city. The discrepancy is due to some display of party spirit on the part of the enumerating staff, who generally belonged to the old school and who did not approve of the Arya Samaj showing any numerical strength in Kashmir Province. This omission to honestly record the Samajists in this Province, will not matter much in view of the small number of persons affected by the omission, but steps should be taken to prevent its repetition at the next Census. I may note here that the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, and the local Mirpur Samaj made representations to me to issue instructions to the effect that in column 4 of the Census Schedule the religion of Aryas should be recorded as "Vedic Dharam" instead of Hindu-Aryas or Aryas. As the representations were received rather late in the day and as there was no separate provision for any religion of this name in the Census Tables, I did not find it possible to meet their wishes. The suggestion is, however, mentioned here for the consideration of my successor at the next Census.

Sikhism.

60. Sikhism was originally imported to this country from the Punjab during the Sikh rule and the preponderance of Sikhs in the border districts of Jammu, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Punch *Ilaqa* is clearly due to the above circumstance. Except in Punch, Muzaffarabad and Kashmir North where many of them are agriculturists, they are for the greater part town-dwellers, generally employed in State service or as domestic servants, traders or artisans. They are making a rapid progress in education and generally hold more liberal views regarding child marriage and remarriage of widows than their Hindu brethern. Physically they are strong and hardy and on the whole a healthy and prolific community. They have recently shown signs of greater religious activity and formed several new Singh Sabhas in both the Provinces of Jammu and Kashmir, and their propaganda has succeeded in drawing a sufficiently large number of converts from the lower strata of Hindu Society, especially in the

THE RELIGION MAP OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

Scale · 48 Miles · 1 Inch

T U R K I S T A N

CHITRAL
YASIN
ISHKOMAN
PUNIAL
NAGAR
HUNZA
MUSTAGH
KARAKORAM MOUNTAINS
YARKAND
DAREL
GILGIT
SKARDU
CHILAS
PALAS
N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE
HAZARA
PARNAH
UTTARMACHHIPURA
MUZAFFAR ABAD
URI
BARAMULA
TAHSIL KHAS
SRIPARTAP SINGHPURA
AWANTIPUR
KULGAM
KHARDUNG
KHARDUNG
LADDAKH
RAWALPINDI
JHELUM
KOTLI
MIRPUR
RAMPUR
DODA
RAMBAN
PUNCH
BHIMBER
AKHNUR
JAMMU
UDHAMPUR
BHADARWAH JAGIR
RAMNAGAR
SAMBA
RANBIR SINGH PURA
JASMERGARH
BASOHLI
SIALKOT
GURDASPUR
KANGRA
CHAMBA
PANGI
LAHOL
SPITI
TSO GHUMURTI
CHINESE TIBET
SRINAGAR
GUJRAT

REFERENCES.

LOCALITIES WHERE MOHAMEDANS ABOVE 50% OF THE POPULATION FORM

Do HINDUS Do.

Do BUDDHISTS Do.

Title [redacted]
Author [redacted]
Accession No. [redacted]
Call No. 8 [redacted]

BORROWER'S NO.	ISSUE DATE	BORROWER'S NO.	ISSUE DATE

districts of Jammu and Mirpur. This is why inspite of the adverse circumstances of the decade, the Sikhs have added 25·8 per cent. to their population, compared to a general increase of only 5·1, an increase of 6·3 among the Mohammedans, and a decrease of 3·02 among the Hindus.

Buddhists.

61. The Buddhists contribute only 1·1 per cent. to the population of the State, and are confined to the Ladakh District, where they number 37,241 out of a total population of 37,685 in the State. The Ladakh Tahsil claims the largest share with 29,412 Buddhists, the balance being supplied by Kargil (7,772), Skardu (57) and *Ilaqa* Padar in tahsil Kishtwar of the Udhampur District (429). Buddhism is not a proselytising religion and its rate of numerical progress, therefore, depends exclusively on other natural causes. The percentage of increase has been steadily diminishing from 18·4 in 1891—1901 to 4·2 in 1901—1911 and to 3·2 at the present Census. The large increase recorded in 1891-1901 was not considered reliable by my predecessor, as the Census Operations were then conducted in a perfunctory manner. A large increase in population can not be expected among Buddhists on account of the prevailing custom of polyandry, a precarious agriculture and extremely cold climate. This decline is attributable mainly to the custom of polyandry, which prevails amongst the Buddhists with the same force as before.

Christians.

62. The total number of Christians is 1,634, of whom 269 are Europeans, 48 Anglo-Indians and 1,317 Indian Christians. Though not forming more than ·04 per cent. of the population of the State, Christianity appears to have made very substantial progress in the State, having registered an increase of 649·5 per cent. since 1891 and of 67·6 in the last decade, which is by far the highest incidence of increase among the different religions of the State. The European and Anglo-Indian community is mostly limited to the city of Srinagar and its suburbs, while the largest number of Indian Christians, mostly converts from depressed and menial classes is to be found in the city of Jammu (511), Tahsil Sri Ranbir Singhpura of the Jammu District (528) and Tahsil Kathua (146). The distribution of the Christian population by sect and race is shown in the folowing statement.

	European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.
Presbyterian	13	5	797
Anglican-communion	204	21	283
Protestant (unsectarian and unspecified).	11	9	103
Minor Protestant denominations.	1	..	65
Roman Catholic	26	12	32
Lutheran	...	1	...
Methodist	...	..	
Sect not returned	14	..	36

I am indebted to the heads of the undermentioned Missions and societies for the information which they have supplied regarding their activities.

1. Church of Scotland Mission, Jammu, started work in the State in 1888. A Society called "Christian Endeavour Society" was founded about 1912. and a "Zenana Christian Endeavour Society" was stablished in 1919. The Mission works in three Mohallas of the Jammu city which are mostly inhabited by sweepers and other low class people, and in twenty villages of tahsil Sri Ranbir Singhpura. The number of baptised Christians rose from 393 in 1911 to 592 in 1921. The Mission maintains two schools for the benefit of its flock in the Jammu city, besides a third school at Satowali in tahsil Sri Ranbir Singhpura. The Mission is financed mostly by the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Society, Edinburgh, but the Indian Pastorate receives from the local Church Funds. The Christian Endeavour Society has nominated a Sub-Committee for the settlement of domestic quarrels and other petty disputes among the Indian Christians, and the parties abide by the decision of this Sub-Committee, under penalty of a fine in case of default. The Mission also maintains a committee or Panchayat known as "Kirk Session" which meets at least four times a year and deals with all Church affairs, fines, etc.

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2. Church Mission Society, Srinagar, maintains a well-equipped hospital at Srinagar known as C. M. S. Hospital. The total attendance at this hospital in 1920 amounted to 34,815, and the number of indoor patients was 1,793. 4,470 surgical operations were performed by the surgeons on duty, and rice rations weighing 34,414 lbs. were distributed among the patients. The hospital is very popular in Srinagar and has long been associated with the names of Neve Brothers who have enjoyed a more than local reputation and done immense service to Kashmir and especially to the city of Srinagar. Doctor Arthur Neve the Senior died in 1919 as a result of the heavy strain of war work on his health, and Doctor Earnest Neve the younger brother is still carrying on his work assisted by Doctor Holland, who is now holding charge of the hospital in the absence of Doctor Earnest Neve. The Society also does some propaganda work, though it was unable to secure more than one convert during the decade.

3. Church Missionary Society at Islamabad has been doing much useful work in the way of medical relief and free elementary education, by maintaining a hospital, a boys' school and a girl school at Anantnag (Islamabad). The annual average number of indoor patients in the hospital was 160, the outdoor patients numbering about 17,000 every year. The lady Doctor is reported to have visited many Cholera patients in three epidemics during the last ten years, and the people have been generally advised on sanitary matters. The boys' school has also been rendering help on occasions of public calamity. There has been very little religious preaching beyond the schools, and only one case of baptism is reported.

4. Roman Catholic Mission, Baramula. The object of the Mission is the dissemination of religious and moral literature, and it runs a High School and a free dispensary at an annual cost of about Rs. 10,000.

5. Moravian Mission at Leh, with a branch at Khaltse has been in existence for a long time. The Mission maintains a Hospital at Leh, at an annual average expenditure of Rs. 1,500 exclusive of the Doctor's salary. This hospital is called "British Charitable Dispensary", and the Government of India make an annual grant for medicines calculated at the rate of Rs. 75 per 1,000 patients according to the number treated in the year preceding that for which the grant is allotted. The average annual number of outdoor patients exceeds 7,000. The Mission orphanage supported 7 children during the decade, the yearly expenses amounting to something like Rs. 350. The number of converts in 10 years amounted to 17 (7 males, 10 females), of whom 15 were Buddhists and 2 Musalmans.

63. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the earlier history of the origin and growth of Islam in this State, or its religious doctrines, as a good deal has already been written on the subject in the former Census Reports. Suffice it to say that it is still the predominant religion of the State, its followers forming 76·7 per cent. of the entire population. The Jhelum Valley and Indus Valley are pre-eminently Mohammedan tracts, and the incidence of increase in the number of Musalmans in these two Divisions is 8·8 and 3·2 per cent. respectively, as against 3·8 in the Jammu Province. The percentage of increase among Musalmans in the Jammu Province is 1·1 per cent. in excess of the increase in the general population of the Province. The majority of Musalmans in the State are Sunnis, and the Shias hail mostly from Baltistan in Ladakh, though they are found in considerable numbers in Srinagar and certain parts of the Kashmir Valley. The other important Sects such as Ahl-i-Hadis and Ahmadis, are only slightly represented in the population of the cities and towns. It appears from the reports of District Officers that a number of Anjumans and Societies were opened in the last decade in different parts of the State, although these Anjumans and their agents did some useful work in the sphere of social reform and religious and secular education, the number of conversions from the ranks of other religions was insignificant. The Anjuman Islamia and Nasrat-ul-Islam in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, respectively, maintain a High School each, besides several branch schools for boys and girls and an orphanage at Jammu.

Musalmans.

Proportion of Females to Males in the main Religions.

64. For every 1,000 males there are 872 females among Hindus, 901 among Sikhs, 1,000 among Buddhists and 834 among Musalmans. The reasons for this disparity in the proportion of females will be discussed at the proper place in the Chapter on Sex.

Religions of Urban and Rural population.

65. A glance at Subsidiary Table IV will show that the Hindus predominate in the urban population of Sub-montane Division, with 6,132 persons out of every 10,000 of the urban population belonging to that religion, the corresponding proportion for the entire State being 2,935. The largest number of Hindu town-dwellers (5,828) naturally hails from the Jammu Province, with its preponderance of Hindu population consisting of a fairly large element of Hindu officials and traders. In the Jhelum Valley there are only 1,814 Hindus to every 10,000 of urban population, against 8,122 Musalmans, who constitute the bulk of the population. The Sikhs with a population slightly in excess of the Buddhists are very well represented in the urban population (113 in 10,000) against only 45 Buddhists. The corresponding proportion of Musalmans for the whole State is 6,858, ranging from 3,393 in the Subinontane Tract to 8,092 in the Indus Valley and 8,122 in the Jhelum Valley. The proportion of Christians to every 10,000 of urban population is 31, the largest numbers (99) being claimed by the Submontane Tract, which includes the District of Jammu, with its large Christian population. The Jains who are traders by profession, are all town-dwellers, and contribute 18 to every 10,000 persons of the urban population. In an essentially agricultural and pastoral country like Kashmir, the bulk of population is naturally congregated in villages, and the Mohammedans with their overwhelming numerical preponderance take the lead with 7,754 persons in every 10,000 of the rural population. The proportion of Hindus (2,004) in the rural population fairly corresponds with their proportionate share in the population of the State. The Submontane and Outer Hills Divisions, which contain the largest number of Hindus, contribute 4,620 and 3,159 respectively to every 10,000 of the rural population. The contribution of Sikhs and Buddhists to the rural population is fairly commensurate with their total population in the State, the former contributing 128 in the Jammu Province and 138 in the Jhelum Valley, and the latter having 1,371 in the Indus Valley and 120 in the entire State. The proportion of 10 Christians in the Submontane Tracts against 2 for the whole State, is due to the presence of Christian converts from agricultural classes in the tahsils of Sri Ranbir Singhpura and Kathua.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION.

RELIGION AND LOCALITY.	Actual number in 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN				VARIATION PER CENT. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION.
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911-1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1891-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Musalman.									
KASHMIR STATE	**24,58,514**	**7,675**	**7,534**	**7,416**	**7,051**	**+6·3**	**+11·3**	**+20·2**	**+42**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountainous ..	328,896	5,075	5,119	...	...	+·07	...	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	660,748	6,661	6,535	..	..	+5·8	...	..	..
JAMMU PROVINCE	**989,644**	**6,034**	**5,966**	**5,762**	**5,540**	**+3·8**	**+8·7**	**+9·9**	**+21·1**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ...	1,324,403	9,413	9,402	9,364	9,305	+8·8	+12·4	+22·7	+48·9
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	234,467	8,584	8,574	8,566	7,283	+3·2	+16·9	+71·7	+107
***Hindu.**									
KASHMIR STATE	**669,510**	**2,016**	**2,186**	**2,372**	**2,720**	**—3·02**	**+·2**	**—·4**	**—3·2**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract	291,710	4,497	..	..	..	—4·8	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	312,036	3,145	..	...	..	—2·5	×	..	..
JAMMU PROVINCE	**603,746**	**3,630**	**3,921**	**4,116**	**4,385**	**—3·6**	**+·04**	**—·8**	**—4·4**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	64,565	458	482	524	633	+3·4	+2·8	+·6	+6·9
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	1,199	44	58	98	17	+22	—26·9	+870·6	+362·9
Sikh.									
KASHMIR STATE	**39,507**	**119**	**100**	**89**	**45**	**+25·3**	**+22·2**	**+26·8**	**+243·6**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract	8,763	135	93	..	..	+47·5	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	12,864	130	112	..	..	+20·03	..	..	..
JAMMU PROVINCE	**21,627**	**132**	**104**	**86**	**41**	**+29·8**	**+27**	**+21·3**	**+265**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	17,742	126	114	109	58	+20·1	+16·8	+130·9	+222·3
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	138	5	5	3	..	+13·11	+56·4	+100	..
Buddhist.									
KASHMIR STATE	**37,685**	**113**	**116**	**121**	**116**	**+3·2**	**+4·2**	**+18·4**	**+27·3**
I—The Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	438	4	5	..	..	—3	..	..	..
JAMMU PROVINCE	**442**	**3**	**3**	**32**	**30**	**—2·2**	**—90·6**	**+10·2**	**—89·7**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	2	..	..	..	..	—33·3	+100	..	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ...	37,241	1,364	1,360	1,332	1,629	+3·3	+19·3	+19·4	+47·1
†Arya.									
KASHMIR STATE	**23,116**	**70**	..	..	...	..	..	..	...
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract	17,081	264	..	...	..	..	...	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	5,964	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAMMU PROVINCE	**23,045**	**140**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ...	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
V.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	42	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION—*concld.*

Religion and locality.	Actual number in 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN				VARIATION PER CENT. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION.
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1891—1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Christian.									
KASHMIR STATE ..	**1,634**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**+67·6**	**+131**	**+93 6**	**+649·5**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract.	1,192	18	10	..	..	+85·4	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	15	..	..	..	..	—48·3	..	...	..
JAMMU PROVINCE	**1,207**	**7**	**4**	**1**	..	**+79·6**	**+366 2**	**+215·2**	**+2,523·9**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	341	2	2	2	1	+53·4	—10 6	+68·2	+135·2
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	86	3	3	1	2	+1·2	+157·5	+22·2	+218·5
Jain.									
KASHMIR STATE	**529**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**+53 3**	**—21·9**	**—25·5**	**—10·8**
I.—The Submontane and Semi- Mountainous Tract.	527	8	5	..	..	+54·1	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	1	..	..	..	..	—66·6	..	..	...
JAMMU PROVINCE	**528**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**+53·04**	**—21·4**	**—26·4**	**—10·8**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	+100	—100	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+100	—100	...

† Shown as a separate religion for the first time.

* Proportional figures under "Hindu" from 1891 to 1911 include "Aryas" and "Brahmos".

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS OF THE MAIN RELIGIONS.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE																			
	Hindu.				*Arya.*				*Sikh.*				*Buddhist.*				*Musalman.*			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
KASHMIR STATE	**2,016**	**2,186**	**2,372**	**2,720**	**70**	..	..	..	**119**	**100**	**89**	**45**	**113**	..	..	..	**7,675**	**7,594**	**7,416**	**7,051**
I.—The Submontane and Sub-Mountainous Tract	**4,497**	**4,773**	..	..	**264**	..	..	..	**135**	**93**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5,074**	**5,119**	..	..
Jammu District	5,728	6,002	..	..	107	..	..	..	146	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,901	3,877	..	..
Kathua „ (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only).	6,113	7,032	..	..	890	..	..	..	27	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,953	2,928	..	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only.)	2,025	2,162	..	..	160	..	..	..	160	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,654	7,720	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	**3,145**	**3,348**	..	..	**160**	..	..	..	**130**	**112**	..	..	**4**	**5**	..	..	**6,660**	**6,535**	..	..
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	8,450	8,489	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1,542	1,509	..	..
Mirpur „ (Kotli tehsil only) ..	753	824	..	..	36	..	..	..	117	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,094	9,125	..	..
Udhampur District	6,058	6,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	20	20	..	..	3,906	3,912	..	..
Riasi „	3,298	3,912	..	..	246	..	..	..	36	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,420	6,065	..	..
Bhadarwah Jagir	5,998	6,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,999	3,887	..	..
Punch Ilaqa	590	658	..	..	1	..	..	..	301	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,107	9,051	..	..
Jammu Province	**3,679**	**3,921**	**4,116**	**4,385**	**140**	..	..	..	**132**	**104**	**86**	**41**	**3**	**3**	**32**	**30**	**6,033**	**5,966**	..	..
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	**458**	**482**	**524**	**636**	..	..	..	..	**126**	**114**	**109**	**58**	..	**116**	**121**	**116**	**9,412**	**9,402**	**9,364**	**9,305**
Kashmir North	206	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	99	1	..	..	..	..	..	9,685	9,684	..	..
Kashmir South	722	748	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,226	9,209	..	..
Muzaffarabad District	203	241	248	..	..	..	..	..	426	390	393	..	..	..	..	..	9,370	9,369	9,358	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	**44**	**58**	**98**	**17**	..	..	..	..	**5**	**5**	**3**	..	**1,363**	**1,360**	**1,332**	**1,629**	**8,583**	**8,574**	**8,566**	**7,283**
Ladakh District	15	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2,030	1,932	..	..	7,933	8,040	..	..
Gilgit „	248	340	..	..	6	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,717	9,628	..	..
Frontier Ilaqas	36	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,960	9,941	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—CHRISTIANS: NUMBER AND VARIATIONS.

District and Natural Division.	Actual Number of Christians.				Variation per cent.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911—21.	1901—11.	1891—01.	1891—21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KASHMIR STATE	**1,634**	**975**	**422**	**218**	**+67·6**	**+ 131**	**93·6**	**+ 649·5**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	**1,192**	**643**	..	..	**+85·4**	..	..	..
Jammu District	1,040	463	..	..	+124·6	..	..	..
Kathua (District and Jasmergarh Kathua tehsils only).	146	170	..	..	−16 4	..	..	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils only).	6	10	..	..	−66·7	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	**15**	**20**	..	..	**−93·3**	..	..	..
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur District	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riasi ,, ...	..	1	..	..	− 100	..	..	..
Bhadarwah Jagir	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch *Ilaqa*	12	28	8	..	−133·3	+ 250	..	..
Jammu Province	**1,207**	**672**	**145**	**46**	**+79·3**	**+366·2**	**+ 215·2**	**+ 2,523·9**
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province).	**341**	**213**	**244**	**145**	**+56·4**	**−10·65**	**+ 68·2**	**+135·2**
Kashmir North	33	39	..	..	−15·4	..	..	...
Kashmir South	302	162	..	..	+82·7	..	..	..
Muzaffarabad District	6	17	9	..	−64·7	+88·8	..	..
IV. The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts).	**86**	**85**	**33**	**27**	**+1·2**	**+157·5**	**+ 22·2**	**+ 213·5**
Ladakh District	70	63	5	25	+11·1	+ 1,160	− 80	+ 80
Gilgit ,, ...	15	21	28	2	−28·6	− 25	+ 1,300	+ 650
Frontier *Ilaqas*	1	1	..	..	..	...	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—RELIGIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 Urban population who are							Number per 10,000 Rural Population who are						
	Hindu.*	Sikh.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.*	Sikh.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
**Kashmir State .. .. ..

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

Statistical reference.

66. The statistics regarding age distribution of the population for the State, Provinces, Districts and Cities are contained in Imperial Table VII. The age distribution of certain selected castes by specified age groups is shown in Imperial Table XIV, and the following Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter are intended to illustrate by comparative and proportionate figures the chief points of interest in the age statistics.

(1) Subsidiary Table I—showing distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex by annual age periods.

(2) Subsidiary Table II—showing age distribution of 10,000 persons of each Sex in the State and each Natural Division.

(3) Subsidiary Table III—showing age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in each main religion.

(4) Subsidiary Table IV—showing age distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in certain castes.

(5) Subsidiary Table IV-A—showing proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

(6) Subsidiary Table V—showing proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

(7) Subsidiary Tables V.A.—showing proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

(8) Subsidiary Table VI—showing variation in population at certain age periods.*

Reliability of the age return.

67. The instructions issued to enumerators for filling up the age column in the general Schedule were as follows :—

"Enter the age on last birthday, *i.e.*, the number of years which the person enumerated has completed on the night of 18th March 1921. For infants under one year of age, simply enter the word 'Infant.' If a person is unable to state his or her age accurately, enquiry should be made from his or her relations or some other intelligent person, but the enumerator should also use his own discretion in all doubtful cases."

Special stress was laid by means of printed circulars and oral instructions on the desirability of obtaining a correct record of age and of taking especial care in case of females. The Supervisors who were mostly drawn from among the local Revenue and Settlement officials, had definite instructions to carefully check the age entries for the largest possible number of families in their respective circles, and it may, therefore, be assumed that the ages were on the whole, recorded with necessary care. It also appears from the reports of District Officers that no instances of deliberate misstatement of age have come to their notice, but they are all agreed in thinking that a very large majority of people in the State can generally give a rough estimate of their own age and that of their family members and dependents. The more important aspects and causes of the inaccuracy of this return have already been discussed in previous Census Reports of the Indian Provinces and States. These are generally applicable here and may be briefly summarised as follows :—(*a*) a preference for certain round numbers and for multi-

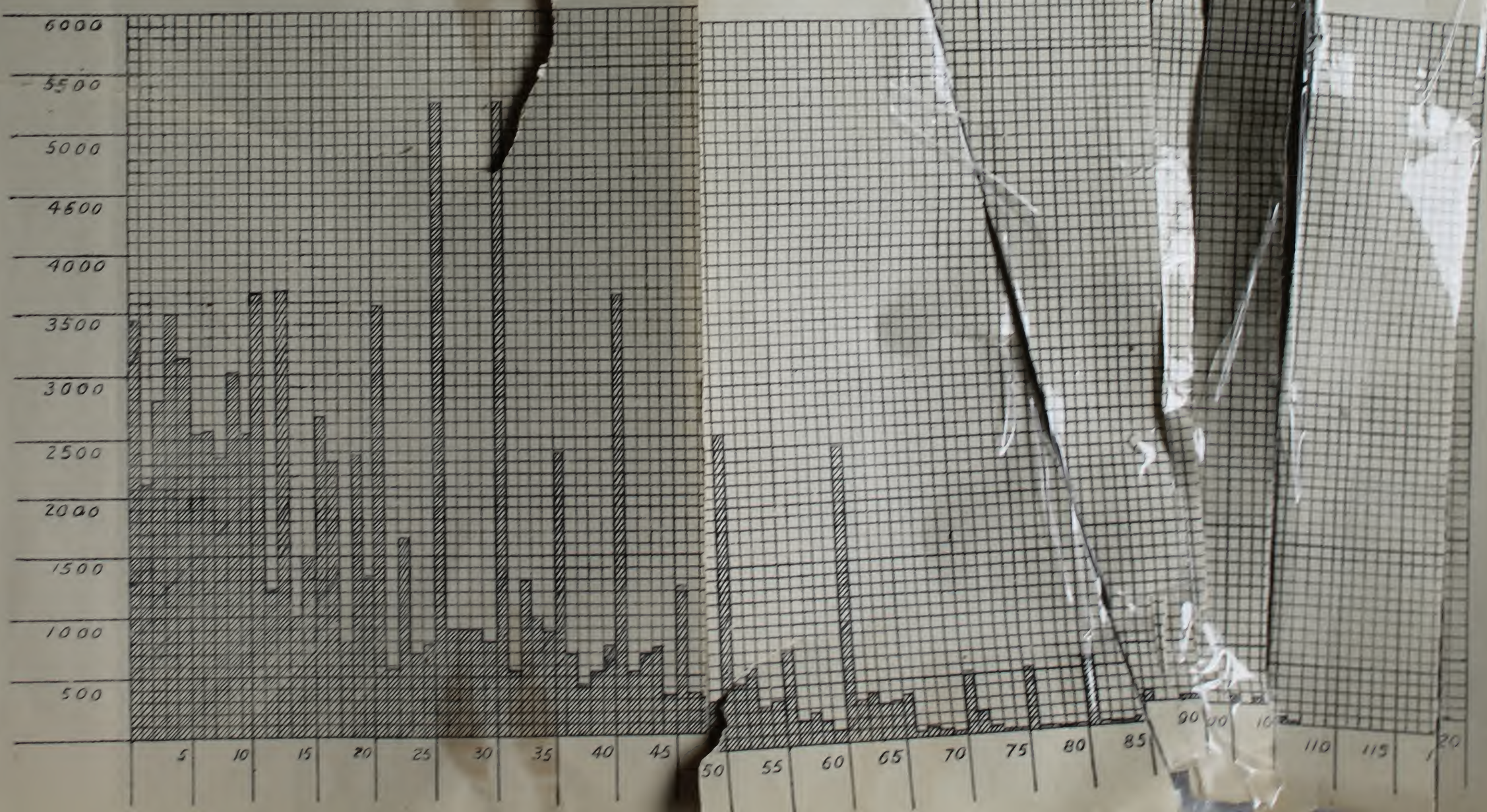
*Subsidiary Tables VII to X omitted for want of reliable vital statistic.

ples of five, (*b*) special preference given to certain compound numbers, such as *tin char* and *bis pachis*, (*c*) the habit to state the current year instead of the completed year of age, and the tendency to disregard fractions of a year and month in stating the age, (*d*) absence of horoscopes or other record of age among Musalmans and many other castes and communities in the State, (*e*) the desire among advanced castes of Hindus who are used to early marriage, to understate the ages of their unmarried girls, (*f*) the tendency among widowers who are in search of a second or third wife, to state their ages below the actual figures and a general ignorance of the correct age prevailing among villagers and even among town dwellers of labouring and other poor classes, (*g*) a general tendency to understate one's age, especially among females.

However, inspite of these defects of overstatements and understatements which centre round certain figures and age limits, the statistics can not be considered on the whole, as altogether unreliable and will serve the purpose of discussing the main features of the various age periods with reference to the different classes of population.

The figures for males (as actually registered in the Census Schedules) in Subsidiary Table I annexed to this Chapter, are graphically shown in the following diagram :—

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF MALES RETURNED AT EACH AGE PER 100,000



It will be seen that there is no marked disparity from age 0 to 9, but there is a remarkable increase at 10 in the number of males and a big drop at age 1 in the case of females compared to ages 0 and 2. Other multiples of five seem also to be more favoured throughout the table, and a preference for even numbers is generally visible between the ages 11 and 19. Age 30 claims the largest number of both males and females, followed by age 25 in the case of males and age 40 in that of females. Many odd years like 11, 13, 17, 21, 23, 29, 31, 37, etc., have been particularly unfortunate, giving absurdly low figures for which no reasonable explanation can be given. The highest age recorded is 118, with only one male, ages 105, 106 and 108 following with 41, 26 and 12 males respectively. The number of persons among one lac of each sex in ages 100 and above amounts to 228 males and 73 females. The greatest disparity between sexes in favour of males will be observed in ages 56, 58 and 59, a similar tendency though in a lesser degree, being noticeable at ages 12, 15 and 17 in the earlier age periods.

Present age distribution of the State.

68. The age constitution of a country is determined principally by the normal birth and death rates, but some account has also to be taken of other disturbing factors such as famine, migration and epidemics. As mentioned in paragraph 14, the vital statistics of the State are quite imperfect and entirely untrustworthy, and it is consequently impossible to deduce birth and death rates from them by the usual methods of calculation. Subsidiary Table II gives details of the present age structure of the population and compares it with the three preceding decades. Expressed in terms of the age of the population as shown in Subsidiary Table VI, the increase of 5·1 per cent. at the present Census is the net result of a gain of 5·1 per cent. in the age group 0—10, of 7·7 in 10—15, 4·9 in 15—40, 1·2 in 40—60 and 9·1 in 60 and over. Among the Natural Divisions the proportion of increase in 0—10 is equal in the Jammu Province and the Jhelum Valley, while the Indus Valley discloses a decrease of 6·03. Of the total increase of 7·7 in the age group 10—15, 9·6 is contributed by the Jhelum Valley, compared to 5·5 of Jammu and 12·4 of the Indus Valley. In the age group 15—40 the Jhelum Valley leads with an increase of 13·5, while Jammu is responsible for a decrease of 1·3. The reduced percentage of increase in the Jhelum Valley and an actual decrease in Jammu compared to the previous decades, may partly be attributed to the ravages of Influenza which probably caused greater damage among adults, coupled with the fact that the mortality from this disease was much heavier in Jammu. The migration of large numbers of persons from the famine affected parts of this Province at the time of Census is also partly responsible for the result. The same reason may be taken to account for a nominal increase of ·005 in Jammu and of 1·8 in Kashmir in age group 40—60. The explanation for a gain of only 4·4 in Kashmir in the last age group as against 12·8 in Jammu, may be found in the established theory that fecundity and longevity do not generally go together.

Unit.	Variation in population 1911-1921.				
	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 & over
Jammu ..	+5·8	+5·5	—1·3	+·005	+12·8
Kashmir ..	+5·9	+9·6	+13·5	+1·8	+4·4
Frontier Districts.	—6·03	+12·4	+·2	+7·2	+2·7

The excess of emigrants over immigrants in the closing decade amounted to twenty thousand. As the people who leave their homes for foreign territory in search of service, trade or labour consist mostly of adults, their absence from their places of birth must reduce the proportion of the middle aged and raise that of children and old persons in the population of the Districts from which they migrate. It may, therefore, be presumed that the comparatively large proportion of persons in the later age-groups in the State notably in the Jammu Province, is in part the result of a large incease in the number of emigrants.

Another interesting aspect of the age return is that contrary to the natural law of age distribution in a progressive population, persons aged 5—10 in each sex outnumber those aged 0—5 in the State and the Provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. The same tendency in the male figures of the State is discoverable in 1911 and 1901,

inspite of the fact that the age return of males is generally held to be more reliable than that of females. This is probably due to the incorrectness of age record, as persons who have completed their fourth year of age but not the fifth, are often included in the age group 5—10 instead of 0—5. The effect of the tendency among Hindus (including Aryas, who are mostly converts from the lower strata of the Hindu Society) and to some extent among the Sikhs, to understate the age of young daughters approaching puberty, is illustrated by the larger proportion of females in the age group 5—10 as against 10—15, a feature of the age returns which is common to all decades. The proportion (908) of females at 20—25 as against 862 at 15—20 is probably due to the tendency among females not to overstep the period of youth which is covered by the numbers *bis-pachis*. Again the sharp fluctuation in the age groups 50—55 and 55—60 may perhaps be explained by a desire on the part of more elderly persons to understate their ages.

Age constitution tested by Sundbarg's Theory.

69. The Swedish Statistician Sundbarg in his address before the International Statistical Institute in 1899 demonstrated that in Europe the number of persons aged 15—50 uniformly amounted to about half the total population and that any extraordinary variations which occurred in the age constitution took place in the remaining two main groups, namely 0—15 and 50 and over. Further that where the population is growing, the number in the age group 0—15 considerably exceeds that of 50 and over. The mortality in the two groups at either end is believed to be much greater than in the intermediate group and about the same when taken individually. The Sundbarg theory that the group 15—50 contains about half the total population can be roughly applied to this State, as more than 471 persons in every 1,000 of its present population are held by the age group 15—50 against a corresponding proportion of 477 in 1911. The proportion in the Natural Divisions, however, tends to vary with its constitution by religion, as there are 466 Musalmans in 15—50 in every 1,000, against 490 Hindus.

Mean age.

70. The mean age, *i. e.*, the average age of the persons enumerated, for the entire State and its Natural Divisions is given in Subsidiary Table II, whereas Subsidiary Table III shows the mean age by different religions. Taking the figures for males which are probably more accurate, the mean age of the State (25) at the present Census coincides with the corresponding mean age of 1911, and is higher than that of 1901 (21) and that of 1891 (24). Comparing the mean ages of males in the Natural Divisions, the highest average (28) is recorded in Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract of the Jammu Province, followed by (27) of the Outer Hills, (25) of the Indus Valley and (24) of the Jhelum Valley. As mean age ordinarily varies inversley with the fecundity of the people, a comparative excess of children should denote a corresponding fall in the ratio of mean age; on the other hand, an excess in the number of old persons in the constitution of the population of a given tract, tends to enhance the ratio of mean age. Judged by these tests the smaller average of the Jhelum Valley as compared to Jammu, is easily explained by its larger proportion of children and a smaller proportion of older persons. The divergence between mean ages of males in 1921 (25) and in 1901 (21) inspite of an equality in the proportion of childern, is apparently due to the great disproportion in the number of persons aged 60 and over, 667 against 605.

Constitution of population by religion.

71. A glance at the marginal table will show that the Sikhs possess the largest number of children, but the smallest number of old persons. The highest proportion of old persons is to be found amongst the Buddhists, but they stand last in the number of children. The Hindus occupy the third place in the number of children, and are only exceeded by the Buddhists in the proportion of old persons. The Musalmans possess the smallest number of old persons, but their contribution to the number of children is excelled by the Sikhs alone. Considering, however, the great preponderance of

Religion.	Mean age of males.	Proportion percent. to persons aged 15—40 of persons aged	
		Below 10.	Above 60.
Hindu ..	28	65	20
Sikh ...	25	88	16
Buddhist ...	31	53	33
Musalman ..	25	81	15

Musalmans among the religions of the State, the figures for the State are very largely influenced by the age proportions of Mohammedan population.

Constitution of population by caste.

72. Subsidary Table IV shows the age distribution of the population in certain castes. The main conclusions which emerge from these figures may be summarised as follows :—

Among the Hindus the proportion of male children aged 0—5 is the lowest amongst Kashmiri Pandits (96) and Aroras (97). The Aroras with 82 male children aged 0—5 per 1,000 persons of the male population of this caste stood at the bottom of the list in 1911, but have now exchanged places with the Kashmiri Pandits. The Hindu Rajputs (148), followed by Chamiars (137), Jats (133) and Brahmans (117) possess the largest number of male children. The highest proportion of males aged 40 and over is returned by Brahmans (282), Jats and Thakkars coming next with 281 each. The Rajputs are the least represented in this group with 228. Female children preponderate among Jats (184), the average among the Meghs and Khatries being 154 and 138 respectively. Here again as in the case of females, the Kashmiri Pandits and Aroras are but scantily represented with 114 and 112 respectively. The largest number of elderly women is returned by the Rajputs (284), and the smallest by Chamiars (204). Among Musalmans the Rajputs have 175 male children aged 0—5, followed by the Brukpas—a mixture of Ladakhi and Dardi races—(162) and the Shins of Gilgit (159). The Mughals, Jats, Baltis, Kashmiri Musalmans and Sayeds occupy intermediary positions, but the Arain (121) and Hanji (115) are poorly represented in the earliest stage of population. On the other hand, the Arain holds the place of honour with 274 males aged 40 and over per thousand persons of the male strength of the caste, followed by Hanjis (249), the rear being brought up by the Gujjar with only 211. As regards the age distribution of females, the number of children is the highest (188) among the Brukpas, while the Jat stands at the bottom with 120. The proportion of females aged 40 and over varies from 273 among Hanjis and 219 among the Baltis, to 171 among Kashmiris and 140 among Shins. The present age constitution of selected castes would, therefore, seem to bear out the general conclusions discussed in paragraph 159 of the last Report to the effect that procreation in the upper classes of society takes places on a smaller scale than among the lower, and that fecundity and longevity do not go hand in hand. The disproportion of sexes among Rajput children referred to in the last Report, need not be viewed suspiciously in the light of similar and even greater disproportions between male and female children among the Jats, Khatries, Meghs and also several Mohammedan castes. The proper place for considering the disparity between sexes is the next Chapter, where the matter will be discussed in greater detail.

Married women of child-bearing age.

73. The marginal statement shows the number of married women of child-bearing age and the proportion of children to prospective mothers in the main religions of the State. It will be observed that although there is no marked difference in the number of potential mothers among the Musalmans, Sikhs and Hindus, the number of children is the highest among the Sikhs and the lowest among the Hindus, who are generally less prolific than the Musalmans and Sikhs owing to a variety of adverse social causes, which have been briefly referred to in paragraph 58. The small proportion of potential mothers among the Buddhists compared to a sufficiently large number of children, can only be attributed to the custom of polyandry, which allows a single female to be regarded as the joint-wife of any number of brothers. The

Religion.	Number of married women 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.	Number of children below 10 per 100 married women 15—40.
Hindu ...	33	167
Sikh ..	34	662
Buddhist	19	103
Musalman	35	187

proportion of 183 children under ten to that of married females aged 15—40 for the entire State has remained unaltered since the last Census, and the number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages has risen from 33 in 1901 and 34 in 1911 to 35 in 1921, which augurs well for the future of the population in the State as a whole. As regards the variations among the internal Divisions, the proportion in both the Jammu Province and the Frontier Districts has decreased by one per cent. each since 1911, and a corresponding gain of one per cent. is registered exclusively by the Kashmir Province.

Birth and death-rates.

74. The mean age for the entire population comprising both sexes works out at 24·5. Allowing for the fact that the population is progressive and that the ages are probably understated, the mean duration of life may safely be put at about 26. Following the interesting method of calculation adopted by the Census Commissioner for India, the average death-rate should thus amount to 1,000/26 or 38 *per mille* per annum, and assuming the normal annual rate of increase of population as 10 *per mille* which is the average of the last three decades, the birth rate would stand at 48. The number of married females between 15—40 was 40·7, 42·04, and 42·1 per cent. of the population at this age period in the Censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 respectively. The figures for 1891 are not available, as the Table of Civil Condition was then prepared only in respect of Europeans. The comparatively smaller proportion of 1901 is probably due to fewer marriages owing to the seasons of scarcity in Jammu, and the damage done by floods in Kashmir. The present proportion of 42 may, therefore, be regarded as normal. Working on this basis the normal birth-rate per 1,000 married females of child bearing age would be about 252. It is a great pity that the accuracy of these results cannot be tested with the annual birth and death-rates deduced from a regular record of Vital Statistics. As mentioned in paragraph 68, the information which I have been able to gather is not only incomplete but thoroughly unreliable, inasmuch as the present population of the State worked out on the basis of the Vital Statistics, should actually have shown a decrease instead of an increase of 162,392 persons. The Subsidiary Tables realting to Vital Statistics have, therefore, not been prepared even at the present Census, nor is it possible for the same reason to discuss the distribution of age between Urban and Rural areas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY ANNUAL AGE PERIODS.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
0	3,444	2,925	38	510	318	76	5	62
1	2,136	1,689	39	756	675	77	8	14
2	2,812	2,583	40	3,619	4,798	78	11	16
3	3,472	3,357	41	553	338	79	5	46
4	3,131	2,793	42	696	830	80	570	558
5	2,527	2,678	43	727	315	81	44	7
6	2,555	2,918	44	358	265	82	38	7
7	2,388	2,508	45	1,234	1,484	83	20	7
8	3,018	2,649	46	364	989	84	60	6
9	2,525	2,444	47	328	437	85	112	31
10	3,673	2,313	48	381	817	86	2	4
11	1,236	1,869	49	427	244	87	1	3
12	3,720	2,668	50	2,598	2,259	88	38	46
13	1,008	1,211	51	721	412	89	32	22
14	1,475	1,439	52	685	750	90	105	198
15	2,658	1,842	53	322	486	91	21	..
16	2,313	1,670	54	355	157	92	4	1
17	770	1,938	55	780	519	93	..	21
18	2,363	2,083	56	187	1,114	94	2	..
19	1,260	1,018	57	245	157	95	29	16
20	3,551	4,022	58	201	1,033	96	61	1
21	564	1,832	59	129	1,237	97	..	..
22	1,644	1,395	60	2,133	2,178	98	1	4
23	709	423	61	340	71	99	1	..
24	768	1,809	62	380	122	100	72	52
25	5,250	4,607	63	287	49	101	1	..
26	890	644	64	299	115	102	61	..
27	903	1,023	65	383	380	103	6	1
28	893	1,618	66	72	49	104	4	7
29	772	1,283	67	97	35	105	41	2
30	5,256	5,440	68	84	45	106	26	..
31	562	299	69	67	30	107	3	3
32	1,290	1,017	70	644	608	108	12	..
33	884	309	71	183	23	109	...	..
34	782	353	72	61	38	110	1	3
35	2,364	2,765	73	35	39	111	..	..
36	720	421	74	26	21	112	..	..
37	436	1,201	75	548	239	113	..	..
						114	..	..
						115	..	5
						116	..	..
						117	..	..
						118	1	..
						119	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			KASHMIR STATE.					
0—1 ..	307	336	432	477	353	392	422	480
1—2 ..	189	207	111	119	154	158	148	165
2—3 ..	260	293	264	293	282	321	317	356
3—4 ..	329	363	318	353	301	348	363	416
4—5 ..	301	328	305	328	294	320	344	372
Total 0—5 ..	1,386	1,527	1,430	1,570	1,384	1,539	1,594	1,789
5—10 ..	1,503	1,542	1,444	1,511	1,419	1,505	1,404	1,428
10—15 ..	1,209	1,077	1,169	1,062	1,230	1,116	983	918
15—20 ..	833	862	870	876	833	816	784	780
20—25 ..	740	908	800	919	708	832	764	898
25—30 ..	795	880	785	837	763	818	779	855
30—35 ..	832	799	791	783	861	830	826	864
35—40 ..	572	502	555	506	600	532	581	535
40—45 ..	556	560	596	612	654	644	632	638
45—50 ..	222	275	331	284	331	300	366	298
50—55 ..	436	388	440	398	450	384	441	382
55—60 ..	149	105	135	102	132	120	146	113
60—65 ..	337	293	346	301	605	564	700	601
65—70 ..	70	50	73	59				
70 and over ..	260	232	235	189				
Mean age ...	25	24	25	23	21	24	24	23
			SUBMONTANE AND SEMI-MOUNTANOUS TRACT.					
0—5 ..	1,287	1,440	1,234	1,380	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
5—10 ..	1,468	1,513	1,348	1,436				
10—15 ..	1,219	1,081	1,104	1,049				
15—20 ..	776	816	826	824				
20—40 ..	2,813	2,904	3,045	3,128				
40—60 ..	1,644	1,558	1,656	1,582				
60 and over ..	793	688	697	601				
Mean age ..	28	27	24	21				
			OUTER HILLS.					
0—5 ..	1,385	1,463	1,414	1,517	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
5—10 ..	1,530	1,527	1,419	1,477				
10—15 ..	1,216	1,071	1,163	1,044				
15—20 ..	810	879	826	881				
20—40 ..	2,778	3,034	2,895	3,044				
40—60 ..	1,496	1,342	1,528	1,413				
60 & over ..	785	684	755	611				
Mean age ..	27	26	26	22				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION—*concluded.*

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			JAMMU PROVINCE.					
0—5 ..	1,345	1,453	1,339	1,463	1,247	1,361	1,440	1,647
5—10 ..	1,505	1,524	1,390	1,461	1,339	1,425	1,352	1,395
10—15 ..	1,217	1,075	1,176	1,053	1,254	1,150	1,028	870
15—20 ..	798	854	826	860	855	858	784	799
20—40 ..	2,792	2,983	2,957	3,077	2,984	3,047	3,045	3,221
40—60 ..	1,655	1,426	1,581	1,479	1,661	1,523	1,662	1,474
60 & over ..	788	685	731	607	660	636	684	594
Mean age ..	26	25	24	21	31	21	19	22
			KASHMIR PROVINCE.					
0—5 ..	1,434	1,626	1,537	1,705	1,616	1,835	1,921	2,099
5—10 ..	1,530	1,608	1,512	1,598	1,637	1,668	1,524	1,515
10—15 ..	1,213	1,086	1,182	1,100	1,252	1,115	925	741
15—20 ..	850	875	917	907	817	784	778	762
20—40 ..	3,106	3,219	2,890	2,987	2,730	2,858	2,850	3,092
40—60 ..	1,348	1,195	1,421	1,296	1,436	1,329	1,498	1,367
60 & over ..	519	391	541	407	513	411	504	424
Mean age ..	24	23	25	23	19	19	21	22
			FRONTIER DISTRICTS.					
0—5 ..	1,377	1,459	1,452	1,561	1,115	1,234	1,022	1,226
5—10 ..	1,305	1,269	1,426	1,366	1,226	1,234	1,151	1,209
10—15 ..	1,118	1,042	1,025	910	940	883	909	831
15—20 ..	997	841	916	811	761	695	780	723
20—40 ..	2,917	3,069	2,996	3,150	3,603	3,546	2,668	2,881
40—60 ..	1,434	1,424	1,411	1,361	1,603	1,555	1,392	1,414
60 & over ..	752	896	774	841	719	853	2,078	1,716
Mean age ..	26	27	23	26	26	27	36	30

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				HINDU.				
0—5 ..	1,142	1,289	1,115	1,268	1,066	1,215	1,220	1,412
5—10 ..	1,268	1,406	1,169	1,383	1,186	1,325	1,182	1,263
10—15 ...	1,117	998	1,091	961	1,167	989	983	820
15—20 ..	811	854	826	857	822	814	803	806
20—40 ..	3,050	3,068	3,210	3,216	3,263	3,261	3,226	3,360
40—60 ..	1,799	1,624	1,790	1,660	1,803	1,636	1,825	1,658
60 & over ..	813	761	799	705	693	760	761	681
Mean age ..	**28**	**27**	**27**	**26**	**28**	**26**	**27**	**26**
				SIKH.				
0—5 ..	1,516	1,653	1,491	1,633	1,381	1,628	1,448	1,824
5—10 ..	1,640	1,659	1,552	1,643	1,462	1,500	1,470	1,576
10—15 ..	1,241	1,094	1,209	1,095	1,206	1,058	1,098	1,027
15—20 ..	716	924	902	884	886	884	799	842
20—40 ..	2,839	2,857	2,837	3,006	2,892	2,967	2,723	2,856
40—60 ..	1,409	1,312	1,437	1,281	1,553	1,402	1,423	1,307
60 & over ..	639	501	572	452	621	561	639	538
Mean age ..	**25**	**23**	**24**	**22**	**25**	**23**	**16**	**23**
				BUDDHIST.				
0—5 ..	933	1,002	895	1,013	774	810	815	869
5—10 ..	950	997	1,114	1,108	1,111	1,071	1,031	1,015
10—15 ..	915	913	899	881	929	904	849	805
15—20 ..	1,057	871	860	859	871	818	721	746
20—40 ..	3,062	2,684	3,097	3,007	3,183	2,855	3,050	3,080
40—60 ..	2,045	2,067	2,058	2,083	2,015	1,957	2,231	2,211
60 & ov ..	1,038	1,466	1,077	1,049	1,117	1,585	1,303	1,274
Mean age ..	**31**	**32**	**30**	**30**	**30**	**32**	**32**	**31**
				MUSALMAN.				
0—5 ..	1,458	1,597	1,532	1,665	1,493	1,653	1,770	1,961
5—10 ..	1,575	1,586	1,530	1,587	1,541	1,569	1,512	1,508
10—15 ..	1,239	1,101	1,196	1,094	1,254	1,153	995	824
15—20 ..	838	863	883	832	835	816	786	777
20—40 ..	2,906	3,104	2,845	2,997	2,820	2,936	2,873	3,101
40—60 ..	1,363	1,236	1,409	1,308	1,483	1,381	1,496	1,343
60 & over ..	621	313	605	487	569	487	568	486
Mean age ..	**25**	**24**	**24**	**22**	**24**	**23**	**23**	**23**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

	Caste.	Male number per mille aged.					Female number per mille aged.				
		0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.	Arora	97	79	43	518	263	112	178	71	407	232
	Brahman..	117	157	88	356	282	131	181	77	369	242
	Chamiar	137	167	79	353	264	129	190	95	382	204
	Jat	133	193	71	322	281	184	225	73	307	211
	Kashmiri Pandit	96	157	80	434	233	114	205	66	403	212
	Khatri	109	170	84	393	244	138	182	71	401	208
	Megh	110	188	77	352	273	154	163	72	380	231
	Rajput	148	139	68	417	228	121	136	60	399	284
	Thakkar	102	152	58	407	281	121	165	50	429	235
MUSALMAN.	Arain	121	157	83	365	274	171	180	108	326	215
	Brukpa	162	172	67	378	221	188	161	69	400	182
	Balti	151	177	82	368	222	153	159	66	403	219
	Bafinda	149	188	84	352	227	167	208	73	358	194
	Gujjar	149	201	88	351	211	152	199	74	396	178
	Hanji	115	182	60	394	249	148	219	80	391	162
	Jat	152	209	76	330	233	120	217	56	334	273
	Kashmiri	149	191	74	405	181	172	186	71	400	171
	Mughal	153	195	74	364	214	175	207	79	362	177
	Pathan	137	188	77	395	203	160	197	67	398	178
	Rajput	175	188	75	335	227	163	205	82	351	199
	ayed	151	198	75	386	190	157	198	78	392	175
	Shin	159	204	40	428	169	134	204	184	338	140
	Yashkun..	152	197	79	372	00	163	182	75	373	207

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 AND OF PERSONS OVER 40 TO THOSE AGED 15—40 IN CERTAIN CASTES; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

Caste.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40.		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu.					
1. Arora	48	163	85	142	32
2. Brahman	81	204	142	148	30
3. Chamiar	85	200	127	131	33
4. Jat	117	277	149	166	27
5. Kashmiri Pandit	67	185	92	127	35
6. Khatri	75	216	99	139	33
7. Megh	84	205	138	202	31
8. Rajput	67	202	104	163	32
9. Thakkar	64	168	120	129	36
Musalman.					
1. Arain	88	266	115	188	28
2. Bafinda	100	245	116	126	31
3. Balti	83	191	121	108	33
4. Brukpa	88	188	108	99	36
5. Gujjar	91	215	106	98	35
6. Hanji	83	224	95	124	34
7. Jat	138	249	150	155	29
8. Kashmiri	87	208	81	95	37
9. Mughal	100	241	103	113	32
10. Pathan	85	209	90	106	36
11. Rajput	107	236	129	119	30
12. Sayed	90	228	89	100	33
13. Shin	92	249	64	75	27
14. Tarkhan	93	228	102	117	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15—40; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

District and Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100.								PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15—40								NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.			
	Persons aged 15—40				*Married females aged* 15—40				1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kashmir State	**77**	**77**	**77**	**81**	**183**	**183**	**190**	..	**18**	**15**	**17**	**14**	**17**	**15**	..	..	**35**	**34**	**33**	..
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountanous Tract	**78**	**76**	..	..	**188**	**174**	..	..	**22**	**18**	**18**	**15**	..	..	..	..	**32**	**37**	..	..
Jammu District	72	66	..	..	184	173	..	..	19	17	17	15	..	..	..	..	33	34	33	..
Kathua District (Jasmegarh and Kathua tehsils only).	73	68	..	..	188	181	..	..	18	17	16	15	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	88	73	..	..	193	172	..	..	28	20	20	16	..	..	..	..	31	36	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	**79**	**76**	..	..	**184**	**180**	..	..	**22**	**17**	**20**	**16**	..	..	..	..	**33**	**34**	..	..
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	66	61	..	..	160	152	..	..	23	20	20	18	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only) ..	88	81	..	..	197	173	..	..	22	17	18	13	..	..	..	..	32	36	..	..
Udhampur District	70	68	..	..	171	167	..	..	21	19	23	19	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..
Riasi „	79	74	..	..	186	183	..	..	25	19	23	16	..	..	..	..	33	32	..	..
Bhadarwah Jagir	67	69	..	..	154	159	..	..	19	14	18	16	..	..	..	..	36	35	..	..
Punch *Ilaqa*	87	86	..	..	194	196	..	..	21	16	18	13	..	..	..	..	34	34	..	..
Jammu Province	**78**	**73**	**69**	**71**	**185**	**178**	**175**	..	**22**	**18**	**19**	**16**	**17**	**16**	..	..	**33**	**34**	**33**	..
III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)	**77**	**82**	**94**	**94**	**181**	**189**	**213**	..	**13**	**9**	**14**	**10**	**14**	**11**	..	..	**37**	**36**	**34**	..
Kashmir North	78	84	..	..	180	191	..	..	14	9	15	10	..	..	..	..	38	36	..	..
„ South	74	79	..	..	174	184	..	..	11	9	13	10	..	..	..	..	38	36	..	..
Muzaffarabad District	82	88	..	98	210	158	..	..	19	14	17	12	..	..	..	..	33	25	..	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	**69**	**74**	**56**	**65**	**179**	**185**	**169**	..	**19**	**23**	**20**	**21**	**16**	**20**	..	..	**31**	**32**	**29**	..
Ladakh District	67	73	..	..	171	183	..	..	21	24	21	23	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..
Gilgit „	81	78	..	..	226	206	..	..	22	12	12	10	..	..	..	..	33	35	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V. A.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15—40.

Religion and Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100.							
	Persons aged 15—40.				*Married females aged* 15—40.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KASHMIR STATE.								
All religions	77	77	77	81	183	183	190	..
Hindu	65	60	58	..	167	157	152	..
Musalman	81	90	84	..	187	191	203	..
Sikh	88	83	78	..	199	195	192	..
Buddhist	51	53	49	..	202	170	154	..
THE SUB MONTANE AND SEMI-MOUNTAINOUS TRACT.								
All religions	78	76	..	..	188	174	..	..
Hindu	70	62	..	..	177	165	..	..
Musalman	85	76	..	..	197	181	..	..
Sikh	83	71	..	..	191	179	..	..
Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THE OUTER HILLS.								
All religions	79	76	..	..	184	180	..	..
Hindu	64	58	..	..	158	147	..	..
Musalman	87	86	..	..	196	198	..	..
Sikh	85	83	..	..	192	197	..	..
Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAMMU PROVINCE.								
All religions	78	73	69	71	185	178	175	..
Hindu	67	60	59	..	167	156	150	..
Musalman	86	82	78	..	196	192	193	..
Sikh	84	79	69	..	192	191	176	..
Buddhist	42	61	40	..	111	127	139	..
THE JHELUM VALLEY (KASHMIR PROVINCE).								
All religions	77	82	94	94	181	189	213	..
Hindu	56	61	61	..	159	168	169	..
Musalman	78	83	96	..	181	190	215	..
Sikh	93	88	88	..	208	200	208	..
Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THE INDUS VALLEY (FRONTIER DISTRICTS.)								
All religions	69	74	56	65	178	185	169	..
Hindu	16	8	3	..	179	151	100	..
Musalman	74	81	58	..	175	188	171	..
Sikh	40	21	8	..	250	140	50	..
Buddhist	51	53	50	..	201	152	157	..

ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15—40.								NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.			
1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	15	17	14	17	15	..	..	35	34	33	..
21	19	20	17	17	18	..	..	33	34	34	..
17	13	19	13	16	13	..	..	35	35	33	..
18	13	15	12	16	15	..	..	34	35	35	..
25	41	27	27	28	43	..	..	19	24	24	..
22	18	18	15	..	..	..	..	32	37	..	..
21	19	17	16	..	..	..	..	33	32	..	..
23	18	19	15	..	..	..	..	32	34	..	..
21	16	15	15	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	17	20	16	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..
24	22	24	20	..	..	..	..	33	35	..	..
21	20	18	13	..	..	..	..	34	34	..	..
18	15	17	12	..	..	..	..	34	34	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	18	19	16	17	16	..	..	33	34	33	..
23	20	21	18	18	19	..	..	33	34	34	..
22	17	19	14	17	14	..	..	33	34	32	..
19	15	13	13	18	15	..	..	34	34	35	..
22	15	27	15	22	30	..	..	34	35	25	..
13	9	14	10	14	11	..	..	37	36	34	..
11	11	13	12	13	14	..	..	35	34	34	..
13	9	14	10	15	11	..	..	37	36	34	..
16	11	14	9	15	14	..	..	35	36	35	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	23	20	21	16	20	..	..	31	32	29	..
1	2	1	2	..	4	..	..	44	52	55	..
18	19	20	20	15	17	..	..	33	33	30	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	24	42	21	..
25	42	27	27	28	46	..	..	19	27	24	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE-PERIODS.

District and Natural Division.	Period.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE—)					
		All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kashmir State	1891—1901	+12·0	+8·0	+43·1	+13·2	+14·1	+2·5
	1901—1911	+8·6	+8·2	+1·6	+8·6	+2·6	+9·5
	1911—1921	+5·1	+5·1	+7·7	+4·9	+1·2	+9·1
I.—Jammu Province (Natural Divisions I and II)	1891—1901	+5·7	—2·7	+33·4	+4·3	+7·1	+6·8
	1901—1911	+5·3	+5·3	+2·5	+4·6	+·9	+8·9
	1911—1921	+2 7	+5·8	+5·5	—1·3	+·005	+12·8
II.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)	1891—1901	+21 9	+16·6	+72·8	+17·3	+17·7	+12·7
	1901—1911	+11·9	+5·2	+7·7	+19·9	+10·0	+15·1
	1911—1921	+8·6	+5·9	+9·6	+13·5	+1·8	+4·4
III.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	1891—1901	+10·2	+52·6	+53·0	+79·1	+64·4	+37·41
	1901—1911	+14·2	+12·1	—1·6	—15·5	—18·6	—4·4
	1911—1921	+3·2	+6·03	+12·4	+ ·2	+7·2	+2·7

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

Reference to statistics.

75. The statistics of Sex distribution of the population by Provinces and Districts are contained in Imperial Tables I and II. Provincial Table I at the end of the Table Volume, shows Sex distribution by tahsils, while the 4 Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter are designed to exhibit proportionate figures by Natural Divisions, Age, Religion and Special Castes.

Accuracy of the sex return.

76. The objections raised by some foreign critics regarding the correctness of Sex returns in India were discussed at length by the Census Commissioner and Provincial Superintendents in 1911, "and we may now consider this particular bogie laid"; but before entering on a discussion of the Sex Statistics it would not be out of place to mention that I have no reason to entertain any doubt regarding the correctness of these returns. The people have become accustomed to Census Operations, which they consider a well-meant official measure and in which they willingly cooperate. I have heard no cases of reticence in stating necessary particulars about females. The enquiries are usually made by an enumerator intimately acquainted with the people residing in his block, and much care is now taken not to put any impertinent questions and not even to insist on recording names of females. The returns have been carefully checked by Census Officers of various grades and no cases of intentional omission have been reported.

General proportions of sexes in the State and Natural Divisions.

77. As mentioned in the previous Chapters, the figures of natural population for the different Natural Divisions are not reliable, and the returns of Vital Statistics are entirely worthless. I shall, therefore, generally base my conclusions and comparisons on the figures of actual population, only making due allowance for migration where necessary. As migration is very much restricted in the State, general conclusions can safely be drawn from statistics of actual population. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in the whole State is 890 against 887 at the last Census. Taking the figure of 1911, it is above the average of the contiguous North-Western Frontier Provinces (858) and Punjab (817), but below all the other main British Indian Provinces and leading Indian States. The statement in the margin compares the proportions of Sexes in the State to British Indian Provinces and States and some European countries, which latter generally show a marked preponderance of females.

No.	Name of Province, State or country.	Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
1	India ..	954
2	United Provinces ..	915
3	Punjab ..	817
4	Bombay ..	933
5	Bengal ...	945
6	Baroda ..	925
7	Hyderabad State ..	968
8	Mysore State ..	979
9	Travancore State ..	981
10	Behar and Orissa ..	1,043
11	Central Provinces & Berar.	1,032
12	Baluchistan ..	790
13	England & Wales ..	1,068
14	France ..	1,022
15	Germany ..	1,062
16	Kashmir State ..	890

It is some consolation to think that we have a higher proportion of the female population as compared with the two adjoining British Provinces, but the fact remains that we are behind most other Indian States and British Provinces. This result is probably due to the fact that owing to the hilly and generally inaccessible nature of the country, the conditions of life in the State are generally harder than those prevailing in British India and in other countries. Excepting Rajputs and some other high classes, the females in the rural population usually share the field labours and have to bear the strain of hard work and inclement weather. Added to this they have to bear the trials of child birth unassisted by any midwives or skilled nurses. A glance at Sub-Table II will show that the deficiency of females is not so marked at the early age periods, the proportion of

female infants below one year being 975, which rises in the 3rd year to 1,001. This shows that birth-rate of females is not comparatively very low and it is the harder conditions of actual life which cut short their number.

Turning now to the Natural Divisions and Districts, we find that the relative sex proportions found at the last Census correspond more or less with the results now obtained. Beginning from the top, Gilgit District shows the lowest proportion (808), which is slightly below the average ratio of the North-Western Frontier Provinces, the general conditions of which it shares to a great extent. Ladakh is the only District in the State which shows a preponderance of females, the proportion per 1,000 males being 1,011 against 1,002 in 1911. But the figures cannot be accepted as entirely genuine, as it is well known that large numbers of Baltis emigrate to Jammu Province or British territories in winter. Kashmir Province gives a proportion of 857 against 872 of the last Census, which is the lowest of all Natural Divisions. The proportion of 853 against 870 in 1911 given by the natural population, also points to a similar deficiency. It is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation for this low proportion of females. It may be due to some extent to the traders and businessmen from outside not being generally accompanied by their females ; but this is counterbalanced by the large emigration of labourers from Kashmir whose district of birth is not correctly recorded. The figures in Subsidiary Table III also show that the proportion of female infants (946) returned for the Jhelum Valley Division, is the lowest in the whole State. This would lead one to think that the birth-rate of females in Kashmir Province is also comparatively low. It is, however, unnecessary to put a strain on the imagination for an explanation of this deficiency in birth-rate of females, as it nearly corresponds with the proportion of 950 obtaining in India. This proportion seems to go down steadily after the age of puberty, when the dangers of the reproductive period are added to the ordinary hardships of life, which are so largely shared by females belonging to agricultural and labouring classes. The Outer Hills Division shows the highest proportion of 925 per 1,000 males, which is probably due to the better climate of this Division and its comparative freedom from Plague, which is believed to cause greater mortality among the females. The Submontane Tract has fared better this time giving a proportion of 884 against 846 at the last Census, which is chiefly due to the preponderance of female immigrants from across the border, which has already been discussed in Chapter III. Among the Districts, Jammu and Kathua show a low rate of 833 and 827 respectively. The climatic conditions of these districts are distinctly unfavourable and they are very much liable to damage from Plague and other epidemics. Tehsil Kotli in Mirpur District shows the highest figures, but these are due to the large exodus of the male population on account of famine.

Proportion of sexes by religion.

78. Taking the figures of actual population as a basis for comparison, it will be noticed that Sikhs have considerably raised the proportion of females since the last Census, the present figures being 901 against 853 in 1911. This rapid growth of female population among Sikhs is attended with a corresponding increase in their numerical strength since the last Census, and it seems that the number of permanent Sikh residents has risen considerably by conversion and other means, and their settled population is now duly represented by the female element. Some increase is also noticeable among Hindus as the present returns give a proportion of 872 against 853 at the last Census, but this is due to a great extent to the large drop in the number of immigrants among whom the males generally predominate. It appears that during the three decades ending with 1921, the proportion varied from 848 to 858, and the average may be roughly assumed to be a little above 850, which is distinctly low compared to the figures of the other main religions. It is always difficult to give an exhaustive list of all the factors which contribute to a rise or fall in any section of the population, but the low proportion in this case is apparently due to a great extent to a very large portion of the Hindu population residing in towns, where physical exercise and open air are often denied to female population. Added to these is the effect of social and religious customs such as early marriage and the restrictions placed on widows. The Mohammedans show a much higher proportion of 894, which it would appear has come to stay, as the

Census of 1891 showed exactly the same proportion and the figures of 1901 and 1911 amount to 892 and 896 respectively, giving again an average of 894. This proportion would, however, be slightly reduced if figures of emigrants were available by religions, as large numbers of Kashmiri and Balti Mohammedan labourers are known to leave their country in winter. Last but not the least in point of interest, comes the Buddhist group, with a proportion of exactly 1,000 females to every 1,000 males. The high proportion of females among Buddhists has been noticed in all the previous Census Reports of the State, and the figures have varied between 981 and 999 during the last three decades. A glance at the figures noted in the margin will show that the number of female infants under one year has in all the four Censuses been above par, and the conclusion is irresistible that one of the established canons of statistical creed that "the male birth-rate is always higher than the female birth-rate all over the world" comes sadly to grief among the Buddhists in Ladakh. It would be difficult to find a satisfactory explanation for this exception to a well known rule of birth statistics, though it is interesting to find that no Census rule is without an exception. Without indulging in doubtful conjecture it might perhaps be suggested that the high female birth-rate among the Buddhists might possibly be ascribed to the deep religious longing among the females to offer a most fitting present to the local Gunpa (Monastery), and nothing can be a more fitting present than a Chomo (female monk) dedicated for life to the service of the Monastery.

Year.		Proportion of female infants age l 0-1.
1891	..	1,220
1901	..	1,034
1911	..	1,100
1921	..	1,145

This view would receive support from the Census Commissioner's observation that "when a particular sex is wanted the proportions alter accordingly, though what the connecting link between the demand and supply is, has not yet been discovered". It will not be out of place to give here an illustration of this theory of demand and supply from my own part of the country, where some females after waiting in vain for many years for the appearance of a child, make a vow to present their first born to the shrine of Shah Daula, a famous local saint buried in Gujrat, Punjab. It actually happens that scores of half-witted children are born, of a well known and peculiar physical type, with round small heads and slender limbs, who are presented to the shrine and maintained and brought up by the devotees attached to the place.

Proportion of sexes by caste.

79. Among Hindus, Rajputs give the lowest proportion of 729 which shows a gain of 28 as compared with the last Census, but still the figures are much below the general level. My predecessor ascribed this deficiency to a general reticence among high class Rajputs about their females. He also hinted at a suspicion regarding prevalence of infanticide in this community. I have not heard any complaints of this kind and considering the general culture and intelligence of the present-day Rajputs, I am not prepared to give any credence to such suspicion. There may be other causes to explain this low proportion. It may be due to some extent to their reticence about females, and the old traditions of infanticide and neglect of female children might still have some influence on their female birth-rate according to the demand and supply theory mentioned above. Besides the Rajputs, the Aroras and Khatries give low proportions of 756 and 696 respectively. With regard to this class I do not agree with my predecessor that the deficiency is due to reticence. They are intelligent men of business who do not entertain such extreme notions of female seclusion, and the deficiency among females is chiefly due to the fact that the two groups in question belong originally to the Punjab, where they reside permanently, and they generally carry on their business in the State unencumbered with all the female members of their families. The proportion among the Kashmiri Pandits (779) is also much below the general average of the Hindu community. It also falls far short of the proportion among Kashmiri Musalmans (859). As the Kashmiri Pandits reside mostly in Srinagar and other towns in the Valley, their females naturally suffer from the disadvantages of town life, to which may be added the effect of the usual social restrictions, such as early marriage and the prohibition against remarriage

of widows. It is a pity that instead of an improvement which might have been expected in consequence of the progress in education and sanitary matters, there is a drop of 14 as compared with the figures of the last Census. It is a sad fact that life in the towns of Kashmir is daily growing irksome and expensive on account of the growing congestion and difficulties of the food problem in Kashmir. Pandit Anand Kaul, President of the Srinagar Municipality, who is keenly interested in all questions bearing on public health and sanitation, and who was consulted by me on the subject, while supporting my views regarding the effects of congestion and social environments adds that the low proportion among Kashmiri Pandits may also be ascribed to some extent to improved communications attracting a large number of Kashmiri Pandits from the plains, who contract marriages here and take away their brides to the plains but do not reciprocate by giving their girls in marriage to the people living in Kashmir. There may be some truth in this supposition, but I am not in a position to endorse this view in the absence of facts and figures. Thakkars, Chamiars, Meghs, Brahmans and Jats furnish higher proportions of 880, 891, 918, 929 and 939, respectively. They are generally village dwellers and their females also have a share in their field labours.

In regard to Musalmans, very high proportions are supplied by Baltis (1,019) and Brukpas (1,031) respectively. The proportion of Baltis is unreal as already explained. The Brukpas of the Frontier Districts correspond to Gujjars in their mode of life and they are generally a healthy and active people, but it is difficult to say if the high proportion above quoted, is genuine or the result of some emigration among the wandering Brukpas. The proportion of 1,037 given by Musalman Rajputs would seem quite astonishing, in view of the dearth of females among Hindu Rajputs. It must be due to some extent to the females among Rajput Musalmans not being subject to the social disabilities prevailing among the Hindu Rajputs, but the large proportion shown by the returns is far from genuine and could be largely reduced if the exact figures of emigration by religion could be made available. The Mohammaden Rajputs belong mostly to the Mirpur District which is well known for large emigration of its male population and especially of Rajputs, who are serving in the Military Department of British India in large numbers. This point has already been discussed at some length in the previous Chapters.

The Hanjis or boatmen give the lowest proportiof of 768 among Musalmans, showing a large drop of 73 as compared with the figures of the last Census. I am not inclined to accept these figures as correct as the Hanjis are a sturdy class and their females are generally as strong and healthy as the males, and I can see no sufficient reason to justify this large decrease during the decade. The discrepancy might be due to the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements for enumeration of this wandering class, whose wooden homes are daily shifting from place to place. Gujjars and Jats give fairly large proportions of 896 and 955 respectively. The former may well be expected to keep pace with the latter, and the comparative deficiency among the Gujjars may partly be due to greater emigration among Jat males on account of recruiting and especial conditions of 1920 in the Jammu Province. The relative position of Kashmiri Musalman has already been discussed. Mughals, Pathans and Sayeds report comparatively low proportions, but they form a very small part of the population and the figures do not call for any special remarks.

Proportion of sexes at different age-periods.

80. Before dealing with the proportion of Sexes at the different age-periods, I may briefly mention certain general conclusions commonly accepted by expert statisticians. These are :—

I. That the male birth-rate is higher than the female birth-rate ;

II. That male death-rate is very excessive in these first few months of life ;

III. That females generally preponderate by the end of the first year in a ratio which increases upto about the fifth year.

IV. That males are usually in excess between the ages of 10—40 owing to the high female death-rate during the reproductive period ;

V. That at the later age periods there is generally a considerable surplus of women.

For the reasons given in paragraph 67 regardng the accuracy of age return, I do not think it worth while to enter into a detailed discussion of these different age periods. It will, however, be of some interest to briefly examine the figures and to mention certain inferences which may safely be drawn from these statistics. A glance at the Subsidiary Table II will show that the proportion of females upto the age of 10 is fairly high, ranging between 913 and 1,001, which is much above the general average of 890, for all ages. A considerable fall takes place between 10 - 15 and the figures again arise to 1,093 at the age period 20—25. This is obviously due to incorrect statements and general popularity of the age-period 20-25. The last age-period of 60 and over, gives a very low proportion of 767 which if correct, would go against the theory that females predominate at the later age-periods, but the low proportion is probably due to some extent to mis-statements, as very few females would like to put their age at 60 and over. The Buddhists, however, give a surprisingly high proportion of 1,413 for this age-period which one would hesitate to accept in view of the proportion of 974 given by the last Census for the same period. It is interesting to note that high proportions are given for all religions for the most popular age-periods of 3 to 4 and 20 to 25. It may, however, be safely stated as a general conclusion that females predominate in all religions upto the age of puberty and that there is a general fall during the period of reproduction. These two conclusions support the expert opinion mentioned above, but the low proportions given for the old age for all religions are much below the average of all ages except among Buddhists, and it may perhaps be correctly inferred that the proportion of females in this country usually declines in old age. In regard to the Natural Divisions the above general remarks about the three main age-periods hold good.

Influence of Social Conditions and Local Customs.

81. The social conditions of the female sex in the different parts of the State were discussed by my predecessor in paragraphs 177, 178, 180 and 181 of his Repot, and need not be repeated here. The distribution of females in towns and villages and their share in migration have also been dealt with in the previous Chapters. The social restrictions placed on certain sections of the female population in the State correspond more or less with those prevailing in other parts of India. Early marriages are still very common amongst the Hindus, and inspite of the efforts of the Arya Samaj and more liberal views held by the educated Hindus, the popular feeling is still very strong against the marriage of widows. Pardah system is strictly enforced among high class Rajputs and Musalmans. Among middle classes pardah is not strictly observed, but the females generally lead an indoor life limited to the performance of household duties and hence they are more liable to the injurious effects of greater congestion in towns. The rural and labouring classes allow greater freedom to their females, who generally assist them in their outdoor occupations.

Summary of conclusions.

82. The main conclusions bearing on the proportion of Sexes are briefly summarised below :—

1. The female population is generally in defect in the State.

2. The proportion of women is lower in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces than in Ladakh and higher in the Outer Hills than in the Sub-montane Tract.

3. The proportion is much higher during the early age-periods and falls considerably during the period of procreation. The decline continues in old age.

4. Proportion of females is high among Buddhists and very low among Rajputs and Kashmiri Pandits.

5. The rural population generally shows a higher proportion compared to the urban population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES BY NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

District and Natural Division.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.							
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kashmir State ..	**890**	**883**	**887**	**881**	**884**	**888**	**881**	**878**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract.	**884**	*	**886**	**818**	..	..	..	..
Jammu District	833	803	808	882	..	..	..	..
Kathua ,, (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only).	827	849†	820	776	..	..	..	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	901	952†	913	891	..	..	..	..
II.—The Outer Hills	**925**	*	**916**	**920**	..	..	..	..
Kathua District (Basholi tehsil only).	931	..	911	945	..	..	..	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only)	995	..	235	922	..	..	..	..
Udhampur District ..	896	900	894	900	..	..	..	..
Riasi ,, ..	894	897	897	903	..	..	..	..
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	956	953	977	1,038	931	991	933	..
Punch *Ilaqa*	940	927	926	925	895	908	892	..
Jammu Province ..	**908**	**893**	**887**	**880**	**883**	**862**	**869**	..
II.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province).	**857**	**856**	**872**	**870**	**676**	**903**	**889**	..
Kashmir North	863	864	884	877	..	..	..	..
,, South	848	849	864	865	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarabad District ..	869	848	871	881	854	920	850	..
IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts).	**956**	**959**	**978**	**972**	**933**	**956**	**927**	..
Ladakh District	1,011	1,012	1,002	1,005	..	..	..	..
Gilgit ,, ...	808	826	859	935	..	..	..	..
Frontier *Ilaqas*	874	874	..	..	..	..	..	..

† The natural population of Kotli and Basholi tehsils is not ascertainable separately, as birthplace in the Census Schedules was recorded by Districts and not by tehsils. The same practice was observed at the last Census and it is, therefore, not clear how natural population was worked out by tehsils.

* For the reason given above, Natural population for Natural Divisions I and II cannot be worked out independently.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

Age.	All Religions.				Hindu.				Musalman.				Sikh.				Buddhist.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0—1	1,092	928	980	975	982	897	965	971	1,006	1,000	985	974	905	1,063	854	916	1,220	1,034	1,160	1,045
1—2	985	904	955	973	976	880	945	910	989	909	956	987	725	875	804	927	1,066	1,242	1,238	1,043
2—3	989	1,095	982	1,001	966	1,029	984	991	995	1,002	979	1,006	984	867	1,000	895	981	1,043	1,155	1,101
3—4	1,008	1,023	986	983	1,001	1,037	982	1,052	1,010	1,021	985	968	961	933	1,027	1,052	1,006	1,026	1 074	1,026
4—5	951	961	952	970	976	1,023	962	977	914	947	948	965	849	918	950	1,106	1,030	1,023	1,157	1,187
Total 0—5	**988**	**983**	**974**	**980**	**981**	**978**	**970**	**984**	**990**	**984**	**974**	**979**	**910**	**944**	**932**	**982**	**1,048**	**1,040**	**1,130**	**1,075**
5—10	895	918	928	913	906	958	973	967	891	909	917	900	880	821	837	952	966	960	993	1,050
10—15	733	802	806	792	707	728	751	779	740	823	819	794	768	702	773	792	831	959	979	999
15—20	875	867	892	921	850	859	885	918	884	872	834	921	866	800	836	1,164	1,017	934	999	825
20—25	1,033	1,038	1,018	1,093	966	980	917	989	1,083	1,061	1,050	1,124	995	872	1,032	1,028	969	1,052	1,000	1,033
25—30	965	947	945	986	902	860	874	882	996	986	972	1,018	740	863	930	922	1,012	915	921	1,147
Total 0—30	**916**	**1,013**	**924**	**935**	**888**	**889**	**895**	**918**	**926**	**929**	**931**	**939**	**862**	**833**	**895**	**946**	**988**	**974**	**1,014**	**1,011**
30—40	875	825	849	825	827	795	809	819	894	836	862	829	867	770	819	833	991	813	981	675
40—50	824	847	856	853	786	798	819	810	839	866	868	855	695	754	807	880	976	923	1,011	990
50—60	743	767	769	751	746	748	749	756	736	771	773	742	609	4	687	776	968	1,036	1,111	1,039
60 and over	745	824	733	767	759	942	753	816	764	761	720	738	730	724	673	706	959	1,412	974	1,118
Total 30 and over	**818**	**822**	**816**	**807**	**789**	**813**	**790**	**804**	**833**	**822**	**823**	**805**	**748**	**741**	**769**	**812**	**975**	**1,018**	**981**	**988**
Total all ages (Actual population)	**881**	**884**	**887**	**890**	**848**	**858**	**853**	**872**	**894**	**892**	**896**	**894**	**821**	**801**	**853**	**901**	**981**	**991**	**999**	**1,000**
Total all ages (Natural population)	**878**	**888**	**881**	**896**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Variations by religion in the proportions for natural population could not be worked out for want of detail of religion in migration figures. Even the new figures of emigrants were not supplied by religion by the Provincial Superintendents.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISIONS (CENSUS OF 1921).

Age.	I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountanous Tract.					II—The Outer Hills.				
	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Sikh.	Buddhist.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Sikh.	Buddhist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—1 ..	953	966	956	766	..	1,007	989	1,013	1,117	400
1—2 ..	971	917	1,023	1,076	..	942	941	939	1,059	500
2—3 ..	1,000	1,011	1,011	849	..	935	1,005	980	901	4,000
3—4 ..	1,021	1,052	1,012	831	..	977	1,041	952	973	1,000
4—5 ..	932	962	936	838	..	971	1,016	956	1,022	1,000
Total 0—5 ..	**982**	**983**	**989**	**845**	..	**979**	**1,003**	**970**	**1,007**	**889**
5—10 ..	907	920	901	930	..	928	934	902	966	920
10—15 ..	781	730	800	795	..	816	816	815	786	889
15—20 ..	926	866	998	915	..	1,002	1,060	973	1,074	1,000
20—25 ..	1,032	947	1,130	1,036	..	1,196	1,135	1,234	1,011	696
25—30 ..	931	849	1,032	1,119	..	1,071	974	1,126	1,027	1,500
Total 0—30 ..	**917**	**886**	**950**	**911**	..	**971**	**985**	**964**	**965**	**952**
30—40 ..	856	821	899	820	..	881	812	901	864	1,100
40—50 ..	863	797	941	769	..	854	859	849	868	1,308
50—60 ..	793	783	820	819	..	797	760	829	845	817
60 and over ..	773	788	774	715	..	802	729	772	796	660
Total 30 and over ..	**829**	**801**	**868**	**785**	..	**844**	**821**	**850**	**849**	**1,000**
‡Total all ages (Actual population.)	**887**	**853**	**919**	**835**	*	**924**	..	**926**	**925**	**973**
Total all ages (Natural population).	..	..	..	..	..	..				

Age.	Jammu Province.					III.—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province).					IV.—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts).				
	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Sikh.	Buddhist.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Sikh.	Buddhist.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Sikh.	Buddhist.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0—1 ..	937	977	1,015	947	400	946	902	949	873	..	1,036	1,100	1,033	1,000	1,053
1—2 ..	954	931	966	1,037	500	976	587	988	853	..	975	1,500	1,078	3,000	1,049
2—3 ..	991	1,608	989	878	4,000	1,008	831	1,016	903	..	1,034	1,667	1,027	..	1,090
3—4 ..	993	1,046	970	919	1,000	968	1,114	965	1,226	..	1,020	1,250	1,016	333	1,027
4—5 ..	968	988	959	955	1,000	967	867	963	1,276	..	1,038	1,250	1,018	2,000	1,189
Total 0—5 ..	**981**	**993**	**976**	**940**	**889**	**971**	**893**	**973**	**1,026**	..	**1,039**	**1,261**	**1,033**	**1,667**	**1,076**
5—10 ..	920	959	902	952	920	900	1,078	894	865	..	953	786	938	8,000	1,052
10—15 ..	802	787	810	789	889	767	710	769	799	..	913	429	900	364	1,000
15—20 ..	972	961	980	1,010	1,000	882	620	893	1,427	..	827	146	834	100	822
20—25 ..	1,129	1,041	1,199	1,021	696	1,051	719	1,072	1,059	..	1,139	90	1,176	167	1,038
25—30 ..	1,012	907	1,004	1,061	1,400	967	722	982	869	..	879	72	813	500	1,145
Total 0—30 ..	**950**	**935**	**960**	**947**	**944**	**916**	**833**	**921**	**951**	..	**978**	**198**	**970**	**717**	**1,012**
30—40 ..	871	832	880	843	1,000	780	727	750	823	..	999	151	1,088	353	671
40—50 ..	858	829	882	829	1,300	810	670	818	968	..	956	60	960	200	986
50—60 ..	79	764	826	83	810	685	714	682	705	..	809	28	722	..	1,013
60 and over ..	790	822	768	760	667	646	723	64	629	..	1,168	167	1,090	..	1,421
Total 30 and over..	**838**	**816**	**856**	**821**	**970**	**738**	**708**	**739**	**804**	..	**997**	**89**	**1,011**	**267**	**988**
‡Total all ages (Actual population).	**908**	**837**	**921**	**930**	**956**	**857**	**762**	**861**	**904**	..	**980**	**152**	**985**	**539**	**1,001**
Total all ages (Natural population).	**893**	..	..	..	..	**856**	..	..	..	..	**953**	..	..	..	..

* Only 4 males enumerated in this Natural Division.

† Only 2 Buddhists in the Province.

‡ It is not possible to show the ratio of females to males in the Natural population by religion for want of complete information from other Provinces by District of birth or by religion.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

CASTES.			Number of females per 1,000 males.						
			All ages.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU	Arora		756	869	1,691	1,259	709	567	668
	Brahman		929	1,011	1,974	808	1,102	930	797
	Chamiar		891	839	1,014	1,065	1,161	907	689
	Jat		939	1,595	1,098	966	803	891	703
	Kashmiri Pandit		779	921	1,015	641	617	751	710
	Khatri		696	881	746	583	909	646	593
	Megh		918	1,285	821	971	1,074	943	778
	Rajput		729	592	713	629	637	719	912
	Thakkar		889	1,044	951	765	814	957	736
MUSALMAN	Arain		686	966	789	893	738	577	537
	Bafinda		931	1,014	995	777	1,116	852	769
	Balti		1,019	1,030	919	822	897	1,194	1,005
	Brukpa		1,0[illegible]	1,197	965	1,055	884	1,150	850
	Gujjar		896	927	88[illegible]	751	1,088	989	755
	Hanji		769	[illegible]8	926	1,024	801	750	498
	Jat		935	753	993	699	882	996	1,117
	Kashmiri		859	988	840	858	816	859	807
	Mughal		921	1,053	980	983	9[illegible]	917	763
	Pathan		839	986	882	720	770	867	734
	Rajput		1,037	936	1,129	1,13[illegible]	984	1,123	908
	Sayed		870	903	871	895	831	900	803
	Shin		1,075	911	1,071	4,890	1,250	744	917
	Tarkhan		876	937	811	831	972	852	906

CHAPTER VII.

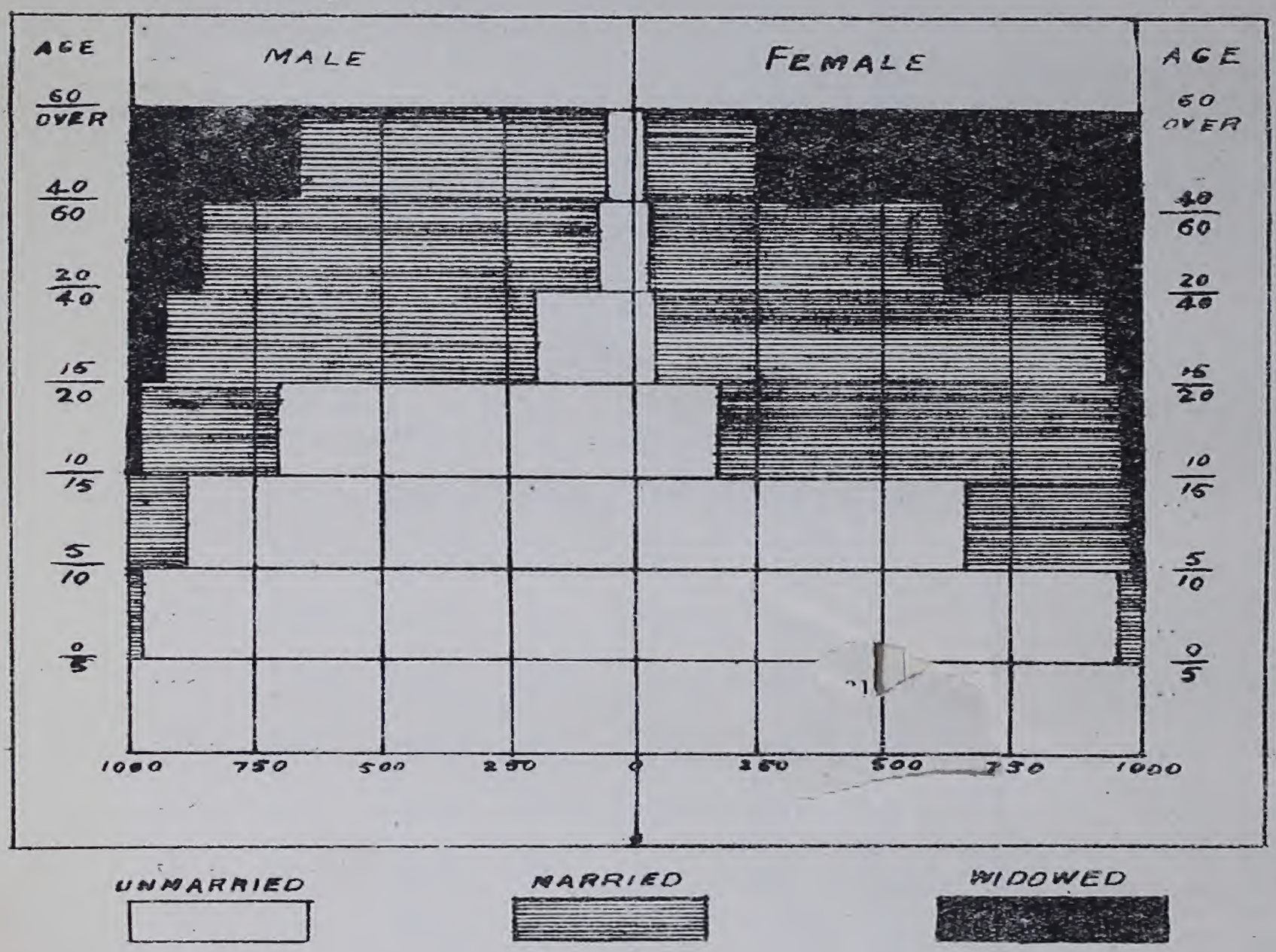
CIVIL CONDITION.

Reference to Statistics.

83. Imperial Table VII, Volume II, gives for certain age-periods, the number of married, unmarried and widowed persons by sex and religion in each district and city. Table XIV of the same Volume shows Civil Condition for certain selected castes and tribes at certain age periods. Five Subsidiary Tables are appended to this Chapter giving details of Civil Condition by sex, age, locality, religion and special castes.

Main features of Statistics.

84. Universality of marriage in India is an established fact, and the matter has been exhaustively dealt with in the previous Census Reports. Conditions in the State correspond very nearly to those in British India, and the institution of marriage is universal among all classes in the State excepting Buddhists, who dedicate a part of their male and female population to the service of their monasteries.



As usual, the statistics give a high proportion of married persons of both sexes, and taking the figures for all religions in Subsidiary Table I, we find that 737 males *per mille* are married in the 20—40 age period, while 792 are returned as married during 40—60, leaving only 60 *per mille* unmarried and 148 widowers. This will show that few persons are left unmarried excepting those suffering from some bodily infirmity or disfigurement, beggars, prostitutes, religious devotees, etc. Among females 50 *per mille* are returned as married at 5—10, 336 at 10—15, 812 at 15—20 and 891 at 20—40, the number of unmarried females at the last named period being only 28 *per mille* or one in thirty-six. The proportion of widows aged sixty and over is 768 against 326 widowers. This preponderance of widows over widowers is common in India and is generally attributed to comparative longevity of females and to the fact that widowers marry more freely than widows. The latter factor is chiefly responsible for the excess of widows in the State, as the hypothesis of greater longevity of females is not supported by the Census statistics of the State. Taking the figures of 1911 for India, the proportion of married males *per mille* is 454 and that of married females 476, against 410 and 485 respectively in the State, the males showing a defect of 4·4 per cent.

in the State and the females giving an excess of about 1 per cent. Compared to Punjab, there is an excess in the State of 2·2 and ·5 per cent. in the proportion of males and females respectively.

Variations by Natural Divisions.

85. Religion is generally considered to be the chief factor in determining local variations in Civil Condition but Mohammedans in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces generally belong to the same tribes and castes as their Hindu neighbours, and are greatly influenced by the latter in the matter of Civil Condition. A glance at Subsidiary Table II will show that the number of married males among Mohammedans at the age periods 0 – 5, 5—10, and 10—15 is 2, 13, and 84 *per mille*, against 1, 13, and 72 among Hindus. However, early marriage is not as common in the State as in India, the proportion per thousand of married males aged 0—5 and 5—10 being 2 and 13 respectively in the State, against 7 and 37 in India. On the other hand, the conditions in the Punjab are very similar to those obtaining in the State. In regard to internal variations there is no marked difference in the relative position of married persons in the two main provinces, the number of married males and females being 399 and 482 *per mille* in Jammu Province against 416 and 493 respectively in Kashmir. The small increase in Kashmir Province is due to the predominance of the Mohammedan element. It will also be noticed that the proportion of married females is largely in excess of that for the males in the two Provinces. This preponderance of married females over married males is noticeable everywhere in Indian Provinces and States and particularly so in the neighbouring Province of the Punjab, where the number of married males *per mille* is 388 against 480 females. However, it is interesting to find that the figures for the two sexes correspond exactly in the Frontier Districts, where the proportion in each case is 451. This is partly due to the large emigration among Balti men and partly to the peculiar Civil Conditions prevailing in Ladakh among Buddhists, whose proportion of married women is the lowest in the State, being only 365 against the general average of 485 for all religions. With regard to the age of marriage, there is no marked divergence in the proportions of married persons in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, though the Frontier Districts naturally show lower figures for the early age-periods. It will, however, be noticed that early marriages are much more common among females as indicated by the large proportion (336) at 10—15. The divergence of Civil Condition between Hindus and Mohammedans is more marked in the case of females as shown by the proportions of 477 and 304 respectively for the above age-period. The general proportion (406) in the Submontane Division where the Hindu influence predominates, is naturally the highest in the State, followed by Outer Hills and Jhelum Valley with 385 and 334 respectively. Frontier Districts come last with the lowest proportion of 153, which is due to the entire disappearance of Hindu influence. The last column of Subsidiary Table No. II deserves earnest attention of the administration and social reformers, as it will disclose the astonishing fact that of every 1,000 Hindu females aged 40 and over in the Jammu Province, 637 are widows. Many of these may be living in comfort with their sons and other relatives, but there must be a large number committed to lifelong misery and neglect. The proportion rises in the Outer Hills to 655, and slightly declines in the Submontane Tract to 616. Even in Kashmir Province the number of Hindu widows aged 40 and over is 613 *per mille*. Compared to these the proportion of Mohammedan widows of the age is 462 in Jammu Province and 415 in Kashmir.

Age.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Buddhist.	Musalman.
0—5 ..	1	..	..	..
5—10 ..	9	1	1	1
10—15 ..	22	5	..	6
15—40 ..	143	62	51	56
40 and over.	635	493	426	436

The statement in the margin gives the number of widows *per mille* for all religions. The proportion for Hindu widows is of course much larger as already shown, but it is some consolation to think that the general proportion of widows in India is still higher, amounting to 113 and 587* for the last two age-periods, against 69 and 488 respectively in the State.

*Census of India, 1911.

Civil Condition by religion.

86. Some of the prominent features relating to Civil Condition in each main religion have already been noticed in the preceding paragraphs in this Chapter, but it seems desirable to present the statistics by religion in a brief and comprehendible form. The statement in the margin will show that taken collectively for the whole State, the number *per mille* of unmarried males is the largest among Sikhs (552). Next in order follow Musalmans and Hindus with 532 and 522 respectively. Last come the Buddhists with the lowest proportion of 444 unmarried and the highest figure of 495 married males. The proportion of married males shows an all round decrease since the last Census, of 12 among Hindus, 9 among Musalmans, 2 among Sikhs and 46 among Buddhists. This general decline must be due to the combination of adverse circumstances already discussed in the first Chapter, and especially to influenza, which took a heavy toll of adult life from every community in the State. The Buddhists continue to show a large preponderance of married males with a corresponding dearth of married females, which is the result of their peculiar custom of polyandry, by which every younger brother having a nominal share in the common wife, is returned as married. Such a system would naturally leave a large surplus of unmarried women, some of whom enter the Gunpas and devote their lives to the service of the monasteries. Leaving aside Buddhists who can be married without owning a separate wife and household, the Mohammedans predominate in the number of married males and females especially the latter, the proportion of married Mohamedan females aged 40 and over being 550, compared to 482 among Sikhs and 361 among Hindus. This marked defect among Hindu females is of course mainly due to the prohibition against widow marriage, as is clearly indicated by the high proportion of 635 Hindu widows in the above age group. The high proportion of married females among Musalmans is maintained in all the Natural Divisions, but it is very much conspicuous in the Kashmir Province and the Frontier Districts, where Mohammedans form the bulk of the population and where the proportion rises to 565 and 572 respectively. The Frontier Districts reveal the high figure of 600 married Hindu females aged 40 and over, but this is far from real, as the small number of Hindus enumerated in the frontier are immigrant traders and officials, who are accompanied by their wives and such other females whose presence is indispensable, while widows and other female relatives and dependents are left behind.

Religion.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ..	529	394	410	485	61	121
Hindu ..	522	313	397	476	81	211
Sikh ..	552	413	394	474	54	113
Buddhist ..	444	463	495	367	61	170
Musalman ..	532	414	412	489	56	97

The Sikhs show a slight loss of 2 *per mille* among their married females, which is due to the adverse conditions of the decade, but their proportion of widows of all ages (113) is much less than that of Hindus (211), which shows that the feeling against widow marriage is not as strong among Sikhs as amongst the Hindus.

Civil Condition by caste.

87. Subsidiary Table No. V appended to this Chapter gives the details of Civil Condition for selected castes. A comparison of this table with the figures of the last Census will show that there is little appreciable change in the relative position of these castes since the last decade. Kashmiri Pandits continue to have the largest number of unmarried males, their present proportion being 572 *per mille* against 563 in 1911. The Rajputs come next with 560 against 558 at the last Census. On the female side, the Rajputs show the lowest number of unmarried women (269). The peculiarities of the caste systems seem to have been retained by Mohammedan Rajputs, who are not much behind their Hindu tribesmen in the proportion of unmarried males (550). They are equally conspicuous among the Mahommedans for the largest number of widows (528). This shows that caste is often stronger than religion in the matter of Civil Condition and in fact in many other respects. The proportion of unmarried females among Kashmiri Pandits has risen from 356

to 359 *per mille*, but this is not as high as the figure for Khatries (362) and Hindu Jats (425). However, it should be borne in mind that the figures of unmarried persons at a given time, have no direct bearing on the universality of marriage, as most of the persons now shown as unmarried will marry at a later age period. From the standpoint of the universality of marriage, it will be noticed that among Aroras and Kashmiri Pandits the column for unmarried females is entirely blank at the last age period (40 and over), while in the case of other Hindu castes it has a very limited range between 1 and 5 *per mille*. Turning to the same column for males, Kashmiri Pandits show the largest proportion of 163 unmarried men, compared to 138 among Thakkars, 111 among Khatries and 104 among Rajputs. So far as the higher castes are concerned, the higher incidence of unmarried persons generally corresponds with the lower numerical proportion of their females. Looking at the Mohammedan castes from the same point of view, we find that the proportion of unmarried females at the last age period varies for important castes from 5 to 12 *per mille*, while the figures for the males of the same age for main tribes range between 12 and 40 *per mille* and are much below those of the important Hindu castes. Even the unmarried Mohammedan Rajputs are only 30 compared to 104 Hindu Rajputs. Only Bafindas and Pathans show comparatively higher figures of 59 and 88, but their population is too small to deserve serious consideration. This comparatively low incidence of unmarried males among Mohammedans is mainly due to the widows being also available for marriage. It will be further noticed that the proportion of widows of all ages for Mohammedans varies from 93 to 126, while the figures for Hindu widows range between 145 and 250 *per mille*. The Mohammedan Jats are, however, an exception to the rule, giving a proportion of 145, which is exactly the same as for their Hindu brethren.

In regard to the different age-periods for males, there is no perceptible difference in the figures for males in the two caste groups. The proportion of married men is generally very small in the two early age-periods, varying generally from 1 to 5 *per mille*. The Arains only show comparatively higher figures (15 *per mille* at 5—12), but the tribe is unimportant. Roughly speaking, about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the married males are married at 12—20 and about $\frac{2}{3}$rd after the age of 20.

Similarly, there is no marked divergence in females of the 0—5 age group, the number of married girls in each group being generally near four or five *per mille*. But the difference becomes distinctly noticeable when we come to the age group 5—12, which generally shows lower figures for Musalman tribes, the proportion for Musalman Jats and Rajputs being 38 and 68 respectively against 118 and 129 for the same tribes in the Hindu group. It is interesting to note that Kashmiri Pandits show the lowest figure (21) in the whole list, which is far below the proportion for Kashmiri Musalmans (58).

It is also apparent that the backward rural classes are generally in the forefront in respect of early marriage, the figures for Brahmans, Chamiars, Meghs, Thakkars and Gujjars ranging between 128 and 209 *per mille*. This is probably due mainly to the fact that marriage among the ordinary rural tribes is a much easier and simpler affair than among the higher castes, with its expensive ceremonials and social entertainments. A glance at the figures of the last Census will show that a higher proportion of marriages at 5—12 among large tribal groups is noticeable at the present Census. For instance, Chamiars give a proportion of 179 against 171, Meghs of 209 against 186, and Thakkars of 202 against 176. In these circumstances, I think it would be futile to draw any general conclusions from these fluctuations as to the attitude of the people, and the variations are generally caused by accidental causes, such as the nature of the harvests, climatic conditions, the presence or absence of epidemics and last but not the least, the auspicious or inauspicious character of certain months and years.

Variations.

88. The enclosed statement shows the percentage of variations since the last Census bearing on the three phases of Civil Condition for each sex at certain ages in each religion. It will be noticed that there has been no marked change since the last Census in the universality of marriage and relative proportions of sexes and age-periods, though there h

some minor changes, which seem to require a brief notice. As already mentioned, there has been a general decline in the number of married persons of both sexes in each religion. This is very much marked among Buddhists, the percentage of married males and females at the present Census being 48 and 37 against 52 and 45 in 1911. With regard to early marriage, there is absolutely no improvement; on the contrary, there is a slight increase in the number of married persons in all religions in the 5—10 and 10—15 age groups excepting Buddhists, whose proportions in the different age groups as shown in the Census Tables of 1911, do not seem to me quite reliable, as our present returns clearly demonstrate that early marriages are less common among Buddhists than among Hindus and Mohammedans, and my personal knowledge of Ladakh also confirms the same conclusion. A glance at the column for widows in Subsidiary Table II will also show that there is a slight increase of widows in all religions except among Sikhs, and I am not in a position to endorse my predecessor's view that some improvement is noticeable in this direction in consequence of the people coming more and more into contact with their brethren in the Punjab and Indian Provinces. The modern advanced views regarding early marriage and the emancipation of widows have not yet permeated the masses of population, and the conservative forces are so strongly against these innovations that even educated people holding modern liberal views, have not the courage to act up to their convictions. The Western notions of birth control are foreign to the Indian mind and contrary to the religious and social conceptions of the people, who generally believe that every infant born of woman has its maintenance preordained and that God Almighty "who gave the teeth will give the bread." In these circumstances, there is little chance of the Western ideas of birth control finding favour in India in the near future, but if they ever find their way to the large centres of Indian population, they will take ages to reach the inaccessible heights of Kashmir.

Religion.			Males.									Females.									Remarks.
			All ages.			5—10			10—15			*All ages.*			5—10			10—15			
			Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
Kashmir State.	All religions	1911	53	42	5	99	1	..	92	8	..	39	49	12	95	5	..	64	36	1	
		1921	53	41	6	99	1	..	92	8	..	39	49	12	95	5	..	66	34	1	
	Hindu	1911	51	41	7	99	1	..	93	7	..	30	49	21	89	10	..	47	51	2	
		1921	52	40	8	99	1	..	93	7	..	31	48	21	89	10	1	50	48	2	
	Musalman	1911	53	42	5	99	1	..	92	8	..	41	49	10	96	4	..	67	32	1	
		1921	53	41	6	99	1	..	91	8	..	41	49	10	96	4	..	69	30	1	
	Sikh	1911	56	40	5	99	1	..	96	4	..	41	48	12	96	4	..	65	34	1	
		1921	55	39	5	100	..	..	94	6	..	41	47	11	96	4	..	65	34	1	
	Buddhist	1911	42	52	6	92	7	..	82	18	..	44	45	11	99	1	..	94	5	..	
		1921	44	48	6	99	1	..	91	9	..	46	37	17	100	..	..	95	5	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, RELIGION AND MAIN AGE PERIOD AT EACH OF LAST THREE CENSUSES.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All religions.									
MALES.									
0—5 ..	998	999	997	2	1	3	..	..	..
5—10 ..	986	989	989	13	11	11	1	..	..
10—15 ..	915	918	922	82	80	76	3	2	2
15—20 ..	710	697	716	280	294	273	10	9	11
20—40 ..	206	212	231	737	739	728	57	49	41
40—60 ..	60	52	62	792	817	828	148	131	110
60 and over ..	47	40	42	627	664	712	326	296	246
FEMALES.									
0—5 ..	996	998	995	4	2	5	..	..	..
5—10 ..	947	949	952	50	49	46	3	2	2
10—15 ..	655	635	645	336	357	346	9	8	9
15—20 ..	162	143	176	812	828	795	26	29	29
20—40 ..	28	20	35	891	894	878	81	86	687
40—60 ..	15	7	7	618	629	646	367	364	347
60 and over ..	8	10	10	224	248	272	768	742	718
Hindu.									
MALES.									
0—5 ..	999	999	998	1	1	2	..	..	..
5—10 ..	986	988	987	13	11	12	1	1	1
10—15 ..	925	927	923	72	71	74	3	2	3
15—20 ..	742	744	721	248	246	269	10	10	10
20—40 ..	297	301	316	637	636	635	66	63	49
40—60 ..	120	111	126	700	716	726	180	173	148
60 and over ..	92	80	87	573	592	586	335	328	327
FEMALES.									
0—5 ..	994	996	995	5	4	5	1	..	..
5—10 ..	893	894	913	98	102	85	9	4	4
10—15 ..	501	469	491	477	512	490	22	19	19
15—20 ..	65	72	68	885	876	879	50	52	53
20—40 ..	9	10	10	822	815	824	169	175	166
40—60 ..	4	5	3	467	472	466	529	523	531
60 and over ..	3	7	2	136	170	152	861	823	846

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, RELIGION AND MAIN AGE PERIOD AT EACH OF LAST THREE CENSUSES—*concluded.*

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Musalman.									
MALES.									
0—5 ..	998	999	997	2	1	3	..	..	..
5—10 ..	986	990	990	13	10	10	1	..	..
10—15 ..	913	916	922	84	82	76	3	2	2
15—20 ..	702	684	715	288	307	273	10	9	12
20—40 ..	180	182	199	766	774	764	54	44	37
40—60 ..	37	28	36	825	856	869	138	116	95
60 and over ..	31	22	21	648	694	762	321	284	217
FEMALES.									
0—5 ..	997	998	995	3	2	5	..	..	..
5—10 ..	960	962	962	39	37	37	1	1	1
10—15 ..	690	672	682	304	323	312	6	5	6
15—20 ..	180	154	202	800	823	776	20	23	22
20—40 ..	29	20	42	913	921	898	58	59	60
40—60 ..	16	7	7	670	684	711	314	309	282
60 and over ..	8	9	9	260	273	323	732	718	663
Sikh									
MALES.									
0—5 ..	1,000	999	998	..	1	2	..	..	..
5—10 ..	996	992	993	4	7	7	..	1	..
10—15 ..	943	956	963	55	42	36	2	2	1
15—20 ..	746	765	762	243	228	234	11	7	4
20—40 ..	205	212	236	748	749	733	47	39	31
40—60 ..	44	56	59	821	818	839	135	126	102
60 and over ..	35	39	49	641	684	708	324	277	248
FEMALES.									
0—5 ..	998	998	998	2	2	2	..	..	..
5—10 ..	955	958	972	44	40	26	1	2	2
10—15 ..	660	650	715	335	344	277	5	6	8
15—20 ..	81	84	99	903	900	879	16	16	22
20—40 ..	18	16	13	905	902	913	77	87	74
40—60 ..	24	9	4	596	585	662	380	406	334
60 and over ..	25	18	2	195	198	326	780	784	672
Buddhist,									
MALES.									
0—5 ..	1,000	983	990	..	17	9	..	..	1
5—10 ..	991	924	958	9	74	41	..	2	1
10—15 ..	906	816	821	92	180	177	2	4	2
15—20 ..	661	580	638	334	411	347	5	9	15
20—40 ..	223	211	216	743	759	699	34	30	115
40—60 ..	123	135	135	791	788	773	83	77	92
60 and over ..	102	121	165	585	579	705	313	300	130
FEMALES.									
0—5 ..	998	998	991	2	2	8	..	..	1
5—10 ..	997	987	957	2	11	43	1	2	..
10—15 ..	954	944	889	46	54	99	..	2	12
15—20 ..	787	719	638	205	275	319	8	6	13
20—40 ..	286	214	181	649	730	763	65	56	53
40—60 ..	107	68	163	685	726	728	208	206	209
60 and over ..	63	78	115	198	436	405	739	486	480

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF

MALE.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	All ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
KASHMI																		
All religions	529	410	61	998	2	..	986	13	1	915	82	3	317	636	47	76	741	2
Hindu ..	522	397	81	999	1	..	986	13	1	925	72	3	390	556	54	111	661	2
Musalman..	532	412	56	998	2	..	986	13	1	913	84	3	293	663	44	35	770	1
Sikh ..	552	394	54	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	943	55	2	314	46	40	41	764	1
Buddhist ..	444	495	61	1,000	..	..	991	9	..	906	92	2	336	638	26	116	723	1
I.—SUBMONTANE AND SEMI																		
All religions	523	396	81	998	2	..	983	15	2	902	90	8	348	591	61	62	700	23
Hindu ..	526	393	81	1,000	..	..	988	11	1	921	75	4	388	554	58	84	684	23
Musalman..	522	398	80	997	3	..	978	19	3	885	103	12	313	624	63	43	716	24
Sikh ..	547	385	68	999	1	..	997	3	..	936	61	3	345	612	43	67	712	22
Buddhist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—THE																		
All religions	538	401	61	997	3	..	982	17	1	921	75	4	340	612	48	68	745	187
Hindu ..	510	408	82	998	2	..	986	13	1	917	80	3	375	573	52	122	654	224
Musalman ..	552	398	50	996	4	..	981	18	1	923	73	4	305	649	46	36	798	166
Sikh ..	553	390	57	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	929	69	2	337	615	48	36	773	191
Buddhist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAMMU																		
All religions	532	399	69	997	3	..	983	16	1	914	81	5	343	604	53	96	725	209
Hindu ..	518	400	82	999	1	..	987	12	1	920	77	3	381	563	56	104	668	228
Musalman..	542	397	61	996	4	..	980	19	1	910	83	7	320	629	51	38	768	194
Sikh ..	551	389	60	999	1	..	997	3	..	932	65	3	340	614	46	49	746	205
Buddhist ..	416	527	57	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	889	111	..	309	650	41	74	794	132
III.—THE JHELUM VALLEY																		
All religions	529	416	55	1,000	..	..	989	11	..	910	83	7	320	629	51	41	753	206
Hindu ..	563	362	75	1,000	..	..	975	25	..	967	31	2	450	504	46	181	583	236
Musalman..	526	420	54	999	..	1	989	11	..	912	87	1	283	676	41	32	763	205
Sikh ..	554	400	46	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	959	41	..	282	685	33	30	780	190
Buddhist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—THE INDUS VALLEY																		

SEX AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.

FEMALE.

All ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.			REMARKS.
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
STATE.																		
394	485	121	996	4	..	947	50	3	655	336	9	57	874	69	13	499	488	
313	476	211	994	5	1	893	98	9	501	477	22	21	836	143	4	361	635	
414	489	97	997	3	..	960	39	1	690	304	6	62	888	50	14	550	436	
413	474	113	998	2	..	955	44	1	660	335	5	34	904	62	25	482	493	
463	367	170	998	2	...	997	2	1	954	46	..	409	540	51	93	481	426	
MOUNTAINOUS TRACT.																		
359	480	161	992	7	1	907	87	6	582	406	12	43	861	96	6	449	545	
328	476	196	994	5	1	897	88	15	512	471	17	21	849	130	5	379	616	
387	482	131	985	9	6	917	82	1	641	351	8	65	870	65	7	507	486	
382	485	133	991	9	..	908	90	2	675	319	6	88	896	66	13	463	524	
..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
OUTER HILLS.																		
372	483	145	993	7	..	903	85	12	601	385	14	51	859	90	6	462	531	
290	480	230	993	7	..	868	127	5	437	537	26	21	820	159	3	342	655	
412	483	105	994	6	..	939	57	4	860	136	4	67	876	57	8	544	448	
391	478	131	993	1	..	931	68	..	608	389	3	27	893	74	2	445	553	
...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
PROVINCE.																		
367	482	151	993	7	..	914	81	5	594	398	13	43	860	92	6	457	537	
303	478	214	993	6	1	882	108	10	474	504	22	21	834	145	4	359	637	
403	483	114	993	7	..	932	65	3	658	334	8	66	875	59	8	530	462	
388	480	132	993	4	..	921	75	1	637	359	4	33	897	70	7	452	541	
329	537	134	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	933	62	..	177	771	52	..	631	369	
(KASH PROVINCE).																		
420	493	87	999	1	..	980	20	..	658	334	8	66	875	59	20	555	425	
365	455	180	1,000	..	..	983	13	1	747	234	19	25	855	120	..	387	613	
422	498	82	999	1	..	979	20	1	697	298	5	52	908	42	20	565	415	
443	468	89	1,000	..	..	992	6	2	689	304	7	37	913	50	50	534	416	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(FRONTIER DISTRICTS).																		
429	451	120	1,000	..	..	981	18	1	844	153	3	161	783	56	33	517	450	
457	436	47	1,000	..	..	955	45	..	1,000	..	..	32	949	19	10	600	390	
420	470	110	1,000	..	..	978	21	1	823	173	4	112	830	58	11	572	417	
585	342	73	1,000	..	..	1,000	—	..	445	444	111	154	769	77	..	..	1,000	
485	365	170	998	2	..	997	2	1	954	46	..	412	537	51	90	481	429	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE-PERIODS AND CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND RELIGION.

Religion and Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions.	**5,288**	**4,098**	**614**	**3,936**	**4,847**	**1,217**
0—10	2,866	22	2	2,980	83	5
10—15	1,107	98	4	706	362	10
15—40	1,196	2,400	175	225	3,453	273
40 and over	119	1,578	433	25	949	929
Hindu ..	**5,221**	**3,968**	**811**	**3,128**	**4,761**	**2,111**
0—10	2,391	17	1	2,537	146	12
10—15	1,033	81	4	500	476	21
15—40	1,506	2,144	210	82	3,278	562
40 and over	291	1,726	596	9	861	1,515
Arya ..	**4,702**	**4,425**	**873**	**3,198**	**5,246**	**1,556**
0—10	2,609	25	6	2,625	233	12
10—15	1,025	126	6	484	589	21
15—40	982	2,603	228	86	3,479	427
40 and over	86	1,671	633	3	945	1,096
Sikh ..	**5,519**	**3,939**	**542**	**4,128**	**4,742**	**1,130**
0—10	3,149	6	..	3,236	75	2
10—15	1,171	69	2	720	366	6
15—40	1,115	2,298	143	128	3,421	233
40 and over	84	1,566	397	44	880	889
Jain ..	**5,356**	**3,830**	**814**	**4,829**	**3,246**	**1,325**
0—10	2,102	..	..	3,376	..	43
10—15	1,424	..	..	1,111	85	..
15—40	1,695	2,237	271	342	2,906	299
40 and over	135	1,593	543	..	855	983
Buddhist ..	**4,442**	**4,952**	**606**	**4,633**	**3,672**	**1,695**
0—10	1,874	8	..	1,994	4	1
10—15	829	84	2	871	42	..
15—40	1,383	2,628	108	1,454	1,921	180
40 and over	356	2,232	496	314	1,705	1,514
Musalman ..	**5,320**	**4,120**	**560**	**4,143**	**4,887**	**970**
0—10	3,008	24	2	3,113	66	3
10—15	1,130	104	4	760	334	7
15—40	1,112	2,466	1,675	246	3,525	197
40 and over	70	1,527	387	24	962	763
Christian ..	**4,724**	**4,363**	**913**	**4,356**	**4,357**	**1,287**
0—10	2,108	..	..	2,708	81	..
10—15	823	45	..	764	228	13
15—40	1,669	2,300	361	683	2,922	134
40 and over	124	2,018	552	201	1,126	1,140

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION AT CERTAIN AGES FOR RELIGIONS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

NATURAL DIVISIONS AND RELIGIONS.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	All ages.			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 *and over.*		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KASHMIR STATE.															
All Religions ..	663	1,053	1,762	926	3,341	2,671	568	3,265	2,155	168	1,281	1,385	186	536	1,907
Hindu	523	1,046	2,270	925	7,399	9,182	422	5,139	5,521	48	1,333	2,331	28	435	2,075
Musalman	696	1,061	1,549	925	2,486	1,448	600	2,877	1,418	198	1,278	1,050	309	563	1,763
Sikh	674	1,084	1,878	926	10,846	4,000	554	4,783	2,750	104	1,341	1,476	477	506	2,016
Buddhist	1,043	742	2,800	1,065	438	..	1,051	500	..	1,052	731	1,666	882	765	3,055
JAMMU PROVINCE.															
All Religions ..	627	1,097	1,989	913	4,368	3,462	521	3,890	1,917	137	1,382	1,687	74	516	2,100
Hindu	527	1,058	2,320	918	8,806	9,114	406	5,129	5,263	50	1,354	2,394	32	434	2,261
Musalman	687	1,124	1,732	1,222	3,019	1,841	586	3,261	1,023	221	1,407	1,176	161	573	1,931
Sikh	633	1,113	1,955	909	18,857	..	559	4,330	1,250	89	1,404	1,489	106	489	2,128
Buddhist	755	975	2,231	907	..	..	938	500	..	567	1,275	1,250	..	759	2,667
I.—THE SUBMONTANE AND SEMI-MOUNTAINOUS TRACT.															
All Religions ..	607	1,071	1,750	902	5,142	3,352	504	359	1,128	116	1,340	1,429	79	523	1,874
Hindu	530	1,032	2,273	902	7,917	18,875	422	4,786	3,478	46	1,317	1,900	49	437	2,099
Musalman	680	1,117	1,496	908	3,864	593	580	2,724	519	207	1,384	1,013	135	603	1,714
Sikh	604	1,085	1,735	843	20,600	..	574	4,158	1,500	103	1,379	1,449	148	498	1,813
Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—THE OUTER HILLS.															
All Religions ..	639	1,113	2,201	919	3,946	3,587	532	4,197	3,140	151	1,409	1,908	71	512	2,301
Hindu	523	1,083	2,555	934	9,526	3,536	388	5,467	7,957	22	432	2,407	53	1,389	2,927
Musalman	690	1,127	1,919	913	2,634	3,422	588	3,635	2,797	229	148	1,289	179	577	2,203
Sikh	654	1,133	2,140	953	17,500	..	514	4,440	1,000	79	1,423	1,513	41	483	2,385
Buddhist	755	975	2,231	907	..	..	938	500	..	567	1,275	1,250	..	759	2,667
III.—THE JHELUM VALLEY (KASHMIR PROVINCE).															
All Religions ..	680	1,016	1,348	931	1,587	823	586	2,696	3,860	155	1,203	964	352	536	1,504
Hindu	493	959	183	998	571	..	548	5,348	8 714	38	1,181	1,830	1	461	1,892
Musalman	689	1,018	1,309	928	1,675	756	588	2,629	3,435	165	1,203	905	465	539	1,477
Sikh	723	1,059	1,755	940	1,500	3,000	575	5,867	..	125	1,286	1,450	1,400	531	1,839
Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—THE INDUS VALLEY (FRONTIER DISTRICTS).															
All Religions ..	837	982	2,539	992	2,291	1,28[illegible]	827	2,118	1,292	519	1,159	1,563	574	678	2,971
Hindu	169	139	151	980	..	..	429	..	..	7	267	138	91	969	176
Musalman	802	1,051	2,486	981	2,5[illegible]	100	792	2,518	1,440	393	1,266	1,573	281	663	2,960
Sikh	800	318	1,500	2,571	..	..	400	4,000	..	167	27	1,000	..	..	1,000
Buddhist	1,047	739	2,807	1,067	438	..	1,052	500	..	1,057	726	1,675	889	705	3,058

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITON.													
	All ages.			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40	
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu.														
Arora	467	418	115	1,000	..	..	938	62	..	701	299	..	402	462
Brahman	521	390	89	999	1	..	983	16	1	860	135	5	294	634
Chamiar	472	442	86	998	2	..	960	38	2	706	283	11	175	740
Jat	523	400	77	999	1	..	980	19	1	835	158	7	269	661
Kashmiri Pandit	572	359	69	1,000	..	..	993	7	..	890	108	2	383	577
Khatri	553	335	112	999	1	..	81	17	2	825	172	3	340	540
Megh	481	439	80	999	1	..	964	35	1	762	232	6	210	721
Rajput	560	358	82	999	1	..	990	9	1	827	167	6	349	579
Thakkar	499	412	89	999	1	..	974	26	..	818	176	6	293	636
Musalman.														
Arain	471	441	88	995	4	1	938	47	15	788	188	24	222	690
Bafinda	523	401	76	995	5	..	946	52	2	741	247	12	213	714
Balti	514	444	42	1,000	..	..	986	13	1	791	201	8	162	799
Brukpa	460	497	43	1,000	..	..	988	12	..	644	350	6	96	868
Gujjar	528	417	55	996	4	..	971	28	1	784	208	8	166	772
Hanji	498	363	139	997	3	..	990	7	3	868	112	20	228	727
Jat	535	360	75	999	1	..	982	15	3	863	129	8	251	677
Kashmiri	520	427	53	999	1	..	976	23	1	750	237	4	166	781
Mughal	518	417	55	1,000	..	..	982	18	...	603	385	12	197	741
Pathan	525	409	66	999	1	..	981	17	2	703	264	33	218	721
Rajput	530	394	56	998	2	..	985	13	2	824	170	6	206	727
Sayed	535	403	62	999	1	..	973	24	3	743	245	12	181	758
Shin	512	457	31	1,000	..	..	991	5	4	770	219	11	150	819
Tarkhan	523	419	58	995	3	2	973	25	743	743	242	15	176	769

EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.

40 and over.			DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																
			All ages.			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40			40 and over.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
93	683	224	354	446	200	1,000	..	..	953	44	..	417	576	7	4	793	203	..	413	587
91	670	239	322	461	217	995	5	..	823	169	8	233	733	34	7	773	220	1	383	61
56	714	230	326	516	158	996	4	..	818	179	3	203	764	33	7	856	137	4	447	549
48	744	208	425	430	145	997	3	..	882	118	..	282	697	21	7	894	99	4	435	561
163	603	234	359	452	189	1,000	..	..	978	21	1	321	646	33	4	854	142	..	358	642
111	580	309	362	468	170	997	3	..	924	75	1	266	707	27	12	810	178	1	443	556
59	720	221	318	488	194	993	7	..	788	209	3	214	748	38	7	809	184	5	423	572
104	639	257	269	481	250	996	3	1	863	129	8	201	764	35	5	789	206	3	368	629
138	629	233	282	505	213	995	5	..	792	202	6	224	733	43	7	840	153	4	346	650
41	753	206	397	489	114	998	2	..	864	136	..	338	649	13	16	872	112	5	602	393
59	701	240	418	469	113	995	5	..	892	105	2	316	664	20	29	884	87	8	540	452
17	846	137	410	477	113	1,000	..	..	976	23	1	558	430	12	44	895	61	10	569	421
13	845	142	409	494	97	1,000	..	..	964	36	..	288	704	8	24	910	66	8	586	406
32	792	176	399	508	93	996	4	..	870	128	2	369	620	11	28	909	63	5	592	403
12	499	489	427	455	118	1,000	..	..	962	30	8	341	624	35	26	889	85	12	467	521
40	721	239	392	463	145	991	8	1	961	38	1	423	563	14	27	885	88	7	553	440
33	769	198	403	502	95	1,000	..	...	941	58	1	307	678	15	17	924	59	11	554	435
39	792	169	440	458	102	999	1	..	918	82	..	405	579	16	19	891	90	7	568	425
88	708	204	409	488	103	999	1	..	945	53	2	341	639	20	22	919	59	12	530	458
30	801	169	442	432	126	998	2	..	931	68	1	491	498	11	26	900	74	7	465	528
63	720	217	423	469	103	999	1	...	960	40	...	402	574	24	37	880	83	17	563	420
32	858	110	457	468	75	1,000	..	..	956	44	...	414	576	10	38	878	84	27	605	338
49	759	192	398	482	120	999	1	..	927	73	..	345	629	26	29	889	2	2	549	449

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

Reference to tables.

89. The statistics of literacy are contained in Imperial Tables VIII and IX. Table VIII is divided into three parts; part (*a*) shows literacy by religion and age in the State and the three Provinces, part (*b*) gives similar details for the Districts and part (*c*) for the two cities. Literacy by tahsils for certain age groups is exhibited in Provincial Table II at the end of the Table Volume of the Report. The condition of literacy among certain selected castes is shown by Imperial Table IX, and the salient features of the statistics in the Imperial Tables have been brought out in the annexed ten Subsidiary Tables.

Definition of literate.

90. The definition of literate as adopted at the present Census, was the same as at the last Census, *i. e.*, no person should be regarded as literate unless he was able to read and write a simple letter. These instructions are reported to have been carried out with sufficient care, and the Census returns of literacy may on the whole, be accepted as fairly correct, though allowance must always be made for a too strict or a too lenient interpretation placed on the definition by different members of the vast enumerating agency.

Extent of literacy in the State.

91. In a total population of 3,259,527 persons (excluding the Frontier *Ilaqas*, where literacy was not recorded) there are 72,228 literate persons, of whom only 4,007 are females. In other words, 26 out of every 1,000 persons aged 5 and over can read and write. Among males 46 in every 1,000 are literate, the corresponding proportion among females being barely three. As might be expected, this State with its preponderance of illiterate village folk is still very backward in education and is unable to stand comparison with the Indian Provinces and other leading Indian States. It will be seen from the marginal statement that with the exception of the North-Western Frontier Provinces, Kashmir is far behind the remaining provinces and States in general literacy, although it is some satisfaction to think that we are slightly ahead of Gawaliar, Hyderabad and Rajputana and Ajmer Merwar in point of literacy in English. Subsidiary Table II will show that the Submontane and Semi-Mountanous region is more advanced in respect of literacy, containing 37 literate persons (65 males and 6 females) in every 1,000, against 19 persons in the contiguous Outer Hills Division, and 26 in the Jhelum Valley. The Indus Valley with 19 literates in a thousand, stands on the same footing with the Outer Hills Division, though the proportion of literate females (3) in the latter is in excess of the corresponding proportion (1) in the former Division. Among the Districts the largest proportion (48) is naturally returned by Jammu, which includes the Jammu city with its numerous schools and State Offices. Gilgit (40) and the Basohli tahsil of Kathua District (39) have succeeded in retaining their superiority, but I am not inclined to share the view of my predecessor that the high proportion of literates in Basohli in 1911 was due to the accidental presence of some members of the Settlement Department in this tahsil The Settlement establishment meant a very insignificent addition to the population, and the high proportion of literacy in this tahsil is evidently a permanent feature, which is probably attributable to the circumstance that Basohli Tahsil contains comparatively the largest proportion of Hindus throughout the State and there are numerous families of Brahmans and Pandhas in and around Basohli, who have a working knowledge of Dogri script besides a smattering of Hindi here and there. Kashmir South (36) obviously owes its position to the presence of a large number of schools and State servants besides traders and Kashmiri Pandits,

Province or State.	Proportion *per mille* aged 5 and over of literates in	
	All languages.	English.
North-Western Frontier Provinces ..	5	1
Bihar and Orissa ..	51	4
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ..	42	4
Central India Agency	36	4
Madras ..	98	11
Punjab ..	45	7
Bombay ..	83	12
Mysore ..	84	12
Gawaliar ..	40	3
Hyderabad ..	33	3
Rajputana and Ajmer Merwar ..	39	2
Kashmir State ..	26	4

in the city of Srinagar. This District also happens to be under settlement at the present Census, but the presence of some additional members of the Settlement staff is not likely by itself to appreciably influence the figures of literacy in a large population. The District of Baramula is also under Settlement, but there is no increase in literacy in Baramula on that account, the proportions of literates per thousand persons of all ages 5 and over, being 15 alike in 1911 and 1921. Literacy is at its lowest in Punch *Ilaqa* (14). Tahsil Kotli of Mirpur District (15), Ladakh (16) and Riasi (17). The large number of literates in the small Jagir of Bhadarwah (36) per thousand persons against 21 at the last Census, is an evidence of the keen interest which General Raja Sir Hari Singh Sahib is taking in the educational advancement of his subjects.

Literacy by religion.

92. Examined by religion, the Jains who are essentially a trading community, occupy the foremost place, followed by Christians, who have 280 literates (275 males and 286 females), but it should be borne in mind that by far the largest quota of literacy among Christians is furnished by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, among whom 959 persons out of every 1,000 are literate. The Indian Christians though mostly converts from the lower classes, also appear to be indebted for their progress in education to the Christian Missions at work among them, for they possess 73 literates in every 1,000, which approximates to the figures for Hindus and is considerably in excess of those for Aryas, Buddhists and Musalmans. The Sikhs who mostly belong to the class of permanent immigrants to this State and are well represented in trades and services constitute an easy third with 116. The Hindus who preponderate in the urban population and comprise well known literate castes like Kashmiri Pandits and the urban Brahman population of cities and towns, claim 70 literates out of every 1,000. Add to this the fact that the Hindus are comparatively more numerous among the trading and official classes in the State. The standard of education among the Aryas is fairly high, and they are well represented in trades and services, but the rather low proportion of literate males (66) and more particularly of females (19) is ascribable to the large number of converts from the so-called depressed classes being returned as Aryas. The slight decrease of 7 per thousand literates on the present occasion among the Buddhists is probably due to the greater care in filling up the column of literacy in the Census Schedules. There is a large number of Buddhists whose knowledge of language is limited to the ability to read the "Chhus" (Buddhistic Scriptures), and all such persons were excluded from the returns of literacy at the time of Slip-Copying. The Musalmans have added 4 persons to every 1,000 of their literate population during the last ten years, but they still present a sad contrast to their Hindu brethren, as 988 Musalmans out of 1,000 are still unable to read and write. The Mohammedan masses in the State are essentially agriculturists by occupation, hence the slow rate of progress of education among them, inspite of the special efforts of the Education Department to popularise mass education. No apology is, I think, necessary for the following quotations from the interesting note of the Inspector of Schools, Kashmir, on the subject of Mohammedan Education.

Religion.	Literate *per mille* aged 5 and over.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	70	126	6
Arya	45	66	19
Sikh	116	189	34
Jain	412	612	129
Buddhist	35	69	2
Musalman	12	20	1
Christian	280	275	286

"In 1968 the number of Mohammedan scholars attending schools in the Kashmir Province stood at 4,760. At the end of the Sambat year 1976 it was 11,804. The number it is clear has more than doubled during a period of nine years giving an increase of 148 per cent.

The rapid increase in the number of Mohammedan scholars is due to the various facilities provided by the Department for the improvement of Mohammedan education and these are enumerated below :—

Grants.—During the year 1968 the Islamia Schools were given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,400. It has since risen to Rs. 6,466.

Besides the above, 29 private Maktabs are given an aid of Rs. 8 per mensem each giving thus a total expenditure of Rs. 2,784 per annum.

Scholarships.—During the year 1968, there existed provision for only 6 Mohammedan scholarships of Rs. 2 per mensem each and these were tenable at the Middle Schools of Anantnag, Baramulla and Sopur. In the year 1971 a lump sum of Rs. 3,200 was sanctioned for close Mohammedan scholarships. Out of this amount Rs. 2,200 were allotted to the Kashmir Province. The amount has now been raised to Rs. 3,000. These scholarships have proved very useful in attracting Mohammedans to schools.

Appointment of Arabic teachers.—During the year 1968, there was only one post of Arabic teacher in the State High School, Srinagar, on Rs. 25 per mensem. Now there are as many as 107 Arabic teachers.

To these appointments is largely due the enormous increase in the number of Mohammedan scholars. The chief duty of the Arabic teachers consists in inducing the Mohammedan public at large to send their sons to the State Educational institutions. They are also required to impart instructions in religious education and their efforts have met with considerable success.

Training of Muslim teachers.— During the year 1974, a training class to train the Arabic teachers was opened at Sopur and in 1975 another such class was attached to the Anantnag Middle School. Teachers who pass out from these institutions are appointed as 2nd teachers in schools on increased rates of pay, and required to teach Lower Primary Classes. In their places local Maulvies are appointed as Arabic teachers.

Appointment of Muslim Inspectors.—In the beginning of the year 1973 the Kashmir Durbar sanctioned the post of a Mohammedan Inspector on Rs. 125 per mensem and Sheikh Hamid Ullah, B.A., was appointed to and is still continuing on it. The object of this appointment was not the strengthening the already existing inspecting staff but solely the encouragement of Education among the Mohammedan community of the State. The number of Mohammedan Inspecting officers stands at present at 3."

Education by caste.

93. Subsidiary Table VI compares the prevalence of literacy among selected castes. The Kashmiri Pandits top the list with 517 literate males and 13 females out of every 1,000 of the caste strength. The reduced percentage of literacy in this community at the recent Census (30) against 37 in 1911, can only be explained by the greater discrimination at this Census in recording literacy and a strict adherence to the definition of literacy, as otherwise a substantial rise might have been expected in view of the apparently rapid progress of education in Srinagar. The Khatries come next with 399 male literates, but their number of female literates is six times as high as that of the Kashmiri Pandits, for the reason that being mostly immigrants settled in pursuit of service and trade, they readily avail themselves of the increasing facilities for female education provided by the State girls' schools and private Pathshalas. They hold very liberal views on the subject of female education and it is not unusual to find Khatri girls of marriageable age and even married Khatri females in respectable families learning the three R's. at their houses from their male relatives. The Mohyal Brahmans, who are an enterprising community residing chiefly in the Mirpur and Jammu Districts, are also conspicuous with 333 male and 56 female literates in every 1,000 of the population of the two sexes. The treatment of Mohyals as a separate caste has affected the proportion for Brahmans (53 against 65 in 1911). The Mehgs, Thakkars and Jats, who are mostly agriculturists and are still credited with old-world notions on the subject of education, rightly come at the bottom and there is absolutely no female literate among the first two castes. That the Hindu Rajputs have advanced educationally since the last Census in respect of both males and females, is an encouraging feature of the present Census returns. The Musalman castes make a poor show, the highest literacy (21) being

recorded by the Pathan, followed by Arain and Sheikh, with 18 each. The Musalman Rajput compares very unfavourably with Hindu Rajput, with less than one-fifth of literates, and the Kashmiri Musalman who should be taken to indicate the true state of literacy among the indigenous population more than any other local caste, has 992 illiterates out of every 1,000 of the population. As regards Buddhists, the number of illiterate males and females in every 1,000 of Mangriks is 934 and 998 respectively.

Literacy in Cities.

94. The inhabitants of cities are, for obvious reasons, far more educated than those of rural areas and we, therefore, find that in the total population of the two cities of this State 198 males and 21 females per 1,000 can read and write, against 46 males and three females in the entire population of the State, and our total literacy for the cities which stands at 120 *per mille* of the population, does not compare unfavourably with some of the big cities in Northern India, *e.g.*, Amritsar (114), Multan (87), Sialkot (64), Delhi (161), Agra (148). Literacy in Jammu city (191 males and 92 females) is higher than in Srinagar, with 174 literate males and 7 females out of 1,000. The larger incidence in Jammu is due to the presence of the Durbar and the Ministerial Offices on the Census night, and the comparatively insignificant number of female literates in Srinagar is attributable to the aversion of the average Kashmiri Pandit to educate his daughter or sister. The city of Jammu thus surpasses not only the five above mentioned cities of the two neighbouring advanced Provinces both in general and English literacy, but is even ahead of Lahore, where the number of literates in every 1,000 of the population is 206.

Literacy by age-periods.

95. A glance at the marginal table will show that there is a steady increase in the proportion of literate males from 7 per thousand at 5—10 to 61 at 20 and over. As regards females, the maximum of 4 is reached at the age of 15—20 and the proportion then recedes to 3 at 20 and over. Considering that it is rare for a person to begin to read and write after attaining the age of 15 and assuming that the younger generation aged 15—20 years must have had equal, if not greater educational facilities than what older persons had possessed in their boyhood, we should expect a higher proportion of literate persons at 15—20 than at 20 and over. The contrary result in the case of males, therefore, requires some explanation. The figures by religion as shown in the margin, also point to the same result except in the case of Hindus. The greatest divergence occurs in the case of Buddhists, who have little opportunities of educating their children at school and the preponderance of literates in the last age-group is, therefore, evidently due to the practice of giving religious education at home at an advanced age, particularly to those persons who may be desirous of taking to monastic life. The difference in the proportion of Buddhist females in these two age-groups also points to the same tendency. As regards Sikhs and Christians, literacy is naturally more widespread among immigrants, a large majority of whom belong to the age-group 20 and over. The excess among Musalmans at 20 and over may be due to some extent to the practice among adults who did not possess the same opportunities for attending a school as their successors of the present generation, to acquire sufficient ability to learn the religious scripts and to read and write in vernacular, at their homes or in Maktabs, which existed

Age.	Number of literates per 1,000.	
	Males.	Females.
5—10 ..	7	1
10—15 ..	28	3
15—20 ..	53	4
20 and over ..	61	3

Religion.	Number of literates per 1,000 males	
	15—20	20 and over.
Hindu ..	158	151
Sikh ..	204	256
Jain ...	708	754
Buddhist ...	26	93
Christian ...	243	304
Musalman ...	24	28

in larger numbers in the past, in localities mostly inhabited by Mohammedans. The assumption also receives corroboration from the fact that there is only one Musalman literate female in every 1,000 in the age-group 15—20 against 11 in the age-group 20 and over.

The figures in this paragraph do not lend support to the view that literacy acquired in the earlier age-periods is, in certain cases apt to lapse into complete illiteracy at a later age, especially among the cultivating classes who have little stimulus to retain their literacy unimpaired after leaving school. On the other hand, it transpires from a special sorting for age-group 20—30 in the Jammu Province that this group which contains the survivors of age-group 10—20 of 1911, possesses no less than 12,000 literates against 5,727 literates in the later age-group.

The divergence in figures may, however, be partly due to the different interpretation placed on the term "literacy" by different members of the enumerating agency.

Literacy among females.

96. The local distribution of literacy among females closely follows that among the males. On an average there is one literate female to over 15 literate males. The proportion of literate women to the total female population aged 5 and over, is three per thousand. The greatest number of female literates (6 per thousand) is returned by the Submontane and Semi-Mountainous Tract, and this proportion is largely influenced by the Jammu District with 9 literate females out of every 1,000, which is the highest proportion among the Districts of the State. In the Indus Valley Division 999 out of every 1,000 females are illiterate, and the conditions in the Jhelum Valley and Outer Hills with two and three female literates per thousand are not much better. The largest proportion (286) of the female literates is possessed by Christians, with their large element of European and Anglo-Indian females, most of whom are literate. The Jains account for 129 literate females in a thousand, though the education imparted to Jain women is largely of a religious character, and the preponderance indicated by the high proportion of 534 in the age-period 15—20 shows that the majority of Jain women are educated at home. Sikh females with 34 literates in every 1,000 are fairly well represented, as both the Sikh girls and elderly females are generally expected to be acquainted with Gurmukhi characters, so as to be able to read the holy Granth. The proportion (19) among Aryas speaks well of the activities of the Arya Samaj in the field of female education. Among the Hindus 994 out of every 1,000 females are still illiterate, and the largest share of female literacy is claimed by the Khatries (90) and the Mohyals (56). Among the Rajputs 996 females per thousand are unable to read and write, while the Thakkar, Megh and Jat females are the most ignorant of the whole lot. Female education among Musalmans is negligible, and the Pathans and Sheikhs with their highest proportion of 3 literate females in 1,000 are at the best, on the same level with the most illiterate castes among the Hindus.

Literacy in English.

97. Fifty-nine males in every 10,000 are returned as literate in English, while the proportion of females does not come up to even one in a thousand. The largest number of English knowing persons is naturally to be found in the cities and district Headquarters, which contain State Offices and Educational institutions. The Kashmir South and Jammu Districts with 176 and 135 English knowing males respectively among every 10,000 aged five and over, naturally take the lead in respect of literacy in English. The higher proportion of Kashmir South inspite of the absence of the Durbar Offices on the Census night, is principally due to the presence of a large number of European Officers and settlers and the existence of largely attended educational institutions in Srinagar. The smallest average (15) is returned by the Outer Hills Division, as there are very few Europeans in this part of the country, and the number of secondary schools imparting education in English is comparatively small. The Punch *Ilaqa* with only 12 English knowing males in 10,000 against 41 in Bhadarwah Jagir and 27 in Udhampur, however, seems

to fare equally badly in English literacy as in respect of general education. The high average of 102 in Gilgit is evidently due to the presence of Europeans connected with the Agency. The largest number (7 per 10,000) of English knowing females is reported by Kashmir South and Gilgit Districts, followed by Jammu (6), the corresponding proportions in Kathua, Mirpur, Punch, Kashmir North and Ladakh not exceeding 1 each.

The prevalence of English literacy by religion is illustrated by the marginal statement. It will be observed that the relative position of the different religions in respect of English literacy is the same as for general literacy, except that the Sikhs who excel the Hindus and Aryas in general literacy, occupy a lower position in point of English Education. The Musalmans and Buddhists also exchange places, for although the Mohammedans cannot claim to possess more than one English knowing person in a thousand of their population, the Buddhists show an entirely clean sheet.

Religion.	Number of literates in English per 1,000.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ..	3	..	..
Hindu ..	12	22	..
Arya ..	11	20	1
Sikh ..	7	13	1
Jain ..	53	115	5
Buddhist ..	..	..	..
Musalman ..	1	1	..
Christian ..	212	207	217
(a) Europeans & Anglo-Indians	259	975	943
(b) Indian-Christians.	33	42	20

Of the more important castes the Kashmiri Pandit contributes 1,045 English knowing persons to every 10,000 of its caste strength. The Khatri comes off second best with 638, but the proportion of English knowing females in this caste is about double that of the Kashmiri Pandits. The Mohyal with 777 males and 34 females is also well represented. Next in order are the Mahajan with 212 males and 7 females, the Rajput with 126 males and 3 females and the Brahman with 66 males and 1 female. Here as in general literacy, the Thakkar, the Jat and the Megh stand at the bottom of the list. The Pathan, the Mughal and the Sheikh are the best represented castes among Musalmans in English literacy, but they are still far below the general level attained by the advanced Hindu castes.

Literacy in other languages.

98. Conformably with the practice at the last Census, literacy was recorded in all local languages known by a person, but for the purposes of Imperial Table VIII the one known best was alone taken into account. The minor and unimportant languages are grouped under the head "Others". The marginal statement shows the relative prevalence of the six more important languages among the followers of the three main religions of the State. Bodhi is another important local language, but as it is cultivated exclusively by the Buddhists of Ladakh and *Ilaqa* Padar in Kishtwar, it has not been considered worthwhile to compare its prevalence among other religions or its progress since the last decade. It will be seen that the most favourite language is Urdu with 28,202 literates, owing to its position as the court language and the medium of instruction in the Primary and Middle School Classes. The proportion of Urdu knowing persons per thousand of population among the Hindus and Musalmans is 22 and 5 respectively. There are 25 Urdu knowing Sikhs in every 1,000 of the population, and this proportion is only exceeded by Gurmukhi (53), which is their religious Script. Next to Urdu, Persian is cultivated by the largest number of persons both among Hindus and Musalmans. The proportion of 5 among the former which is in excess of the

Languages.	Persons Literate *per mille*.					
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Sikh.	
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911
Urdu ..	22	26	5	4	25	26
Persian ..	5	9	2·4	2	·3	2
Arabic ..	..	..	1·5	1	..	..
Dogri ..	8	11	·1	·1	·5	1
Hindi ..	10	16	·2	..	12	9
Gurmukhi ..	1	2	..	..	53	62

corresponding proportion of 2·4 among Musalmans, is largely contributed by college and school students. Literacy in Arabic (1·5) is pursued exclusively by the Musalmans. The number of Dogri knowing persons in a total population of 3,259,527 is 5,821, of whom 5,287 are Dogra Hindus of the Jammu Province. Out of 8,316 Hindi literates in the State, no less than 7,564 naturally hail from the Jammu Province, with its preponderance of Hindu population. The apparent decrease of literacy among the Hindus in all important local scripts as compared with the last Census, is more artificial than real, and may partly be due to the tendency to concentrate on English as the principal language in case of English knowing persons and to omit local scripts as an unimportant item. The transfer of over 21,000 persons from the category of Hindus to that of Aryas among whom literacy is comparatively more common, is another notable factor which has operated to reduce the proportion of literacy among the members of the parent stock. As a matter of fact, the total incidence of literacy among the Hindus should have been much lower but for an increase of about 71 per cent. in the number of their English literates since the last Census.

Comparison with past Censuses.

99. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table V that there has been a steady though small, advance since 1901 in the diffusion of literacy in the State. No comparison is possible with 1891, as literacy on that occasion was registered for Europeans and Anglo-Indians alone. Compared to males the progress of education is more marked among the females. The Kathua District shows an extraordinary improvement, the number of male literates aged 10 and over in this District having risen from 122 per 1,000 in 1911 to 219 at the present Census, but I have some doubt as to the accuracy of these figures and those of the Mirpur District, as the divergence is apparently too marked in the two cases to be explained by natural progress of education in the course of a decade, and individual idiosyncrasies of the enumerating staff may be partly responsible for the result. Good improvement is also noticeable in Bhadarwah Jagir. The decrease in the number of literates in all ages 10 and over, since the last decade in Udhampur, Riasi, Kashmir North and Gilgit is to some extent the result of the greater care which was taken at the present Census in filling up the column in the general Census Schedule. The progress of literacy among females is common to all the Natural Divisions, but the highest incidence is reported from the Submontane Tract which includes the Jammu District. The growth of female literacy in the region of Outer Hills from 1 to 3 per thousand is a prominent feature of the return . The trend of progress of English literacy more or less keeps pace with similar progress in general literacy. The proportion of English knowing persons in the population of the State for all ages 5 and over, has gone up from 23 to about 30, and all the Natural Divisions and Districts share in the increase.

	Number of literates per *mille* aged 10 and over.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Males ..	54	53	52
Females ..	3	2	

Progress of Education according to Departmental Statistics.

100. The marginal statement gives comparative figures of the number of institutions and scholars in the last year of each of the past four decades. It will be seen that the total number of institutions is about 8 times the number of similar institutions in 1901, the increase during the last decade being over 77 per cent. The growth in the number of scholars has been equally remarkable, considering that for every 2 students attending schools in 1901 there were 9 students in 1921, and an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the number of scholars has taken place during the last decade. The present number of Secondary and Primary schools is 49 and 342 respectively,

No. of.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Institutions ..	670	379	87	45
Scholars ..	32,971	21,194	7,214	3,776

against 39 and 202 respectively in 1911, and 277 new schools for special instruction with 5,914 scholars have been opened during the las tten years. Of these 219 are private indigenous schools, most of which are subsidized by the State. The number of male scholars in the Secondary Schools is about 2½ times as high as in 1901, while the number of students attending Primary Schools which has advanced by 71 per cent. since 1911, is four times the corresponding number in 1901. Another satisfactory feature of the decade is that 9 Primary Schools for girls with a roll call of 538 have been opened by the State, and private enterprise has supplemented the State effort by adding two private Primary Schools for girls with a roll call of 151. The Amar Singh Technical Institute was opened in November 1913, and the number of students on the rolls in March 1921 was 81. The Institute imparts instruction in a variety of arts and crafts such as, painting and decorating, carpentry, masonry and plastering, embroidery, mechanical engineering, basket making, pottery and tile making, wood carving and workshop practice. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of the Institute has been rapidly increasing and is now about Rs. 77,000 per annum. The total number of students discharged after completing their courses is 76.

Besides the Primary and Secondary Schools above-mentioned, two colleges are maintained by the State in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu. The number of students who have obtained their degree in 1921 is 51 against 5 in 1911, which shows the growing popularity of higher education. The number of passes in the Matriculation and School Final Examination in 1921 is more than thrice the number in 1911. Viewed in the light of the increased departmental activity of the Education Department, it was reasonable to expect a higher proportion of literacy than what is actually disclosed by the Census return, and the difference is, therefore, evidently due to greater care on the part of Census Officials in registering literacy and a closer scrutiny of Slips at the time of abstraction.

The expenditure incurred by the Education Department in ten years ending 1920 amounts to Rs. 51,54,166 which works out at Rs. 182 per annum for every 1,000 persons of the total population (excluding Frontier *Ilaqas*) and Re. 1 per annum per head of the population of school-going age.

The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age in 1920, amounted to 6·5 compared to ·52 in the case of females. The corresponding proportions for Kashmir Province were 14·6 and ·65 respectively.

The average number of villages served by each school in the State is not correctly ascertainable, as the schools particularly in the hilly regions, are not situated at any regular distances from the surrounding villages, which are often cut off by intervening hills and streams. Moreover, there are very few schools in the Frontier Districts and most of the villages are without a school. For the same reasons it is difficult to calculate the approximate average distance between each two schools. It appears, however, that the average number of villages served by each school in Kashmir Province varies from 41 in Muzaffarabad to 25 in Kashmir South. In Gilgit there are 8 schools for 82 villages against only 11 schools for 468 villages of Ladakh, which means 1 school to every 43 villages. The average number of villages served by each school in the Jammu Province is 15, and the approximate distance between each two schools is 12 miles.

It would be interesting to see if there is any correspondence between the number of literate persons aged 15—20 according to Imperial Table VIII and the number of scholars attending schools in 1920. Excluding pupils of Primary and Elementary Schools as being too yourg for this age-period, we have about [illegible] scholars against 8,221 persons recorded as literate at the present Cen[sus] narily the number of Census literates should be somewhat highe[r] scholars, but the contrary result in this case is due to the [illegible] Classes are also attached to most of the Secondary Sch[ools] X does not isolate the number of Primary student[s] large proportion of these students who would [illegible]

Sikh
Jain
Buddhist
Musalman
Christian
Europeans and Anglo-Indians
Indian Christians :

for literacy is thus included in the number of scholars of the higher classes who are supposed to be literates. Moreover, Primary Schools in rural areas contain a fairly large proportion of students aged 15 and over, as the average cultivator would generally not send his son to school at a very early age.

Newspapers and Books.

101. No newspaper or periodical is published in the State, with the exception of the weekly official Gazette with a circulation of 900. The total number of subscribers to dailies, weeklies, etc., published in foreign territory is about 2,400, but the corresponding figures for the preceding decades are not available. Some further light is thrown on the recent growth of literary activity in the State by the information supplied at my request by the Postmaster General, Punjab, which shows that no less than 5,115,292 letters, 4,265,716 post cards, 389,454 packets and 535,938 newspapers and journals were issued for delivery in the Kashmir State during the year 1920. The total number of books published during the decade is 1,184 against only 10 in the years 1901—1910. The largest share is claimed by English (858) and Urdu (266), but it must be mentioned that this number is almost wholly made up of official reports and notes published by the various State Departments.

Instr...

Scholars

in the number of s...
present number of Secon...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—EDUCATION BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION.

RELIGION.	NUMBER *PER MILLE* WHO ARE LITERATE.											NUMBER *per mille* WHO ARE ILLITERATE.			NUMBER *per mille* WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.			5—10		10—15		15—20		20 AND OVER.							
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions	26	46	3	7	1	28	3	53	4	61	3	974	954	997	3	6	..
Hindu	70	126	6	22		89	8	158	10	151	5	930	874	994	12	22	1
Arya	45	66	19	15	16	47	30	91	27	79	17	955	934	981	11	20	1
Sikh	116	189	34	27	13	130	32	204	42	256	41	881	811	966	7	13	1
Jain	412	612	129	67	31	381	214	708	534	754	81	588	388	871	53	115	5
Buddhist	35	69	2	1	...	20	..	26	2	93	3	965	931	998	..	..	..
Musalman	12	20	1	3	..	12	1	24	1	28	11	988	980	999	1	1	1
Christian	280	275	286	217	203	169	93	243	206	304	340	820	825	814	212	207	217
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	959	975	943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	41	25	57	959	975	943
Indian-Christians	73	89	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	927	911	947	33	42	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—EDUCATION BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER *PER MILLE* WHO ARE LITERATE.										
	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.			5—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over.	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kashmir State.	**26**	**46**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**28**	**3**	**53**	**4**	**61**	**3**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountanous Tract.	**37**	**65**	**6**	**16**	**3**	**49**	**8**	**102**	**11**	**77**	**6**
Jammu District ..	48	79	9	30	5	69	12	135	17	85	8
Kathua „ (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only.)	29	50	2	1	2	25	3	66	1	69	2
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	26	47	4	..	2	30	5	56	8	66	3
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**19**	**35**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**17**	**2**	**33**	**3**	**48**	**4**
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only).	39	74	1	3	..	31	2	78	...	93	1
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only).	15	30	1	1	..	10	1	20	1	46	1
Udhampur District ...	23	41	2	3		24	2	31	2	56	2
Riasi „ ..	17	26	7	2	1	9	2	20	5	37	10
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	36	70	1	27	..	56	...	77	...	84	1
Punch *Ilqa* ..	14	26	2	4	1	14	2	30	3	36	2
Jammu Province ..	**27**	**47**	**4**	**9**	**2**	**30**	**5**	**53**	**6**	**60**	**4**
III.—The Jhelum Valley ..	**26**	**46**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**28**	**2**	**53**	**2**	**60**	**3**
Kashmir North ..	15	27	1	2	1	12	1	26	1	39	1
„ South ...	36	64	3	9	1	44	3	78	3	82	3
Muzaffarabad District ..	21	36	3	3	1	18	2	32	2	52	5
IV.—The Indus Valley ..	**19**	**36**	**1**	**1**	..	..	**1**	**25**	**2**	**52**	**2**
Ladakh District ..	16	30	1	1	...	9	...	18	1	45	1
Gilgit „ ..	40	66	5	5	1	24	6	65	9	92	6
Cities ...	120	198	21	53	12	157	27	266	35	228	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.									
	HINDU		ARYA		SIKH		BUDDHIST.		MUSALMAN	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kashmir State ..	**126**	**6**	**66**	**19**	**189**	**34**	**68**	**2**	**20**	**1**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountanous Tract.	**92**	**7**	**63**	**23**	**227**	**66**	*	*	**33**	**2**
Jammu District ..	98	10	92	45	152	43	*	*	45	4
Kathua „ (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only)	68	2	20	1	336	12	*	*	19	4
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only)	97	7	109	37	326	99	*	*	26	—
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**63**	**2**	**62**	**6**	**141**	**15**	**25**	..	**16**	**3**
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only)	84	1	150	..	400	..	*	*	22	1
Mirpur „ (Kotli tehsil only)	162	2	627	42	313	52	*	*	12	..
Udhampur „	58	2	*	*	252	59	25	...	15	1
Riasi „	49	3	24	4	280	3	*	*	12	10
Bhadarwah Jagir ..	85	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	47	..
Punch *Ilaqa* ..	114	11	*	*	109	11	*	*	17	1
Jammu Province ..	**80**	**5**	**64**	**19**	**177**	**36**	**38**	..	**22**	**2**
III.—The Jhelum Valley ..	**506**	**15**	**750**	**167**	**199**	**30**	*	*	**19**	**1**
Kashmir North ..	437	18	*	*	220	20	*	*	15	1
„ South	531	13	*	*	232	22	*	*	23	1
Muzaffarabad District ..	405	34	*	*	174	38	*	*	20	1
IV —The Indus Valley ..	**495**	**240**	**810**	**357**	**743**	**541**	**69**	**2**	**22**	..
Ladakh District ..	704	79	*	*	*	*	69	2	17	..
Gilgit „ ..	450	51 4	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	2
Cities ..	484	45	740	398	493	182	*	*	58	5

The proportions in this table are for persons aged 5 years and over.

* Indicates no population or too small for useful comparison.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—ENGLISH EDUCATION BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.											
	1921.								1911.		1901.	
	0—10		15—20		20 AND OVRE		ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.		ALL AGES.		*All ages.*	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—The Submontane and Semi-Mountanous Tract	**7**	**2**	**246**	**7**	**93**	**3**	**87**	**3**	**51**	**2**	..	..
Jammu District	14	3	300	14	140	5	135	6	80	3	..	..
Kathua ,, (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only).	..	..	91	..	34	..	34	1	13	..	..	—
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	..	1	92	..	35	1	31	1	22	..	..	—
II.—The Outer Hills	**1**	..	**19**	..	**21**	**1**	**15**	..	**8**	..	..	—
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	..	..	..	..	13	..	8	..	11	..	..	..
Mirpur ,, (Kotli tehsil only) ..	..	..	11	..	15	..	9	..	6	..	..	..
Udhampur ,, ...	1	..	30	..	37	1	27	..	12	..	..	..
Riasi ,, ...	1	..	7	..	10	1	8	..	3	..	..	..
Bhadarwah *Jagir*	..	..	106	..	45	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
Punch *Ilaqa*	2	..	16	1	17	1	12	1	9	1	..	..
Jammu Province	**3**	**1**	**104**	**3**	**51**	**2**	**44**	**2**	**25**	**1**	**15**	..
III.—The Jhelum Valley	**9**	**2**	**219**	**3**	**115**	**6**	**102**	**4**	**52**	**2**	**4**	**1**
Kashmir North	1	1	45	..	44	2	32	1	16	..	..	..
,, South	17	3	401	7	187	10	176	7	90	3	..	...
Muzaffarabad District	4	..	45	..	37	2	26	1	13	..	..	..
IV.—The Indus Valley	..	**1**	**37**	..	**34**	**2**	**27**	**2**	**18**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Ladakh District	..	..	26	..	16	1	11	1	11	..	..	..
Gilgit ,, ...	..	4	102	..	13	9	102	7	76	4	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION SINCE 1901.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	ALL AGES 10 AND OVER						15—20						20 AND OVER.					
	Male.			*Female.*			*Male.*			*Female.*			*Male.*			*Female.*		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kashmir State	**54**	**53**	**52**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**53**	**42**	**45**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**61**	**62**	**60**	**3**	**2**	**1**
I.—The Submontane & Semi-Mountanous Tract	**75**	**74**	.	**7**	**4**	..	**102**	**68**	..	**11**	**6**	..	**77**	**83**	..	**6**	**4**	..
Jammu District	88	88	..	10	6	..	135	81	..	17	10	..	85	98	..	8	5	..
Kathua District (Jasmergarh & Kathua tehsils only).	133	62	..	1	1	..	66	43	..	1	..	..	69	70	..	2	1	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	27	57	—	..	3	..	56	57	..	8	4	..	66	64	..	3	3	..
II.—The Outer Hills	**41**	**39**	..	**3**	**1**	..	**33**	**26**	..	**3**	**1**	..	**48**	**47**	..	**4**	**1**	..
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only)	86	60	..	1	2	..	78	48	..	..	2	..	98	71	..	1	2	...
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only)	37	32	..	1	1	..	20	26	..	1	2	..	46	37	..	1	1	..
Udhampur District	48	52	..	2	1	..	31	28	..	2	1	..	56	62	..	2	1	..
Riasi ,,	31	36	...	8	1	..	20	22	..	5	1	...	37	43	..	10	1	..
Bhadarwah Jagir	78	56	..	1	2	..	77	37	..	..	2	..	84	67	..	1	2	..
Punch *Ilaqa*	31	27	..	2	1	..	30	24	..	3	1	..	36	31	..	2	1	..
Jammu Province	**55**	**53**	**51**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**58**	**44**	**43**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**60**	**62**	**60**	**4**	**2**	**2**
III.—The Jhelum Valley	**55**	**58**	**57**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**53**	**42**	**52**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**60**	**65**	**66**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Kashmir North	33	36	..	1	..	...	26	24	..	1	1	..	39	44	..	1	..	..
,, South	75	74	..	3	1	..	78	60	..	3	..	..	82	84	..	3	1	...
Muzaffarabad District	44	38	..	4	1	..	32	26	..	2	1	..	52	47	..	5	2	..
IV.—The Indus Valley	**42**	**41**	**30**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**25**	**24**	**15**	**2**	..	**1**	**52**	**51**	**36**	**2**	**1**	..
Ladakh District	35	35	..	1	1	..	18	20	..	1	..	..	45	44	..	1	1	..
Gilgit ,,	79	84	..	9	2	..	65	52	..	9	..	..	92	102	..	6	2	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—EDUCATION BY CASTE.

CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000.						NUMBER PER 10,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Literate.			*Illiterate.*					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu.									
Brahman	53	99	3	947	901	997	35	66	1
Jat	15	28	..	985	972	1,000	5	10	..
Kashmiri Pandit ..	299	517	13	701	483	987	1,845	1,825	23
Khatri	275	399	90	725	601	910	638	1,038	44
Mahajan . ..	196	333	15	804	667	985	123	212	7
Megh	4	7	..	996	993	1,000	1	1	..
Mohyal	202	333	56	798	667	944	426	777	34
Rajput	81	138	4	919	862	996	73	126	3
Thakkar	20	36	1	980	964	999	9	15	1
Musalman.									
Arain	18	28	2	982	972	998	8	12	2
Balti	5	11	...	995	989	998	1	1	..
Gujjar	4	7	..	996	993	1,000	1	1	..
Jat	6	12	..	994	988	1,000	2	4	..
Kashmiri	8	14	1	992	986	999	5	9	..
Mughal	17	30	3	983	970	998	19	35	1
Pathan	21	36	3	979	964	997	21	37	2
Rajput	16	32	1	984	968	999	9	18	..
Sheikh	18	31	3	982	969	997	20	38	1
Yashkun	9	17	..	991	983	1,000	..	..	..
Budh.									
Mangriks (Bhots) ..	33	66	2	967	934	998	1	2	..

The proportions in this Table are for persons aged 5 years and over.

SUBSIDIRAY TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS ON 18TH MARCH 1921.

(According to the returns of the Education Department.)

Class of Institution.	1921		1911		1901		1891		
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions	Scholars.	Institutions	Scholars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Arts Colleges	2	441	2	125	..	..	..	..	
State Secondary Schools ..	49	10,435	39	9,232	17	3,296	5	1,252	
,, ,, ,, for boys (English)	27	6,713	...	..	..	..	..	..	5 Schools prepare students for Matric. and School Final Examinations.
,, ,, ,, ,, (Vernacular)	9	1,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	All schools prepare students for Middle School Examination.
,, ,, ,, for girls (English)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, ,, ,, ,, (Vernacular)	3	614	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Middle Schools Examination only.
Private Secondary Schools for boys (English).	8	1,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 prepare students for Matric. and School Final Examinations and for Middle School Examination.
,, ,, ,, ,, for boys (Vernacular)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, ,, ,, ,, for girls (English)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, ,, ,, ,, for girls (Vernacular)	2	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	
State Primary Schools ..	342	16,181	202	9,458	70	3,918	26	1,449	
,, ,, ,, for boys ..	309	13,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, ,, ,, for girls ..	9	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Private Primary Schools for boys ..	23	1,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, ,, ,, for girls ..	2	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Schools for Special Instruction, State and Private.	277	5,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(I) Patshalas (Sanskrit & Hndi) ...	19	595	..	..	..	..	..	...	3 for girls.
(II) Mohamedan Religious Schools..	35	1,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(III) Technical Institutes ..	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(IV) Training Schools ..	3	48	1	19	..	..	..	..	
(V) Private Indigenous Schools ..	219	4,181	13	2,370	..	..	14	1,075	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—MAIN RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

Examination.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Candidates	Passed.	Candidates	Passed.	Candidates	Passed.	Candidates	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Matriculation & School Final ..	450	318	179	106	47	29	7	6
F.A. ..	86	56	51	20	..	..	..	..
F.Sc. ..	34	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. ..	68	44	52	5	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. ..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A. ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

Language.	Class of newspaper (Daily, Weekly, etc.)	1921	1911	1901	1891
		Circulation.	Circulation.	Circulation.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
English ..	Daily	430	..	..	..
	Weekly and Others	20	..	..	..
Urdu ..	Daily	1,200	..	..	..
	Weekly and Others ..	800	..	..	..
	State Gazette	900	375	275	250

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN EACH LANGUAGE.

Language.	Number of Books published in										Total of decade.		
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1911—1920	1901—1910	1891—1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
English	44	84	35	45	36	240	142	51	98	77	858	1	..
Sanskrit	2	2	..	2	3	5	7	8	5	2	36	..	..
Urdu	17	14	12	18	21	55	46	44	22	17	266	10	..
Kashmiri (Sharda)	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	4	3	3	20	..	..
Hindi	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..

CHAPTER IX.

LANGUAGE.

Reference to statistics.

102. The statistics of the languages returned in the State are contained in Imperial Table X. Appended to the Chapter are three Subsidiary Tables showing :—

(1) The distribution of the total population by language.
(2) The distribution by language of the population of each District, and
(3) Comparison of the caste and language Tables for certain tribes.

Accuracy of statistics.

103. As in the last Census, the enumerators were instructed to enter the language which each person ordinarily used in his own home. With a view to avoid the confusion likely to be caused by local dialects being returned instead of languages, the enumerators were clearly informed that dialects were not wanted, and as a further guide, lists of main languages were circulated among them. They were, however, told that in cases of doubt their best course was to write down the name of the language as given to them by the speakers.

These instructions were again repeated in the course of the conferences locally held in each district, and I have reason to believe that the work was done on the whole, with sufficient care and the record of languages at the present Census has been much more satisfactory than that of the last Census, as will be shown later. In some cases unimportant local dialects were returned, but these were carefully checked in the Tabulation Office and classified under proper heads. Imperial Table X of the Second Voulme now deals with only 33 languages arranged in conformity with the classified scheme of Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey ; but no less than 101 different names of languages and dialects were originally returned by the enumerators. Some of these names belonged to certain castes, such as Watali (from Watals), Bakarwali (from Bakarwals), Gaddi (from Gaddis), and Labhani (from Labanas).

1,009 persons in Udhampur returned Sarori as their dialect, but this dialect not being traceable in Dr. Grierson's classification of Linguistic Survey, local enquiry had to be made, which showed it to belong to Western Pahari under which it is classified. Bazigari (87) and Sansi (6) were also found have to no relation with any classified language, and were, therefore, placed under the head "unclassified."

Mis-spelling also caused ambiguity in certain cases. One person in Srinagar, for instance, was returned as speaking *Kakuni* for *Kaghani*, and similarly the language of 7 persons in Punch *Ilaqa* was entered as *Bangri* for *Bangrahi*. Such inaccuracies, however, were very rare and were at once corrected by prompt local enquiries.

The use of different terms for different foreign languages, such as Afghani, Kabuli, Shinwari and Pashti for Pashto, and Turki and Purbi for Yarkandi and Hindi respectively, seems to have caused some confusion at the last Census, but this time loose entries of this kind were sufficiently guarded against by previous circulation of the lists of classified languages. The enumerating agency in the State were free from any political or social bias in regard to the record of languages spoken in the State. Urdu-Hindi controversy does not exist in the State, as Urdu, as a spoken language, does not play any important part here, though our vernacular offices carry on their correspondence n Urdu, which has also some academic interest for the educated people and is taught in our Primary and Secondary Schools. As a spoken language, Urdu is confined to a very limited number of State officials, traders, etc., from the United Provinces or other Urdu-speaking localities.

Classification of Languages.

104. The languages spoken in the State have been arranged in Table X according to their linguistic affinity on the basis of Dr. Grierson's scheme. According to this classification all the languages used in the State belong to two families (*a*) Tibeto-Chinese Family and (*b*) Indo-European Family. The entire District of Ladakh is taken up by the first family, its principal members being Balti and Ladakhi. The Indo-European Family, which comprises the remaining languages of the State, is further sub-divided into non-Sanskritic and Sanskritic Sub-branches. Of these the former Sub-branch includes the Dard group of four languages, Dardastani, Shina, Kohistani and Kashmiri. Kashmiri was previously treated as a member of the Northern-Western group of the Sanskritic Sub-branch of the Aryan languages, but as a result of further research it has since the last Census been transferred on Dr. Grierson's advice, to the Dardic branch of non-Sanskritic languages. This treatment of Kashmiri is opposed to the popular and local belief that Kashmiri was originally the language of Brahmans and has grown out of Sanskrit. But it is not an easy matter to set aside expert opinion, which is based on very thorough linguistic research. At the same time, it is possible to conceive that a people with a language of their own existed in the Valley before the advent of the Brahmanic influence, and that inspite of the change of religion and introduction of the religious Sanskrit Script, the old language was retained. This question is discussed at some length in the appendix to the Chapter on "Caste." Kashmiri has certainly a large admixture of Sanskrit and even of Persian and Punjabi languages, but the philological research seems to have proved that Kashmiri has its roots planted in the Dardic soil, though the branches bear unmistakable marks of the later date influence of Sanskrit and other languages. The Dardic origin of Kashmiri should cause no surprise, when it is known that the non-Sanskritic influence has travelled down so far as North Gujrat and even Vindhya Hills. The Sanskritic branch comprises Punjabi (including Dogri), Pahari, Gojari and Chibhali languages mostly used in the Jammu Province.

General distribution of Vernacular languages.

105. The peculiar ethnic and physical conditions of the State with diverse races and religions, vast mountain ranges of varying altitude and a net work of rivers and hill torrents cutting off one part of the country from another, all tend to restrict mutual intercourse and confine the various groups of population within very limited and isolated areas. The result is a bewildering multiplicity of languages and dialects, which caused considerable confusion in the language returns of the last Census and led to various discrepancies in Table X and the Subsidiary Tables of the last Census. As already mentioned, necessary precautions were taken at the present Census to do away with the dialects, and a revised list of languages has now been prepared in accordance with the classification adopted in the Linguistic Survey of India. The attached map shows the prevalence of the more important languages in each district. The present Census returns show ten main languages, of which Kashmiri is by far the most predominant language in the State, spoken by about 39 per cent. of the total population. Subsidiary Table II gives the proportion of Kashmiri in each district of the State, and a glance at this table will show that Kashmiri language has found its way into the remotest corners of the State. It is spoken by 8 per cent. of the people in the Jammu Province, by about one-third in the Bhadarwah Jagir and by 9 per cent. in Muzaffarabad District. Udhampur District which adjoins the higher ranges of Kashmir, has drawn considerably on the surplus population of the Valley and the Kashmiri language has consequently become the predominant language of the District, the percentage of Kashmiri-speaking population being 40·5 per cent. Besides Kashmiri proper, which is spoken by 1,221,110 persons, there are five dialects of this language known as Banjwahi, Kashtawari, Pugali, Rambani and Siraji which are spoken in different localities of the same name in the district of Udhampur. At the last Census only two dialects Ramban and Dodi, were shown under Kashmiri, but this was due to an incorrect classification of dialects. Next in order of numerical strength comes Pahari, which claims

THE LANGUAGE MAP OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

Scale 48 Miles=1"

REFERENCES

LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY MORE THAN 50 % OF THE POPULATION :

- BHOTIA
- SHINA
- KASHMIRI
- PAHARI
- LAHNDA
- PUNJABI
- DOGRI

T U R K I S T A N

MUSTAGH OR KARAKORAM MOUNTAINS

YARKAND

CHITRAL

YASIN

ISHKOMAN

PUNIAL

NAGAR

HUNZA

GILGIT

DAREL

CHILAS

ASTORE

SKARDU

N.W.F. PROVINCE

HAZARA

KHARMANG

UTTAR MACHHIPURA

MUZAFFAR ABAD

RAWALPINDI

URI

BARAMULA

TAHSIL KHAS

SIRI PARTAP SINGH PURA

AWANTIPUR

PUNCH

KULGAM

ANANTNAG

KISHTWAR

KOTLI

MIRPUR

JHELUM

RAMPUR

RIASI

RAMBAN

BHIMBER

UDHAMPUR

BHADARWAH JAGIR

AKHNUR

JAMMU

RAMNAGAR

RANGBIR SINGH PURA

SAMBA

BASOHLI

JASMER GARH

KATHUA

GUJRAT

SIALKOT

GURDASPUR

KANGRA

CHAMBA

LADDAKH

TIBET

PANGI

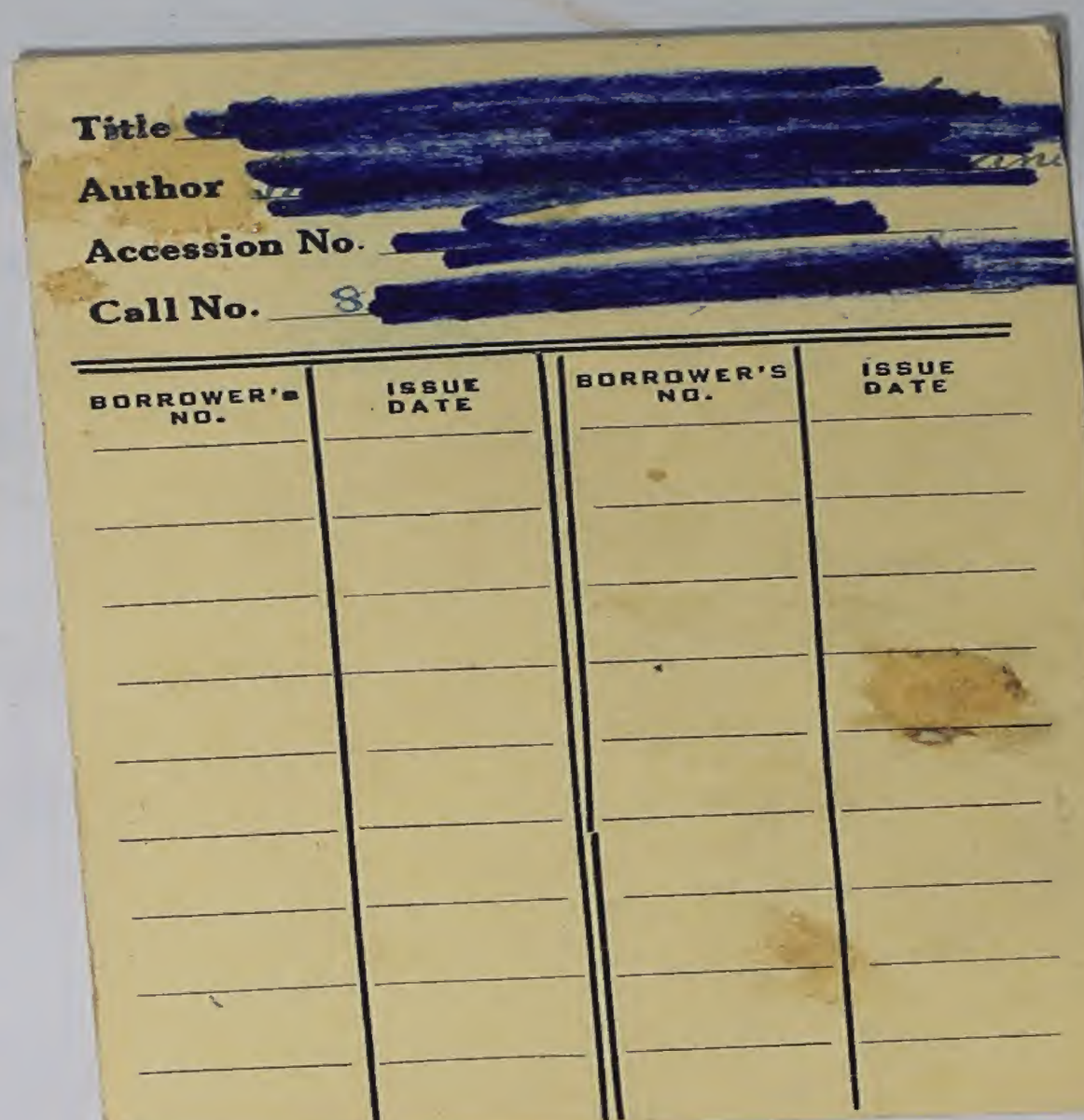
LAHOL

SPITI

TSOTSO

CHUMURTI

KUNJAB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a population of 536,059 persons and is generally spoken in the Outer Hills Districts, Muzaffarabad and Basohli Tahsil. This is closely followed by Dogri (524,850), which forms a connecting link between standard Punjabi and Pahari and is the predominant language of Jammu and Kathua Districts. It is also largely spoken in the lower portions of Udhampur and Riasi Districts. Punjabi has a large following of 241,439 persons. Having entered the State from the Punjab side, Punjabi is confined to tracts nearest the Punjab border in Jammu and Mirpur Districts, where the people come freely into contact with their neighbours in the Punjab. Gojari is the language of the ubiquitous Gujjar, who is everywhere at home both in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and seems to hold a monopoly to occupy the most inaccessible heights. Gojari was for a time believed to be a dialect of Western Pahari, but it is now known to be a form of Rajasthani and has been assigned to the same group. Its total strength is 289,485, which is much below its tribal strength (362,107). The difference is due to the fact that Gujjars, though still retaining their wandering instincts and keeping large flocks of sheep and cattle, have, in most cases, acquired lands and settled as ordinary villagers in all the districts of the State except Ladakh, and being a bilingual people, they generally use Gojari in their intercourse amongst themselves, but when mixed up with other tribes, they easily adopt the language of their neighbours. They are fairly represented in all districts of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, but muster very strong in Punch and the Districts of Riasi and Muzaffarabad, which possess arge grazing areas. Riasi especially is the favourite haunt of Gujjars, who form the bulk of its population. A map is attached showing distribution of Gojari in the State.

Pothwari and Chibhali are confined to Mirpur District, their numerical strength being 92,724 and 86,050, respectively. Balti and Ladakhi with 148,356 and 33,174 persons respectively, belong to the Bhotia group of Tibeto-Chinese family. Balti is spoken by the Balti Mohammedans of Tahsils Skardu and Kargil, and Ladakhi by the entire tahsil of Ladakh Zanskar *Ilaqa* and a small number of Buddhists in the higher villages of tahsil Kargil. These two languages have as usual, been largely influenced by the encroachments of their neighbours. On the Gilgit side, Shina has largely entered into the Balti vocabulary, especially in the Rhondu *Ilaqa* which adjoins Gilgit. In Kargil tahsil there is a good deal of Kashmiri element in the higher villages of Dras and Soru *Ilaqas*, which border on Kashmir, while Zanskar has a fair admixture of Pahari borrowed from the neighbouring Padar *Ilaqa*. Shina comes last with 28,478 persons. It belongs to the Dard group and is spoken in the Gilgit District only. Kohistani, another language of this group has a small following in tahsil Karnah, the higher portions of which border on Kohistan in Government territory.

Languages of India.

106. Punjabi and Pothwari are shown in Table X as languages of India, in view of the fact that in this State they are among the main languages of India, and also because they originally entered the State territories from the adjacent British Districts of the Punjab. But leaving aside this historical kinship, the two languages have for several generations found a permanent habitat in the State. The necessary particulars about these languages have already been given in the preceding paragraph. Of the large population (240,669) of Punjabi-speaking people only 52,463 are immigrants from the Punjab, while the rest belong permanently to the State, Rajasthani and Western Hindi account for over two thousand persons each. The former is spoken by Marwaris and by Labanas in Riasi and Jammu Districts, and the latter by Urdu and Hindi-speaking people living mostly in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu. Pashto claims a batch of 2,071 Pathans mostly found along the Pathan border in Gilgit and Karnah. They have fallen since the last Census by 586, the excess in 1911 being due to the presence of Pathan coolies working on the Upper Jhelum Canal in Mirpur. Gorkholi has a following of 1,220 persons consisting mostly of Gorkha sepoys, some of whom have settled in the State after their retirement from Military service. A small number of immigrants speaking Bengali, Purbi, Gujrati, etc., were returned and classed under the head "Others."

Languages of Asia.

107. Two languages Lhassi and Persian, have permanent religious connections with certain parts of the State. The Shia community in Baltistan and Kashmir and the Buddhists in Ladakh look upon Persia and Lhassa as the fountain head of their religion and culture, and their priestly class is often educated in and drawn from these countries. Hence a small number of persons is found at each Census speaking Persian and Lhassi languages. Their present number is 181 and 43 respectively, which shows a gradual slackening of the religious tie. No other Asiatic languages call for any special remarks.

European Languages.

108. Of 333 persons who have been returned as speaking European languages, 329 speak English and 3 French. The English-speaking people show an increase of 72 since the last Census. The German element has entirely disappeared.

Unclassified languages.

109. My predecessor discussed the gypsy languages in paragraph 232 of his Report. He did not seem to have a clear idea of the classification of such languages and this was not to be wondered at, as no clear instructions had till then been received on the subject. He mentioned the names of Gojari, Bakarwali, Gaddi, etc., but these tribes are settled permanently in the State and their languages have been classified under other groups. The only two wandering tribes now found in the State are Bazigars (87) and Sansis (6), whose languages have been shown as "Unclassified."

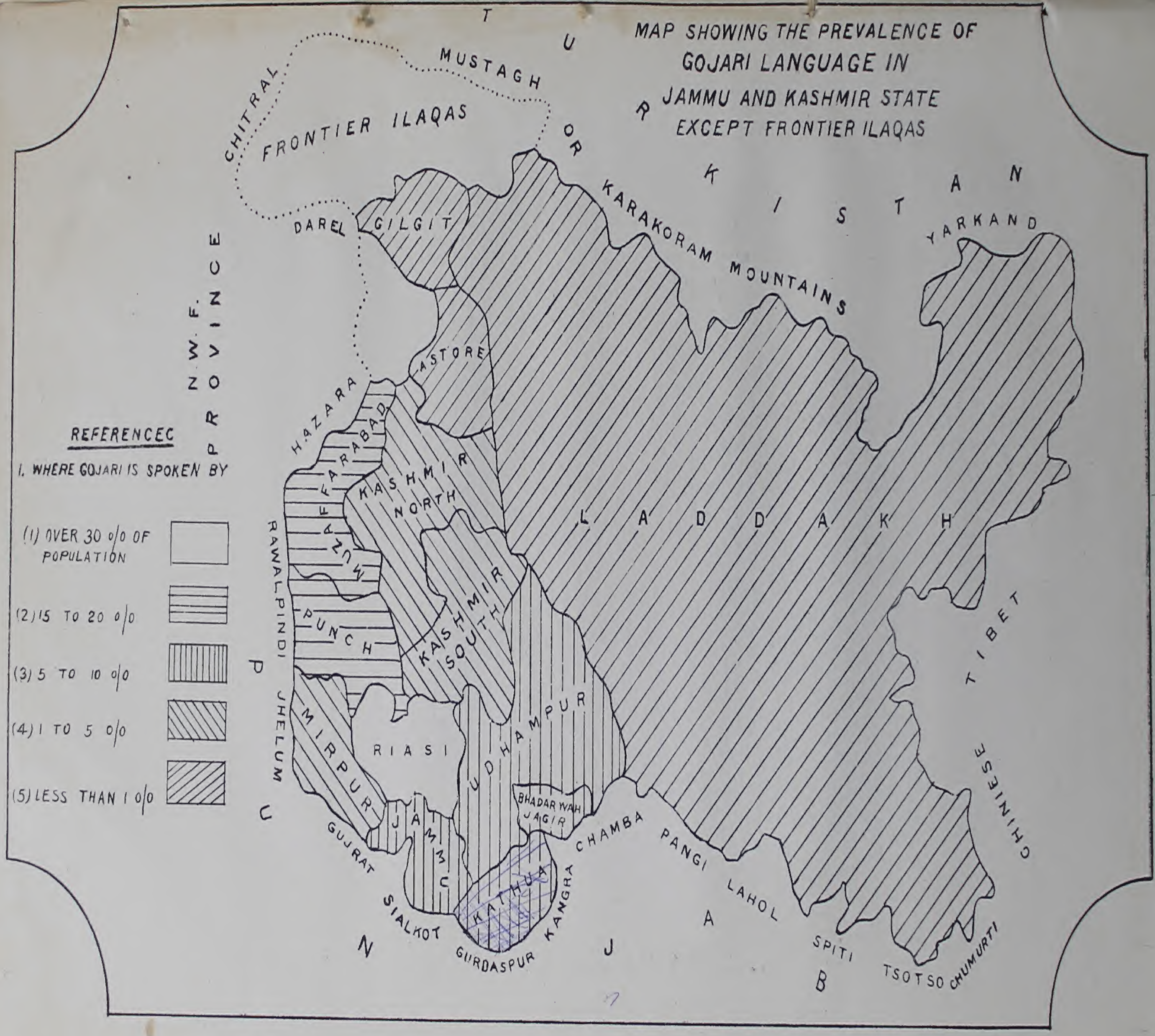
Mutual intelligibility of languages.

110. The constant mutual action and reaction of languages tends so largely to obliterate dialectic distinctions that it is often difficult to draw a line where one language ends and the other begins. This is especially the case in the Jammu Province, where allied languages are generally spoken, and where the people of one group can fully understand and converse in the dialects of the adjoining groups. This holds good even when the dialects belong to different language groups, for instance, Kashmiri gradually merges into Pahari in Ramban and certain other parts of Udhampur District, and Ladakhi into Balti in the higher villages of Kargil below Lama-Uru. It is difficult to give the status of Lingua franca to any of the languages spoken in the State, but Punjabi and Urdu are understood by intelligent people in all parts of the State. Punjabi is generally used by the State officials in their dealings with the people and by the Punjabi traders and businessmen, who are found in large numbers in all important towns of Kashmir and even in the Frontier Districts. The spread of education has greatly assisted in introducing a common language and Urdu is now easily understood by the people, who have had the benefit of school education in early age. It is gaining in popularity as a medium of private correspondence, though Hindi and Dogri are still used in Jammu Province by tradesmen and people of the old school. Similarly, Persian is still used in Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan.

Literary activity.

111. Mention has already been made of local publications in Chapter VIII. I have not been able to obtain reliable information regarding publications of a literary character, but so far as I know there has recently been no local production of any literary merit. The old religious and historical literature of Kashmir is mostly in Sanskrit and enjoys more than a local reputation, but modern education has diverted attention from the old channels and the progress in new languages and literature is not yet sufficiently advanced to produce any authors of recognised ability. However, education is making good progress, and it is hoped that Kashmiri scholars with their natural intelligence and taste for literature, will find avenues for original thought. There are some good Persian books by Kashmiri authors on history and poetry, but the taste is dying out now. I have also come across some Kashmiri books in Persian characters, but these are mostly in poetry of

MAP SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF GOJARI LANGUAGE IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXCEPT FRONTIER ILAQAS



REFERENCEC

1. WHERE GOJARI IS SPOKEN BY

(1) OVER 30 o/o OF POPULATION

(2) 15 TO 20 o/o

(3) 5 TO 10 o/o

(4) 1 TO 5 o/o

(5) LESS THAN 1 o/o

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an inconsequent and erotic nature, with copious quotations and forms of expression taken from the Persian verse. The Buddhists have voluminous works in their own script, but these are mostly religious. The only literature common to all the communities and different parts of the State is that supplied by Indian newspapers, most of which are in Urdu.

Variations.

112. In view of the "excessive misclassification" of languages in 1911, alluded to by my predecessor, it is difficult to attempt a satisfactory comparison of the language statistics of the present Census with those obtained in 1911. Table No. X was prepared at the last Census without any regard to linguistic affinities, and main languages and dialects like Punjabi, Gojari, Pahari, Poguli, Siraji, etc., were promiscuously placed under the head "Western Group."

Again, some Indian languages such as Powadhi, Gujrati, Bangrahi (mis-spelt as Bangri), Kathiawari, Pangwali, etc., were classed as "Languages of the State", while Chibhali one of the State dialects, was shown under "Indian Languages." It appears that the table was prepared in ignorance of Dr. Grierson's classification, and an attempt was made later on to rectify in the Subsidiary Tables some of the errors made in preparation of Table No. X, but it did not prove successful for want of reliable data. The statement on the margin compares figures for the main languages spoken in the State. For the reasons already given, the figures generally do not tally and no conclusion can be based thereon. The small increase in the case of Pahari and Dogri corresponds very nearly with the increase in population, but in all other cases the differences are too large and chiefly due to the inaccuracies of classification in 1911. Punjabi shows an increase of 28,100, which is apparently too large and is partly due to Pothwari being returned as Punjabi in some cases. This view is supported by a decrease of 1,401 in Pothwari. Similarly, there is a fall of 4,659 in Bhotia with a corresponding rise in Shina. The past figures are evidently incorrect, as Ladakhi could not be returned for 54,237 persons, when the total Buddhist population was only 36,512.

Language.	1911.	1921.
Bhotia (Ladakhi and Balti) ..	186,398	181,739
Dardastani ..	4,711	5,891
Kohistani ..	5,890	6,640
Kashmiri ..	1,187,757	1,256,886
Shina ..	21,562	28,478
Chibhali ..	82,206	86,050
Dogri ..	516,441	524,850
Punjabi ..	..	..
Gojari ..	252,692	289,485
Pahari ..	526,517	536,059
Pothwari ..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY LANGUAGE.

Family Sub-Family, Branch, Sub-Branch.	Group and Sub-Group.	Language.	Total number of Speakers.		Number *per mille* of population of the State.	Where chiefly spoken.
			1921	1911	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Languages of the State 2,916,289		**895**	
Tibeto-Chinese Family, Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family, Tibeto-Himalayan Branch.	Tibetan Group.	Bhotia* ..	181,739	186,398	56	Baltistan and Ladakh.
Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Dardic Branch.	Kohwar Group.	Chitrali ..	111	7	...	Chitral.
Ditto ...	Dard Group	Dardastani	5,891	4,711	2	Gilgit.
Ditto ..	Do. ...	Kohistani ..	6,640	4,750	2	Muzaffarabad.
Ditto ..	Do. ..	Kashmiri †	1,256,986	1,165,034	386	Kashmir, Bhadarwah, Ramban, Kishtwar and Riasi tahsils.
Ditto ..	Do. ...	Shina ..	28,478	21,562	9	Gilgit.
Indo-European Family. Aryan Sub-Family, Outc Sub-Branch (Sanskrit)	North-Western Group.	Lahnda (Chibhali).	86,050	82,206	26	Mirpur.
Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Inner Sub-Branch.	Central Group.	Punjabi (Dogri dialect).	524,850	516,441	161	Jammu, Udhampur and Kathua.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rajasthani (Gojari dialect).	289,485	252,692	89	Udhampur, Riasi, Muzaffarbad, Punch, and wherever Gujars may be found.
Ditto ...	Pahari Group	Western ‡ Pahari.	536,059	543,349	164	Riasi, Bhadarwah, Muzaffarabad and Basohli tahsil.
			Languages of India 342,573		**105**	
Indo-European Family. Aryan Sub-Family, Indo-Aryan Branch, Outer Sub-Branch.	North-Western Group.	Lahnda (Pothwari dialect).	92,724	91,125	28	Mirpur.
Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Indo-Aryan Branch, Inner Sub-Branch.	Central Group.	Punjabi ..	241,439	213,339	74	Jammu and Mirpur.
Ditto ..	Do. ..	Rajasthani§	2,117	135		Jammu and Riasi.
Ditto ..	Do. ..	Western Hindi.‖	2,071	2,480	1	Scattered, but mostly in the two cities.
Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Eranian Branch.	Eastern Group.	Pashto ..	2,159	2,745	1	Kashmir and Frontier Districts.
	Afghanistan Baluchistan Sub-Group.	Others ...	2,063	...	1	
			Asiatic Languages.			
Indo-European Family ..	Eranian Group.	Persian ..	181	209	...	Scattered.
		Others ...	58	..	...	Do.
			European Languages			
Ditto ..	Tutonic Group.	English ...	329	257	..	Jammu and Srinagar cities.
		Others ..	4	17	...	Ditto.
			Unclassified Languages.			
		Bazigari ...	87	38	..	
		Others ..	6	..	..	

* Includes Balti and Ladakhi.
† Includes Banjwahi, Kashtawari, Poguli Rambani and Siraji.
‡ Includes Bhadarwahi, Gaddi. Padari and Sarori.
§ 1,957 persons speaking Labhani are included in this.
‖ Includes Urdu, Hindustani and Hindi.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING.										
	Kashmiri	Pahari.	Dogri.	Gujari.	Punjabi	Balti.	Poth-wari.	Chibh-ali.	Ladakhi.	Shina.	Others.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kashmir State ..	**3,856**	**1,645**	**1,610**	**888**	**741**	**455**	**284**	**264**	**102**	**87**	**68**
I.—Jammu Province ..	**824**	**2,257**	**3,188**	**1.211**	**1,353**	..	**565**	**525**	**3**	..	**74**
Jammu District ..	43	37	6,806	646	2,335	1	5	1	..	..	126
Kathua ,, ..	136	894	7,826	900	182	..	4	..	..	..	58
Udhampur ,, ..	4,050	1,019	3,977	798	70	..	3	..	20	..	63
Riasi ,, .	559	2,901	2,452	3,079	169	..	1	655	..	..	184
Mirpur ,, .	3	82	905	307	3,659	..	2,803	2,229	..	..	12
Bhadarwah *Jagir* ..	3,054	5,676	694	532	24	..	..	..	..	..	20
Punch *Ilaqa* ..	545	6,931	28	1,840	537	..	86	..	..	..	33
II.—The Jhelum Valley ..	**7,964**	**1,179**	**11**	**644**	**132**	**3**	..	..	..	..	**67**
Kashmir North ..	9,003	172	1	483	215	1	..	..	..	..	125
,, South ..	9,426	43	19	376	91	5	..	..	1	..	39
Muzaffarabad District ..	889	7,134	7	1,875	73	3	..	..	..	..	19
III.—The Indus Valley ..	**56**	**2**	**17**	**11**	**40**	**6,967**	..	..	**1,539**	**1,342**	**26**
Ladakh District ..	54	2	2	..	13	7,978	..	..	1,772	173	6
Gilgit ,, ..	70	2	116	80	213	502	..	2	53	8,814	148

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—COMPARISON OF CASTE AND LANGUAGE TABLES.

Tribe.	Strength of tribe (Table XIII).	Number speaking tribal language (Table X).
1	2	3
Gujjar	362,107	289,485
Gaddi	11,128	11,050
Labana	5,928	1,957

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITY.

Reference to statistics.

113. The statistics relating to infirmities have been set forth in Tables XII and XII-A., and the more important proportions are exhibited in the three Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter.

Accuracy of statistics.

114. The instructions for recording infirmities in the Census Schedule were the same as at the last Census, with this difference that whereas deaf-mutism in 1911 was recorded only for such persons as were deaf and mute from birth, no such distinction was observed on the present occasion. The Census record of infirmities is, however, from its very nature, more open to inaccuracies than any other Census statistics, owing to the difficulty of diagnosis and the tendency towards deliberate concealment, especially in the earlier ages and generally amongst females of respectable classes. The enumerators and checking officials were, therefore, especially warned to see to it that no infirmity escaped registration from wilful concealment or imperfect investigation. They were at the same time directed not to swell unnecessarily the number of infirms by including in the category of "Insane" persons suffering from mere mental weakness or a continued nervous affection; by mistaking one-eyed and dimsighted persons for the blind; or confounding syphilis and scrofula patients with lepers. Regarding deaf-mutism, clear instructions were issued that impaired faculty of speech or hearing was not to be confounded with deaf-mutism and that only such persons as were suffering simultaneously from the double infirmity, were to be recorded as deaf-mutes for Census purposes. Deviations from these instructions were easily detected in the course of Slip-Copying through a special gang of infirmity copyists, and the statistics as finally adopted may, therefore, be accepted as being fairly trustworthy.

General comparison.

115. Infirmities were recorded for the Europeans and Anglo-Indians alone in 1891, and the actual number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last three Censuses is shown in the marginal table. It will be observed that the total number of afflicted persons has increased by 1,561 during the last ten years, which means an increase of 15 per cent. in the population of infirm persons, compared to an increase of 5·1 per cent. in the general population. The percentage of increase in the number of infirms in 1901—11 amounted to 6·8 against a corresponding increase of 9·7 per cent in the general population. At the present Census deaf mutism which as remarked in the foregoing paragraph, was not restricted to born deaf-mutes, is alone responsible for over 94 per cent. of the total increase, the greater part of the balance being contributed by leprosy. The increase under insanity is negligible, and the number of blind has actually fallen by about 100 since 1911.

Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901
Insanity ..	1,284	1,228	1,419
Deaf-mutism ..	4,513	3,043	3,349
Blindness ..	4,649	4,747	3,084
Leprosy ..	1,485	1,352	1,597

The proportion of infirms per one lac of population during the last decade has fallen from 40 to 39 in the case of insanes and from 153 to 143 in that of blind persons. The reason for an increase in the proportion of deaf-mutes from 98 to 138 has already been explained, and the present proportion of 46 among the lepers against 44 at the last Census, is probably due at least partly to better enumeration, for the reason that while there is actually a decrease of 38 lepers in the Jammu Province, there is an increase of 81 in the Frontier Districts, which is thrice the actual number returned by these Districts at the last Census. This sudden increase in the Frontier Districts is not explained by any natural causes, and it seems to me to be partly due to a perfunctory enumeration of lepers at the last Census.

The situation as a whole, may be regarded with satisfaction, and the result is attributable to an improvement in the material condition of the people, to

better sanitation, increased medical facilities and the opening of new lunatic and leper asylums. The decline in the ratio of blind persons is evidently due to better arrangements for treatment of eye-diseases and the growing popularity of cataract and other operations with the aid of modern medical and surgical Science.

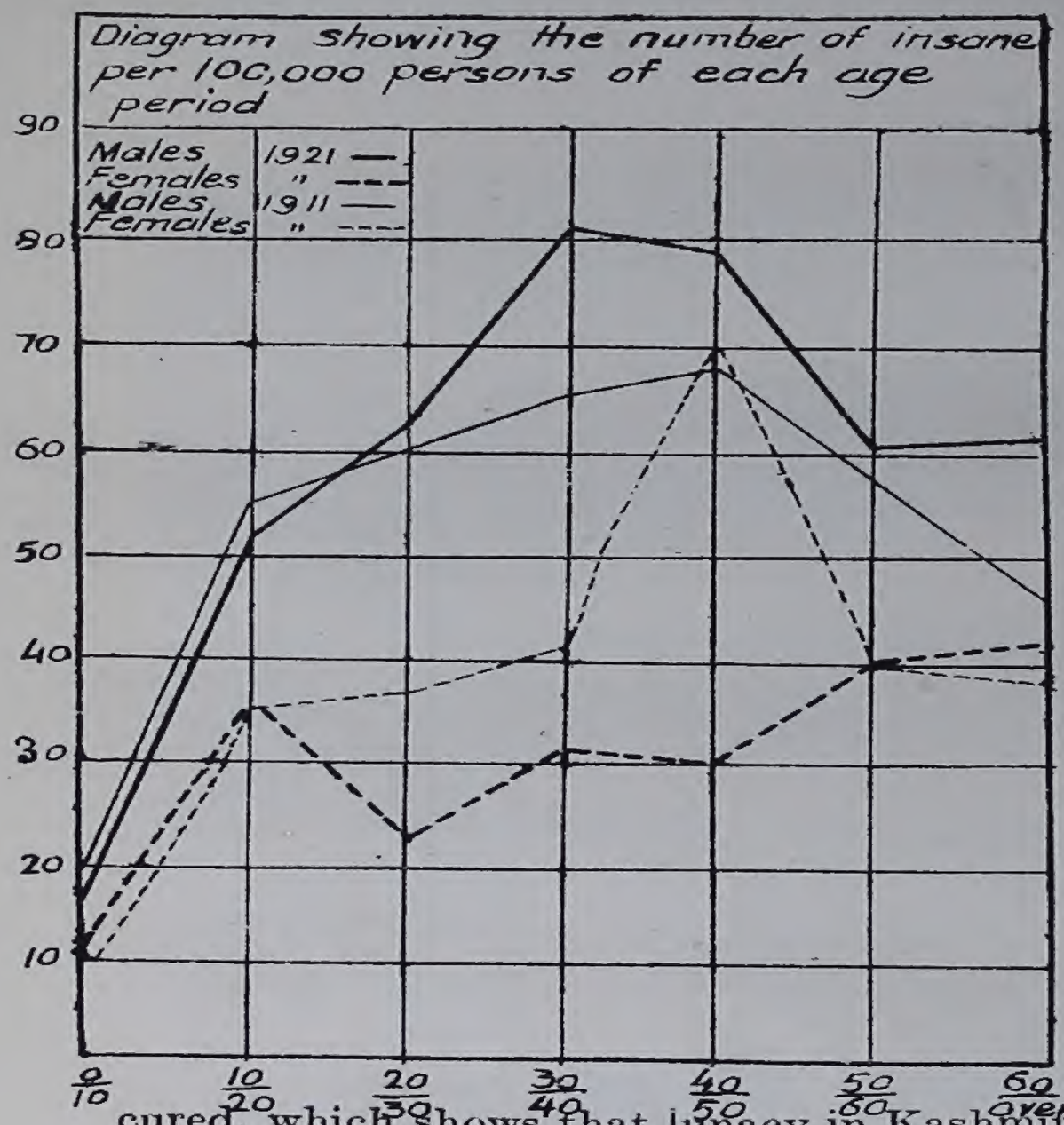
INSANITY.

116. The number of persons who have been returned as insane at the present Census, is 39 per 100,000 of the population. There is an increase of three persons per 100,000 of population among males since the last decade, which is counter-balanced by an equal ratio of decrease among females. Compared to 1901 there are 9 male insanes and ten female insanes less per 100,000 of each sex. The accompanying inset map compares the proportion of the afflicted to the total population of each District. The Jhelum Valley (70) and the Indus Valley (49) report higher proportions of male insanes, followed by the Outer Hills with 38 and the Submontane Tract with only 23. The largest proportion of female insanes 30 each, is again returned by Kashmir and the region of Outer Hills, but the Indus Valley Division with only 16, stands last. Among the Districts in the Jammu Province, the small Jagir of Bhadarwah records the highest proportion both among males and females. The male proportions are also comparatively high in the hilly Districts of Udhampur, Riasi and *Ilaqa* Punch. In Kashmir Province, Kashmir South possesses the largest proportion of male insanes (82), and Muzaffarabad is only slightly better with 73. The corresponding proportion of this District at the last Census appears to be doubtful, as the accuracy of the present return of male insanes is corroborated by the corresponding ratio among females (49). The presence of the lunatic asylums at Jammu and Srinagar does not affect the proportions of the Districts in which these cities are situated.

MAP SHOWING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSANE
IN THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
STATE
EXCEPT FRONTIER ILAQAS

117. As is generally the case, insanity is more common among men than among women, the proportions being about 2 : 1. The difference is among other causes, associated with the greater metabolism of the male physical and mental constitution, together with the greater freedom permitted to males in taking ganja, alcohol and other intoxicants. Another reason usually

Age and Sex.

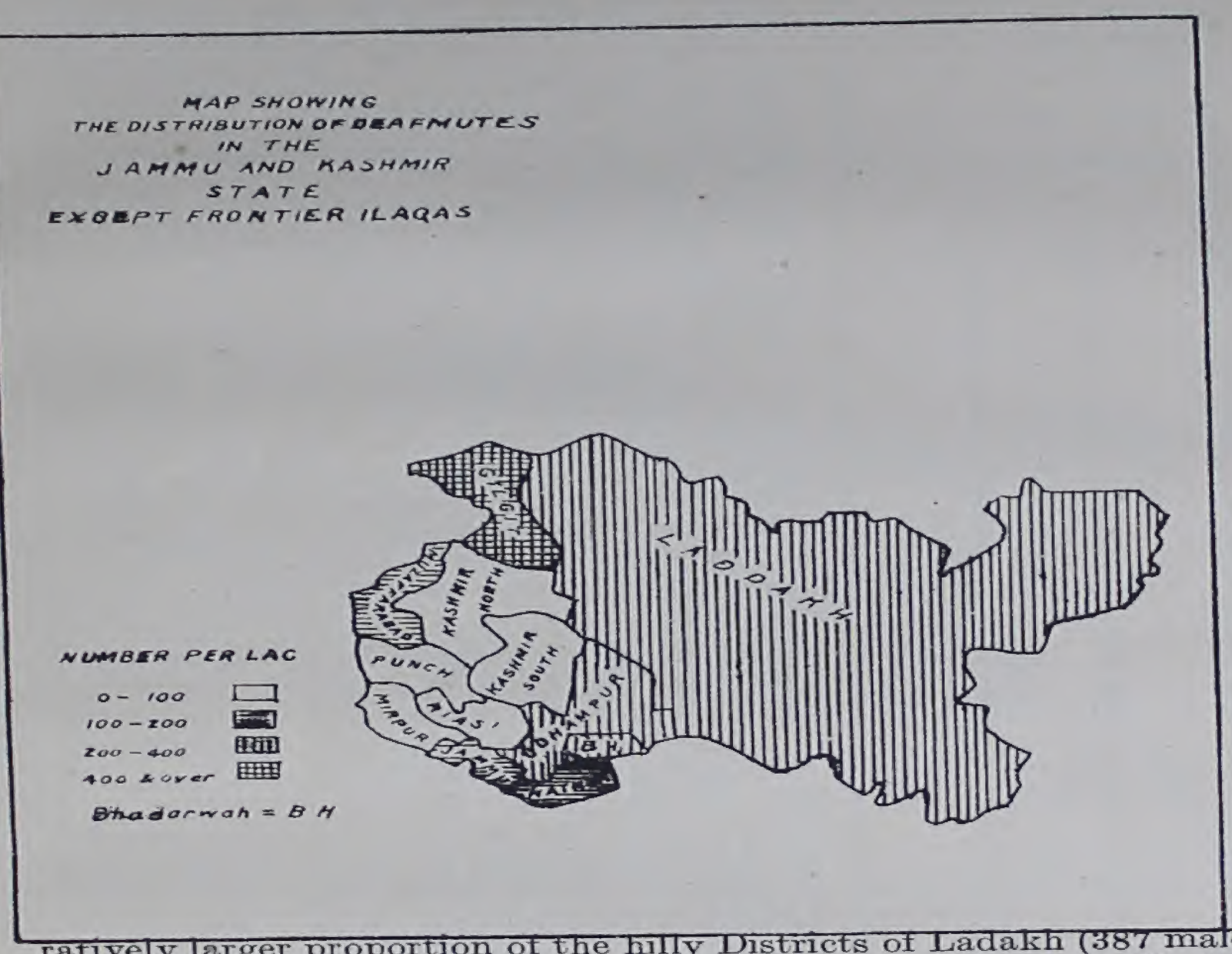


assigned for the deficit is the greater likelihood of concealment in the case of women especially unmarried girls, but this belief does not receive support from our figures of early age periods, as the proportion of females afflicted per 1,000 males at 0—5 and 5—10 is 1,154 and 672 respectively. Insanity is not, however, a disease of infancy, as the proportion begins to show an increase among the males at 15—20, which lasts with slight variations upto 45—50. The fact that the proportion of insanes among persons of old age is not as low as at the last Census, is apparently the result of the presence of a larger proportion of older persons in the constitution of the present population. Insane females are more conspicuous among early child bearing ages between 15 and 20, and the disparity between males and females is most prominent from 20 to 50.

There are two Lunatic Asylums one each in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu. The Srinagar Asylum is controlled by the Superintendent, Central Jail. The total number of admissions in 1911—1920 was 125 ; of these 109 were discharged as cured, which shows that lunacy in Kashmir is usually of a mild type. The total number of admissions to the Jammu Asylum in the last ten years amounted to 74, and the maximum number of inmates was 17 in 1919. The proportion of cures was about as large as in the Srinagar Asylum. It is a pity that no useful information about the causation of insanity among the inmates of the Asylums is obtainable from the reports of the Officers in charge, but there is reason to believe that physical conditions are responsible in a much larger measure for the occurrence of this disease in this State than mental and social causes, as the mental worry and strain and the intemperate habits which are usually associated with the urban life of more advanced and congested populations, do not generally fall to the lot of the State people among whom the simple rural element very largely predominates.

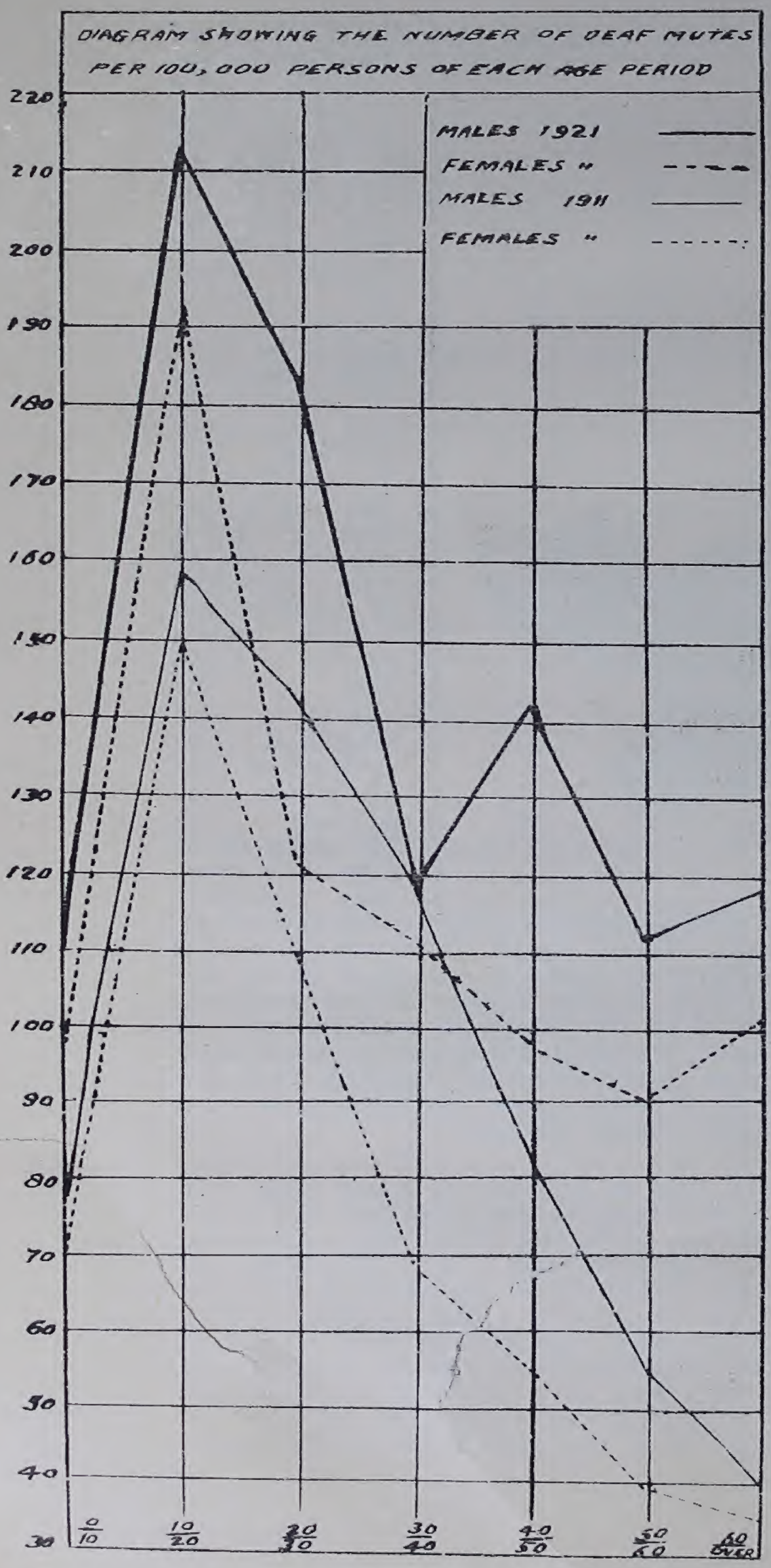
DEAF MUTISM.

118. The marginal inset map of the State exhibits the distribution of Deaf-mutism among the Districts. The number of deaf-mutes is 138 per lac of the population. Kashmir South with its Lunatic Asylum, contains the largest number of lunatics, but the proportion per lac persons of the population both among males and females is highest in Gilgit, which shows that the climatic and physical conditions of this tract are congenial to the growth of this disease. The comparatively larger proportion of the hilly Districts of Ladakh (387 males, 321 females), Jagir Bhadarwah (369 males, 228 females), Tahsil Kotli (260 males, 202 females) and Udhampur (235 males, 208 females) may also be regarded as an indication of the greater prevalence of deaf-mutism in the mountainous regions. It is, however, difficult from the meagre material at my disposal and in view of internal differences among Districts of the same Natural Division, to draw any definite conclusions on the subject. The higher proportion in Ladakh may be partly due to the Buddhists being accustomed to excessive use of Chhang, a kind of beer prepared from the local mountain barley called giram.



119. Deaf-mutism is usually congenital and a disease of early age. It is more prevalent among males than among females, the number of women per thousand men suffering from the infirmity being 707. The male preponderance is noticeable at all age periods, the difference being most marked at 45—50 with 448 female deaf-mutes to every 1,000 males. The comparatively larger proportion of females in the earlier age groups may be taken as an indication of the fact that omissions in the registration of female deaf-mutes in the earlier ages were very few, though the very low proportion at 0—5 seems partly due to the reluctance of fond parents to admit the existence of the infirmity among their tender children, so long as there was any hope of recovery.

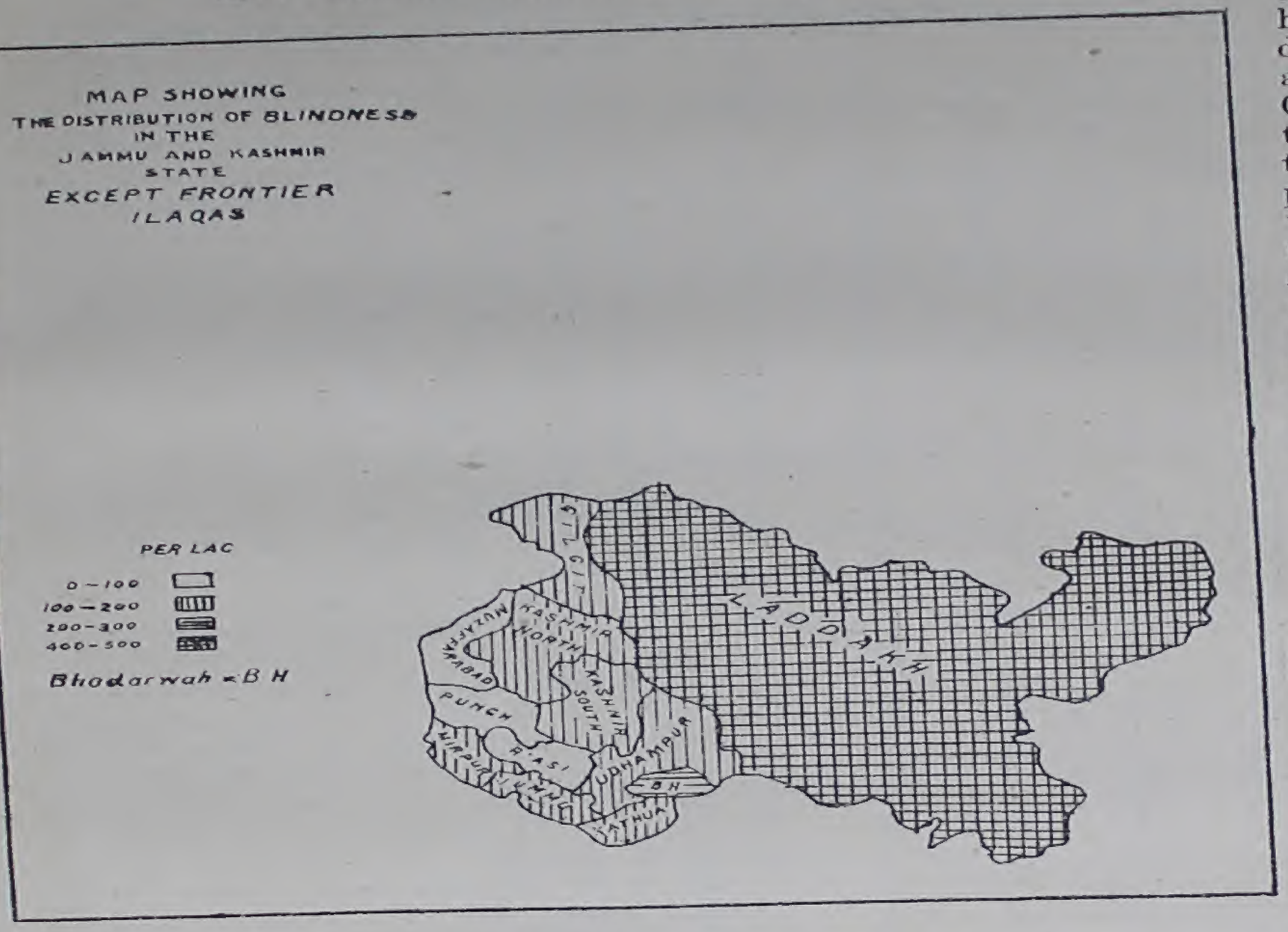
Age and Sex.



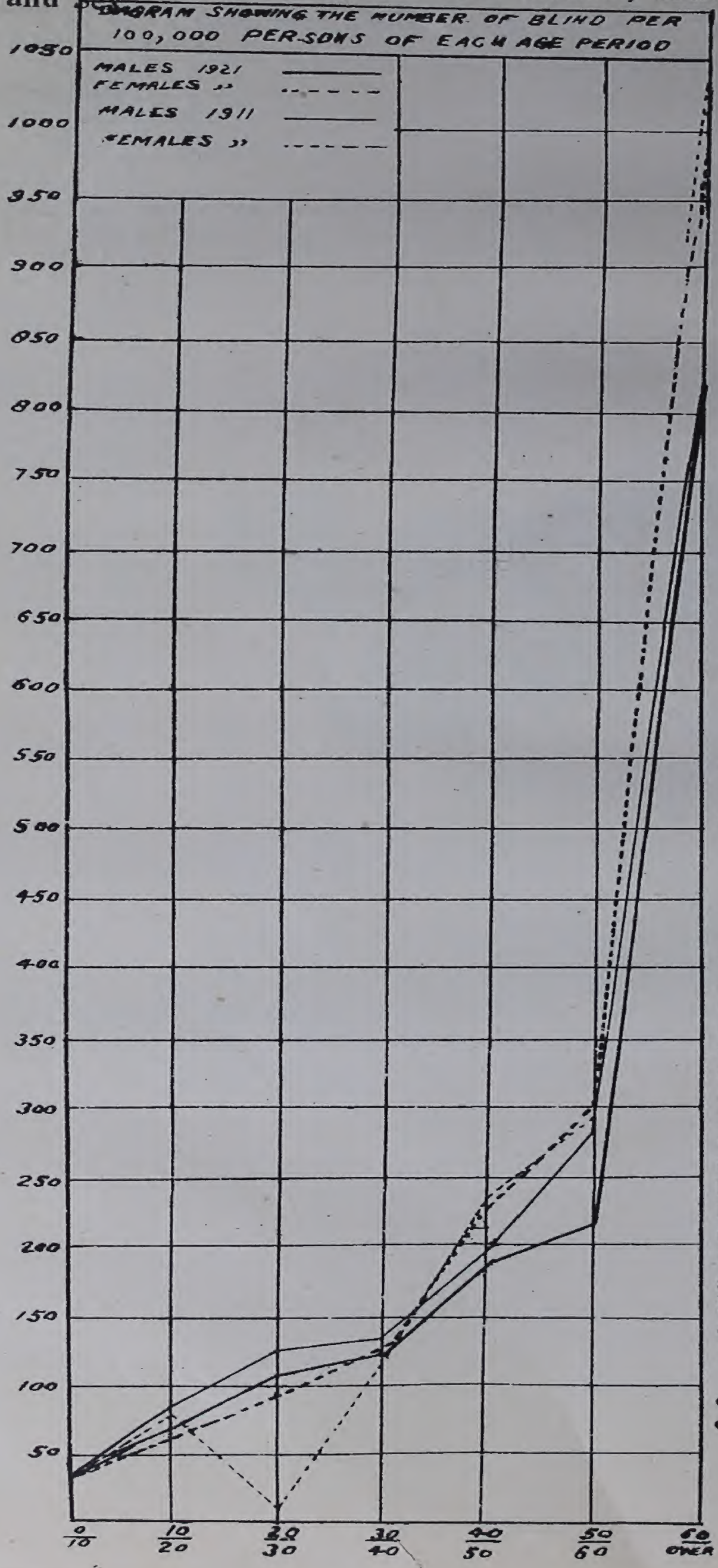
The marginal diagram will show that although the proportion of deaf mutes is not high at the age of infancy, it rises considerably between 5—25 among both males and females, the maximum being returned by age-group 15—20 with 231 males and 206 females per 100,000 of the population of this age period. The smaller proportion of deaf mutes from age 40 onwards lends support to the belief that persons suffering from this infirmity are comparatively short lived. The higher ratio in age group 60 and over, for both sexes as compared with the three preceding quinquennial groups, is apparently the result of the greater liability to this disease of persons of more advanced ages and also possibly of erroneous inclusion (in the category of deaf-mutes) of more elderly persons with defective faculty of speech and hearing incidental to old age. Age-group 0—10 of the present Census holds 1,301 deaf-mutes against 690 in 1911, and the survivors of the latter age-group at the present Census aggregate 1,330. Age-group 20—50 of this Census which represents the survivors of 10—40 of the last Census, contains 229 less deaf-mutes, and the total increase in the number of deaf-mutes in age-group 50 onwards compared to age-group 40 onwards of the last Census, does not exceed 56 in all. It will thus be observed that the increase in the number of deaf mutes at this Census with its much wider scope of enquiry occurs chiefly at 0—20, which confirms the general belief that deaf-mutism is a congenital disease, and the figures are not appreciably affected by the changed definition adopted at the present Census. It naturally follows from this assumption that previous figures relating to the earlier ages were largely erroneous.

BLINDNESS.

120. The total number of blind persons which rose from 3,084 in 1901 to 4,747 in 1911, has been reduced to 4,649 at the present Census, and the proportion per lac of population varies from 106 in 1901 and 152 in 1911 to 143 in 1921. It will be seen from the marginal map which shows the proportion of the blind in the total population of each District in the State, that the largest proportion of blindness occurs in the Indus Valley with 212 blind males and 429 blind females per 1 lac of the population of the sexes, against 211 males and 399 females at the last Census. The prevalence of blindness in Ladakh with 302 males and 595 females (against 226 males and 427 females in 1911) is mostly responsible for this abnormal result. Blindness depends more than the other infirmities on occupation, habitation and locality and the Ladakhis who have to remain enclosed within the four walls of ill-ventilated and dark rooms for the greater part of the year as a protection against the rigours of a severe and long winter, are naturally more liable to loss of sight. The relative proportions both among males and females in the remaining Natural Divisions and their component Districts do not present any feature of special interest, and the decrease in the proportion of blindness at the present Census of the State from 154 males and 152 females to 142 males and 144 females, is shared by all Divisions and Districts except the Outer Hills and most of the Districts of this Division. Jasmergarh and Kathua Tahsils of Kathua District and Tahsil Kotli of Mirpur District also show some increase since the last Census. The theory of glare and dust may be applicable to Jasmergarh and Kathua Tahsils, but the climate of Outer Hills is generally good, and it seems to me that the chief reason for the higher incidence in these tracts is the comparative difficulty of obtaining efficient medical aid, owing to the long distances separating the Outer Hills tracts from Jammu. It may also be due to the people in these parts being too simple and ignorant to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Darbar. The same remarks will hold good in the case of Jagir Bhadarwah. But the extraordinarily low proportion of Punch does not admit of an easy explanation, though it may partly be ascribed to the active out-door life of the people, which contributes to a considerable increase in population.



Age and Sex.



121. Unlike insanity and deaf-mutism, blindness is pre-eminently a disease of old age, and the progressive rise in the ratio of blind persons among both males and females with a minimum of 23 and 25 at 0—5 and a maximum of 807 and 979 at 60 and over, fully reflects the accuracy of the returns at this Census. Cases of congenital blindness are few and far between, and more than 60 per cent. of blind persons concentrate at ages 40 and over. The number of females afflicted per 1,000 males comes to 904 for all ages, the ratio varying from 1,074 at 0—5 and 619 at 10—15 to 1,296 at 50—55 and 931 at 60 and over. It appears from these figures that—

(1) congenital blindness is more common among females than among males,

(2) the males run greater risk of doing injury to their eyes at ages 5—20,

(3) the number of blind females is excessive at 20—25, and after a fall in the intervening ages, the rise re-asserts itself between the 45th and 55th years of life, and

(4) the comparative proportion in later years after 50, is higher in case of males. It is not possible to base any positive conclusions on these statistics, although the general correspondence of the present proportions with those of the last Census except in the age-group 0—10, is sufficiently remarkable, and it may be permissible to hazard the opinion that the high proportion of females at 20—25 and 45 55 age periods is due partly at least to trials of childbirth in the former and to drudgery of housekeeping in the latter period.

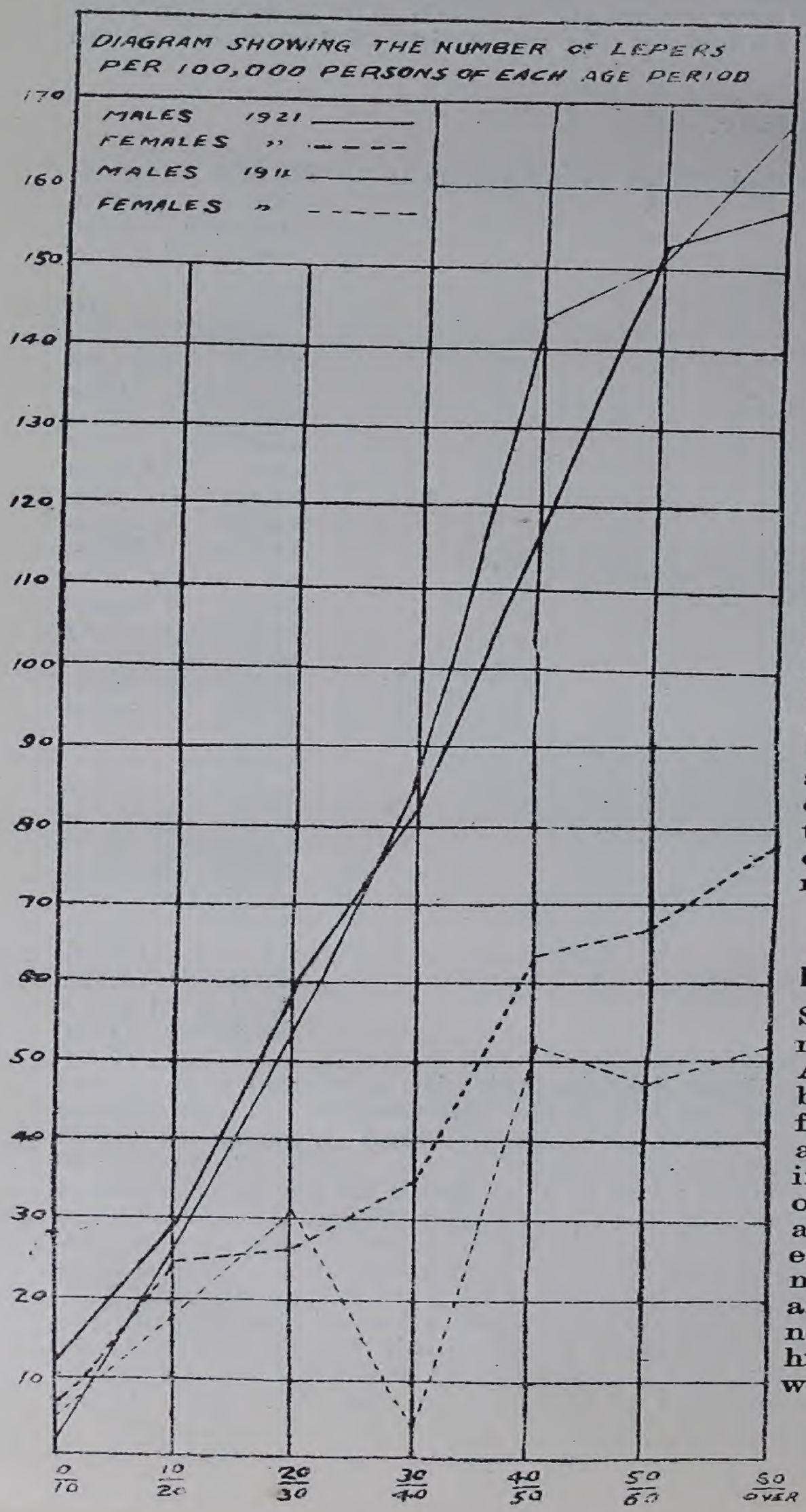
Part of the credit for the decrease in the number of blind persons at the

present Census may legitimately be claimed by the Medical Department for their successful efforts in the treatment of eye patients. The number of patients treated for eye diseases in the State Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1920 was 87,213 against 60,305 in 1191, and the number of cataract operations has risen from 217 to 394. Considering that the neglect of the common eye disease known as Ophthalmia, which in its turn developes granules, is a fertile source of injury to the vision, the growing popularity of the Hospitals among eye-patients may be regarded as a happy sign of the times. The Vaccination Branch of the Medical Department is also reported to have done much useful work, but as the extent of blindness in the earlier ages when attacks from Small-pox are most common, does not reveal any co-relation with the prevalence of Small-pox, it does not seem necessary to review the activities of the Vaccination Branch at length.

LEPROSY.

195. The number of lepers ascertained at this Census is 1,485, the proportion per 100,000 persons of the population is 11.0 as against 44 against 44 in 1911, and 55 in 1901. This indicates a steadily and considerable decrease for the total population affected with the four Census indications. As will be seen from the marginal sketch map, the highest proportion of male lepers is reported from Jagir Bhadarwah (1,051), followed closely by Tehsil Basohli (1,039), Udhampur (1,027) and Riasi (1,009), against 663 for the whole State. Jagir Bhadarwah also possesses the largest proportion of female lepers (1,134) compared to 1,049 of the last Census. These figures seem to corroborate the conclusions of the last Census that leprosy is more prevalent in the Outer Hills Division, in consequence of the extensive laxity of morals among the inhabitants of this tract; but it is difficult to be very positive about the causes of the disease, as these may be quite other physical factors, as in the case of blindness. The disease, however, is very common among the Mundas, Gujjars, Brahmans, Thakkars and Megha, who predominate in the population of that tract, which suffers most from leprosy. Of the Districts in the Jhelum Valley, Muzaffarabad with 1,136 males and 451 females lepers per 1 lac of the population compares very unfavourably with 458 male lepers in Kashmir Sharh, and only 261 in Kashmir South. As a matter of fact, the proportions of Kashmir South would not be only 131 after allowing for the number of inmates in the Srinagar Leper

Asylum, who were born in other Districts. As mentioned in Chapter I, Muzaffarabad partakes of the physical features of the Outer Hills, and the high proportion of lepers in this District further indicates that there must be something in the physical conditions of these hills to assist in the prevalence of leprosy. The proportion is low in the Submontane Tract (16 males and 6 females) probably because the inhabitants of these tracts who are in frequent touch with the Punjab Districts, take a more intelligent interest in their health and enjoy better facilities to obtain medical relief. The increased proportions of the Frontier Districts can only be attributed to more careful enumeration and closer supervision at the recent Census.



123. The number of leper females per 1,000 males is 444, and there has been, on the whole, a general decrease in the proportion of female lepers since the last Census. As in the case of males, higher proportions of increase since the last decade are reported from Udhampur, Riasi, Muzaffarabad and Ladakh. Leprosy is chiefly a disease of the middle age, and the largest proportion among males occurs after the 40th year of life, when extreme forms of syphilis frequently degenerate into leprosy. The comparatively reduced proportion of female lepers in the earlier ages may to some extent be attributed to wilful concealment and the marked divergence in sex proportions at the other end of life is perhaps the result of a heavier mortality among old leprous females, especially in times of public calamities like epidemics. The death-rate among leprous females is probably higher at all ages. owing to the aversion usually felt by females except among professional beggars, to solicit charity by public display of their odious condition or to seek medical aid as freely as the males.

Age and Sex.

124. There are four leper asylums, namely, at Jammu, Srinagar, Leh and Punch. The number of inmates at the Srinagar Asylum in the last ten years ranged between 194 in 1912 (147 males, 47 females) and 217 in 1918. Patients aged 15—40 were most numerous in each year, the smallest number of patients being claimed by age-group 10—15. The annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Asylum in 1920 amounted to over Rs. 17,000 against nearly Rs. 10,000 in 1911. The highest number of annual cures was 117 in 1916.

Leper Asylums.

The maximum number of inmates in the Jammu Asylum was 61 in 1918, of whom 48 were Musalmans. The total number of admissions in the closing decade stood at 305, of whom 75 were discharged as cured. The proportionate distribution of the patients by age coincides with the corresponding age constitution of patients at the Srinagar Asylum. The average annual expenditure on the upkeep of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 3,800.

The Leper Asylum at Leh was opened in 1913, but there were no admissions subsequent to 1916, and the charge of the Asylum was, therefore, transferred in 1918 from the Moravian Mission to the Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir. The number of patients treated at the Asylum during the four years of its control by the Moravian Mission did not exceed 8. The Leper Asylum in Punch is situated in village Magnar. It contained only 20 male and 5 female patients in 1920. The cost to the administration of the *Ilaqa* amounted to Rs. 2,829, but no cure is reported.

The patients at these Asylums have been treated by arsenic, strychnia, mercury, and Ichthyol by mouth and with intravenous injections of Sodium Gynocardate in three to five per cent. solution. Nastine injections have also frequently been tried, but in cases of a chronic nature these drugs have only succeeded in checking the progress of the disease.

SUBSIDIARY TABE I.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	INSANE.						DEAF-MUTE.						BLIND.						LEPERS.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kashmir State ..	**51**	**48**	**60**	**27**	**30**	**37**	**153**	**107**	**136**	**122**	**87**	**92**	**142**	**154**	**115**	**144**	**152**	**87**	**60**	**59**	**72**	**30**	**26**	**36**
I.—The Submontane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	**23**	**41**	**...**	**18**	**39**	**..**	**158**	**121**	**..**	**123**	**89**	**..**	**165**	**216**	**..**	**143**	**198**	**..**	**16**	**24**	**..**	**6**	**7**	**...**
Jammu District ..	20	37	..	14	38	..	136	80	..	113	48	..	147	198	..	129	186	..	16	19	..	5	5	...
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only.)	33	57	...	10	51	..	167	156	..	117	108	..	185	316	..	144	285	..	14	13	..	...	3	...
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	25	41	..	26	38	...	190	171	..	139	136	..	185	205	..	161	182	..	26	38	..	11	11	...
II.—The Outer Hills ..	**38**	**32**	**..**	**30**	**23**	**..**	**160**	**110**	**..**	**123**	**92**	**..**	**114**	**105**	**..**	**109**	**84**	**..**	**104**	**119**	**..**	**48**	**41**	**...**
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only).	32	68	...	29	25	...	221	136	..	165	111	..	168	151	..	190	162	..	133	174	..	41	41	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only).	23	30	...	34	28	...	260	95	..	202	82	..	95	103	..	106	80	..	57	101	..	26	45	...
Udhampur District ..	50	32	..	30	29	..	235	245	..	208	220	..	162	150	..	145	111	..	132	119	..	72	41	..
Riasi „ ...	35	12	...	17	7	...	116	46	..	75	30	..	137	73	..	121	50	..	109	51	..	47	18	..
Bhadarwah Jagir ...	62	42	51	71	27	24	369	232	211	228	140	184	172	184	103	386	248	89	161	158	137	114	146	125
Punch *Ilaqa* ..	36	37	14	32	25	7	81	48	31	65	43	22	58	78	13	36	56	12	84	152	37	33	40	17
Jammu Province ..	**32**	**36**	**45**	**25**	**29**	**24**	**159**	**115**	**142**	**124**	**91**	**94**	**135**	**151**	**87**	**122**	**129**	**71**	**70**	**80**	**60**	**32**	**27**	**27**
III.—The Jhelum Valley ..	**70**	**65**	**87**	**30**	**34**	**57**	**107**	**80**	**123**	**70**	**63**	**78**	**131**	**150**	**157**	**105**	**138**	**128**	**48**	**41**	**94**	**25**	**26**	**47**
Kashmir North ...	51	55	..	25	29	..	96	64	..	57	49	..	139	168	..	107	155	..	43	57	..	18	30	...
Kashmir „ ...	82	80	..	28	39	..	113	98	..	71	77	..	133	162	..	106	146	..	30	23	..	26	25	...
Muzaffarabad District...	73	37	39	49	29	40	111	61	136	100	54	103	101	66	89	96	66	89	118	58	121	42	24	43
IV.—The Indus Valley ..	**49**	**34**	**35**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**335**	**224**	**153**	**335**	**205**	**140**	**212**	**211**	**78**	**429**	**399**	**114**	**45**	**16**	**38**	**34**	**10**	**39**
Ladakh District ...	47	33	..	18	18	..	387	185	..	380	165	..	302	226	..	595	427	..	64	16	..	48	11	...
Gilgit „ ...	60	38	...	31	19	..	724	496	..	756	553	..	126	105	..	187	150	..	31	15	..	8	...	..

* Corrected proportions for 1921 of Jammu and Kashmir South Districts after deducting number of inmates in the lunatic and leper asylums drawn from outside districts are :—

	Insane		Lepers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age.	INSANE.						DEAF-MUTE.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
0—5 ..	149	292	403	366	271	420	628	560	552	663	635	729
5—10 ..	767	916	1,284	1,098	792	1,560	1,490	1,517	1,399	1,760	1 897	1,626
10 - 15 ..	1,007	1,107	1,327	1,220	1,335	1,460	1,581	1,556	1,504	1,648	1,740	1,346
15—20 ..	1,030	1,221	1,164	1,488	973	940	1,256	1,448	1,004	1,455	1,591	1,226
20—25 ..	938	1,209	1,001	854	1,267	1,120	1,025	1,290	914	1,124	1,230	850
25—30 ..	984	802	1,088	780	860	680	802	832	1,014	653	909	890
30—35 ..	1,304	1,182	1,034	927	1,063	920	904	934	781	776	556	801
35—40 ..	938	649	587	634	679	500	556	550	524	412	431	409
40—45 ..	869	903	490	707	928	600	564	617	567	503	431	553
45—50 ..	492	407	272	244	452	120	253	164	300	160	133	200
50—55 ..	561	535	403	707	513	560	302	209	433	284	172	505
55—60 ..	137	140	109	24	136	220	125	85	99	80	55	128
60 and over	824	636	838	951	701	900	514	238	919	482	220	737

Age.	BLIND.						LEPERS.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
0— 5 ...	221	245	356	263	167	289	185	61	127	351	107	224
5—10 ..	569	442	712	390	461	525	398	102	461	504	507	448
10—15 ...	540	619	757	376	434	768	457	317	506	702	720	633
15—20 ..	471	616	718	458	610	760	486	573	578	943	667	755
20—25 ..	524	675	673	661	791	669	671	614	587	943	1,360	653
25—30 ...	631	588	741	453	547	715	884	829	777	614	826	878
30—35 ...	651	663	718	630	547	715	1,059	911	994	811	1,360	1,000
35—40 ..	549	485	441	503	456	464	865	1,021	903	724	667	837
40—45 ...	696	691	667	675	764	806	1,088	1,443	1,372	1,250	1,200	816
45—50 ..	442	470	447	634	592	319	651	809	687	548	613	449
50—55 ..	651	829	712	802	750	852	1,147	1,209	1,048	790	800	735
55—60 ..	242	229	356	235	221	327	350	195	280	329	107	286
60 and over ..	3,804	3,145	2,702	3,919	3,660	2, 91	1,759	1,853	1,680	1,491	1,066	2,286

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE-PERIOD AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.

Age	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0—5 ..	5	6	69	53	23	25	8	7	1,154	747	1,074	842
5—10 ..	26	19	152	139	51	36	16	0	672	835	612	561
10—15 ..	42	30	200	186	64	50	23	19	568	737	619	681
15—20 ..	63	46	231	206	80	76	35	32	678	819	878	869
20—25 ..	64	25	212	151	100	105	54	31	427	775	1,141	623
25—30 ..	63	24	155	90	112	74	63	21	372	575	649	307
30—35 ..	79	31	167	118	111	113	76	30	333	607	874	339
35—40 ..	83	34	149	100	136	144	90	43	317	524	828	371
40—45 ..	79	34	155	109	177	173	117	66	382	631	876	509
45—50 ..	77	24	103	71	194	332	121	59	233	448	1,296	373
50—55 ..	65	49	117	89	212	297	157	60	592	662	1,113	305
55—60 ..	17	62	128	93	229	324	140	93	83	455	881	417
60 and over ..	63	44	118	102	807	979	157	77	42	682	931	376

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE.

Introductory remarks.

125. The present scope of this Chapter has been much simplified by the Census Commissioner's decision to exclude ethnographic discussion, except where new points of interest may arise, because ten years is considered too short a period for any extraordinary fluctuations in the constitution or local distribution of well established castes. In 1901 castes were arranged in order of their social precedence, but it was found necessary in 1911 to revert to the practice of 1891 and the castes were classified according to their traditional occupations. At this Census the caste list has been cut down with the approval of the Census Commissioner, and the statistics of 54 more important castes are presented alphabetically in Imperial Table XIII. The discussion will, therefore, be chiefly confined to the statistical data which is rendered available by Table XIII and the two Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter.

Statistical reference.

126. Imperial Table XIII contains absolute figures of race, tribe or caste in each Province and District by sex and religion. Subsidiary Table I classifies caste groups by their traditional occupations and Subsidiary Table II shows variations in the strength of certain castes during the last thirty years. The bearing of caste on civil condition, education and Census infirmities is illustrated by Imperial Tables XIV, IX and XII-A., and the co-relation between occupation and caste will be considered in the following Chapter on the basis of the figures in Imperial Table XXI.

Accuracy of returns.

127. Conformably to the instructions printed on the cover of the specimen Schedule received from the Census Commissioner, the enumerator was required to enter the caste or tribe of Hindus, Aryas, Musalmans, Sikhs and Jains and the race of Christians and Buddhists. The total number of Zoroastrians in the State is only 7, and there are no aboriginal tribes in the literal sense of the term. Sub-caste has not been tabulated at the present Census, but the enumerator was asked to put down both the caste and sub-caste in the Census Schedule to minimise the chances of mis-statements under the guise of generic caste names. The record of sub-castes, therefore, served as a useful check in the course of transcribing the caste from the enumeration books to Copying Slips and Tabulation Registers. A vernacular list of the more important races, tribes and castes with their sub-castes had been prepared and circulated to the Census officials well in advance of the preliminary enumeration, and this list proved to be of great value in the registration of caste and subsequent check of the entries in column 8 of the Schedule in the course of slip copying and abstraction. The enumerators were strictly warned against recording nicknames, family titles or septs, whose number in this State is legion. This precaution was found necessary in view of the difficulty encountered by my predecessor Sheikh Matin-uz-Zaman Khan in properly locating the entries of "5,934 names returned as principal castes, tribes and races, etc., and 28,478 as sub-castes and minor Divisions!" Unintentional errors arising from misrecord by the enumerator of unfamiliar caste names or record of vague terms, are more or less common to Census operations all over India, but fortunately their number on this occasion was not as large as might have been apprehended from the general level of education and intelligence of the average enumerator here. Such entries were carefully scrutinized and corrections made where necessary, by the Tabulation Officers under my instructions. As no complaints of wilful mis-statements originating from a tendency for the lower castes to pass themselves off as members of a higher caste, were brought to my notice, the record of caste in Imperial Table XIII may be accepted as substantially correct. This conclusion receives corroboration from the fact that in spite of a general increase of 5·1 per cent. in the population of the State, the numerical strength of several Musalman castes such as Sayeds,

Sheikhs and Mughals which are regarded as occupying a higher place in the social scale than ordinary artisans, is less than in 1911, whereas a number of functional caste groups such as Lohars, Tarkhans, Telis, Mochis, etc., especially in Kashmir, have registered a gain far in excess of their proportional share in the increase of population. These variations are chiefly due to a more careful record of the caste groups at the present Census as compared with the unsatisfactory classification of the last Census, which was much hampered by the enormous mass of sub-castes returned by the enumerating agency. Representations were made by the Arya Samajists of Mirpur and Jammu and on behalf of the Sikhs of Kishtwar that the entry in column 8 for the followers of these religions should be only "Arya" or 'Sikh," as they did not recognize caste distinctions. The matter was brought to my notice rather late in the day as the preliminary enumeration was already in progress, but instructions were issued with the previous approval of the Census Commissioner, that the enumerators were expected to waive their personal discretion in such cases in favour of the statement of the person enumerated. The only community whose figures seem to have been appreciably affected by this decision are the Basiths of Riasi and Mirpur.

Caste constitution.

128. Most of the important castes of Northern India are more or less represented in the caste constitution of this State, which comprises functional as well as territorial groups. These castes are classified in Sub-Table I into XIX occupational groups, a separate group (XX) being reserved for undefined castes of the various religions. It will be seen that 535 *per mille* of the total population is absorbed by castes falling under Group I.—Landholders and Cultivators. Ninety per thousand of the population of the State are drawn from castes whose traditional occupation is priesthood or religious service, while State service accounts for 85 *per mille*. The trading castes contribute 46 *per mille*, while Weavers (32), Leather workers (19), Blacksmiths and Goldsmiths (12), Barbers and Carpenters (11 each), Potters (8) and Oil-pressers (7) are more conspicuous among the industrial castes. The castes whose calling is common labour or menial service, supply 14 per thousand of the total population, the corresponding share of scavengers being 12. Fishermen and boatmen (5), and Graziers and cattle-breeders (3) are normally represented, whereas the smallest contribution is registered by Singers and dancers (2), Washermen (2) and Tailors (1).

The bulk of the population in Group I is furnished by the Kashmiri Musalmans (796,804), who form more than 31 per cent. of the total Musalman population of the State. The Kashmiri Musalman is essentially an agriculturist by profession, but his contribution to the trade and industry of the Kashmir Province is by no means negligible. The cosmopolitan Gujjar (362,107) comes off second best and contributes above 25 and 9 per cent. respectively to the Mohammedan population of the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces.

The sturdy Jat (25,861 Hindus, 128,510 Musalmans) is numerically the third notable caste in this Group, followed by the Balti (124,760), Thakkar (92,071), Sudhan (63,992), Yashkun (44,087), the Buddhist Mangrik (33,183) and the Musalman Arain (26,370) The Mughals numbering 35,509 are also fairly represented, and although the majority of Mughal settlers in this State follow agriculture as their principal means of livelihood, many of them are also employed in trade and service. The aggregate contribution of the remaining 7 castes to this Group does not exceed 66,435. It may be mentioned here that this classification has been adopted from the standpoint of traditional occupation, and hence the caste strength placed under this Group does not correctly represent the entire population employed in agriculture. For instance, a very large majority of Rajputs are landowners, but their traditional occupation in this State is State service, and a Rajput considers it derogatory to be called an agriculturist. Similarly some of the lower castes such as Dums and Meghs, are mostly engaged in agriculture but have been shown in Subsidiary Table I according to their

traditional occupation. Group II consists of only 11,128 Gaddis, and Group III "Fishermen, boatmen and Palki-bearers," is composed of 6,035 Hanjis, many of whom practise fishing as a Subsidiary occupation, and are designated as Manjhis—and 10,966 Jhiwars who act as water-bearers, Palki-bearers and domestic servants generally. The Hindu Jhiwar has his counterpart in the Musalman Mashki, but the latter class is not sufficiently numerous in the State to form a separate caste. Group IV "Priests and devotees" includes 190,187 Brahmans, 12,890 Musalman Darweshes, 3,042 Jogis, 2,241 Sadhus and 89,353 Sayeds. It should, however, be remembered that a very large majority of Brahmans who constitute 27 per cent. of the total Hindu (Brahmanic) population of the Jammu Province, are mere agriculturists by profession,and the calling of religious ministers or priests is confined to a comparatively small number of families. Similarly, the Sayeds who claim descent from the Prophet, are mostly agriculturists and are also slightly represented in trades and services, inspite of their traditional religious appellation. Group V consists of 28,162 Musalman Bafindas and 78,982 Meghs. The latter form a very important separate community in the social polity of the State, notably in the Jammu Province, and although most of them are purely agriculturists, the profession of weaving has been associated with them here as elsewhere, from times immemorial, and many Megh families are still to be seen practising weaving as a Subsidiary occupation in the villages. Group VI "Leather workers" accounts for 39,091 Hindu Chamiars and 23,151 Musalman Mochis. The Chamiars are also well known as agriculturists, particularly in the hilly Districts of Jammu Province, but the proportion of Chamiars who depend upon thier traditional occupation of shoe-making, etc., as their principal means of livelihood, is much larger than the corresponding proportion of weavers among Meghs. Group VII comprises 4,549 Musalman Darzis, but Hindu tailors (Sochis) numbering 558 at the last Census, of whom only 4 were enumerated in the Kashmir Province, have not been sorted for separately on the present occasion. Groups VIII to XIII with 7,030 Dhobis, 35,604 Hajjams, 40,086 Lohars and Zargars, 36,473 Tarkhans, 24,134 Telis and 26,592 Kumhiars respectively, are easily disposed of. The Dhobis and Telis are exclusively Mohammedan by religion, and the ratio of Hindu Hajjams to Musalman Hajjams is 1 to 14 and of Hindu Lohars to Musalman Lohars 5 to 12, while for every 4 Hindu Tarkhans there are 11 Musalmans of the same caste, and in every 5 Kumhiars barely one is a Hindu. The Zargars are all Hindus and Sikhs, and the omission of the well-known Musalman Silversmiths of Srinagar from the Caste Table, is due to the fact that their figures were not isolated for separate tabulation, in view of the negligible strength of this class of artisans. The more prominent trading castes as shown in Group XIV are Aroras (3,664), Khatries (22,682), Khojas (4,241), Mahajans (19,983) and Sheikhs (102,993). The proportion of the present day Sheikhs who are actually engaged in trade is, however, very small compared to those who derive their livelihood from agriculture. The Aroras and Khatries are fairly well represented also among the Sikhs. State Service is pre-eminently the occupation of the Rajputs (48,994 Hindus and 173,844 Musalmans), Kashmiri Pandits (55,055) and Mohyals (6,393), but the Khatries and Aroras are also well represented in the various State Departments. Labour and Menial Service (Group XVI) mostly falls to the lot of the untouchable Barwalas (8,420) and Basiths (6,223). The Pathans muster 32,179 strong, but a large number of them are members of long established colonies in Kashmir, pursuing agriculture as their principal occupation, and most of the rest are to be seen at work in organised gangs on the construction of roads, bridges and canals, etc. Mirasis in Group XVII number 7,772, and the last Group (XVIII) is made up of 6,776 Chuhras, of whom 1,157 are Christian converts, 3,337 Musalman Watals of Kashmir and 30,617 Hindu Dums. The contribution of the last named caste to the agricultural population of the State is also not insignificant, but their traditional occupation is essentially connected with menial service and the word "Kama" is commonly used in the Jammu Province upto this day as a synonym for Dum.

Local distribution of castes.

129. The subjoined statement has been prepared to exhibit the local distribution of castes by Districts. It will be seen that the Brahmans predominate in the Kathua District, where they form 21 per cent. of the total population of the District, followed by Jammu (15), Udhampur (13) and Riasi (11). In view of the Brahmanic influence in Jammu and Kathua, the caste distinctions are more stringent in these two Districts. There are, practically speaking, no Brahmans in the Kashmir Province and the Frontier Districts. The Meghs are most numerous in Bhadarwah Jagir, contributing 17 per cent. of the population, and the proportions are sufficiently high in Jammu, Udhampur and Kathua. Thakkars are largely found in Bhadarwah (24), Udhampur (17), Kathua (15) and Riasi (7), and the comparatively small percentage of increase in the general population of these Districts may partly be ascribed to the relatively greater population of Thakkars, who are not regarded as a progressive community. The stronghold of the Kashmiri Pandit is Kashmir South (7), though the community is mostly congregated in the Srinagar city. There is only one Kashmiri Pandit in a hundred persons of the total population of Kashmir North. The Hindu Rajputs muster strong in Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur, the balance being scattered over Mirpur and Bhadarwah (2 each) and Riasi (1). The Khatries who are generally State servants and traders, have been mostly returned by the Jammu city and the towns in the Districts of Jammu, Udhampur, Riasi and Mirpur, but their total contribution to the population of these Districts is barely between 1 and 2 per cent. Some Hindu and Sikh Khatries are also to be found in the Muzaffarabad District. The Mahajans are chiefly confined to the Jammu Province, and their total strength is 19,983. The proportion

Percentage of caste population to total population.

Caste.	Jammu.	Kathua.	Udhampur.	Riasi.	Mirpur.	Bhadarwah.	Punch.	Kashmir North.	Kashmir South.	Muzaffarabad.	Ladakh.	Gilgit.	Frontier Ilaqas.
Hindu.													
Brahman ..	15	21	13	11	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megh ..	10	7	9	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakkar ..	2	15	17	7	..	24	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Kashmiri Pandit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..
Rajput ..	6	6	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Khatri ..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mahajan ..	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar ..	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhiwar ..	2	2	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dum ..	4	4	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jat ..	2	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaddi ..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamiar ..	4	5	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basith ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barwala ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarkhan	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalman													
Arain ..	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bafinda ..	..	4	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Balti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	2	..
Brukpa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Dhund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujjar ..	15	10	..	30	9	6	18	5	5	24	..	2	5
Hajjam ..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Jat ..	2	..	..	1	27	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	..
Kashmiri Musalman	1	2	19	8	3	21	5	65	49	12	1	6	1
Kumhiar ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Lohar ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..
Mochi ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Mughal ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	..	1	2
Pathan ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	1	1
Rajput ..	4	..	1	7	2	..	17	..	..	13	..	1	1
Sayed ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	5	4	6	15	1	2
Sheikh ..	6	..	3	1	1	5	4	5	5	6	..	..	..
Shin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17
Sudhan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarkhan ..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Teli ..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Budh.													
Yashkun ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	45
Mangriks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..

of Hindu Lohars varies from 2 in Bhadarwah to 1 in Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur and Riasi, and naturally they are not to be found in Kashmir and the Frontier Districts, where the Hindu population is too small. Jhiwars are found only in Jammu and Kathua Districts. The Dums are also the monopoly of the Jammu Province with a maximum proportion of 4 each in Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur. Mirpur is the chief centre of the Hindu Jat (5), Jammu coming next with 2. The nomadic Gaddis who belong mostly to the hilly tahsils of the Jammu Province, were enumerated at the time of Census in Kathua (3), Udhampur (3) and Bhadarwah (1). The Chamiars are found only in the Jammu Province, and their percentage to the total population of individual Districts ranges between 5 in Kathua and 2 each in Mirpur and Riasi. The Musalman Arains hail from Jammu (5) and Mirpur (2), where they are employed in gardening and vegetable cultivation in which as a caste they are regarded as experts. The highest proportion of Bafindas (weavers) is returned from Kathua (4), followed by Mirpur (3), Riasi (1) and Muzaffarabad (1). The Baltis form 67 per cent. of the population of Ladakh, supplemented by Buddhist Mangriks (18) and Musalman Brukpas (7). The Sudhans and Dhunds between themselves constitute 21 per cent. of the population of Punch *Ilaqa*. Riasi contains the largest element of Gujjars (30), followed closely by Muzaffarabad (24), while the proportions are fairly high in Punch (18), Jammu (15), Kathua (10) and Mirpur (9). Bhadarwah Jagir possesses 6 Gujjars in every 100 of its population, and Kashmir North, Kashmir South and Frontier *Ilaqas* 5 each. It is only in Ladakh that no Gujjars are to be found. Mirpur is the habitat of Musalman Jat (27). The Kashmiri Musalmans who are numerically the foremost caste, are spread over the whole State, but they are naturally most numerous in Kashmir North (65) and Kashmir South (49), and the high percentages in Bhadarwah (21), Udhampur (19) and Muzaffarabad (12) are explained by the comparative proximity of these Districts to the higher parts of Kashmir Valley. The Kashmiri Musalmans are sub-divided into numerous sub-castes such as Dar, Bat, Wain, etc., but they recognise no caste restrictions in connection with intermarriage, interdining, etc., and the sub-castes have no practical bearing on their social relations and have, therefore, been dispensed with at the present Census. The largest proportion of Mughals and Pathans, who are reminiscent of the political ascendancy of their tribes in the chequered history of Kashmir, is registered by Muzaffarabad, and the presence of 2 Pathans among every 100 persons of the population of the Frontier *Ilaqas* is evidently due to the immigration of members of Trans-Frontier Tribes to the State territory. The highest ratio of Musalman Rajputs (17) is reported from Punch, followed by Muzaffarabad (13), Riasi (7), Jammu (4) and Mirpur (2). 15 per cent. of th e population of Ladakh is made up of Sayeds, the corresponding ratios in Kashmir North, Kashmir South and Muzaffarabad being 5, 4 and 6 respectively. The highest ratio in the Jammu Province is recorded by Punch (3). The Sheikhs occur everywhere except in the Frontier Districts and Kathua, the highest percentage of 6 each being recorded in Muzaffarabad and Jammu, and the minimum of 1 each being reported by Riasi and Mirpur. The Shins and Yashkuns are peculiar to Gilgit and Frontier *Ilaqas*, and the latter contribute no less than 58 and 45 per cent. respectively to the total population of these two Census Districts.

Untouchables.

130. The question of the so-called untouchables or depressed classes, is one of considerable importance in this State. The chief untouchable castes whose figures have been isolated for the Caste Table are (1) Meghs, (2) Basiths, (3) Chamiars, (4) Barwalas and (5) Dums. They are spread more or less over all Districts of the Jammu Province, and their aggregate population amounts to 163,333 persons or 13 per cent. of the total population of the Jammu Province (excluding Punch), while there are 29 untouchables in every 100 Hindus of this Province. It is, however, in the Submontane Districts of the Jammu Province that the Hindu institution of caste with its attendant rigidity and social exclusiveness regarding interdining and intermarriages, etc., has the force of religious law, and the untouchables have, therefore, continued to be regarded as a distinct community of inferior status, debarred from free intercourse with the superior Hindu castes on terms of equality. The Hindus of the higher Districts are not over-scrupulous in their treatment of the submerged classes, and the more

THE RACE MAP OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

Scale. 48 Miles = 1 inch.

T U R K I S T A N

MUSTAGH MOUNTAINS

CHITRAL

YASIN

ISHKOMAN

PUNIAL

HUNZA

NAGAR

OR KARAKORAM

GILGIT

DAREL

N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE

SKARDU

YARKAND

HAZARA

KARNAH

UTTAR MACHHI PURA

MUZAFFARABAD

RAWALPINDI

URI

BARAMULA

TAHSIL KHAS

SRIPARTAP SINGHPURA

AWANTIPUR

KULGAM

ANANTNAG

KISHTWAR

PARGIL

LADDAKH

RAMBAN

RIASI

RAMPUR

KOTLI

MIRPUR

BHIMBAR

AKHNUR

JAMMU

SONAM PUR

RAMNAGAR

BASOHLI

BHADARWAN JAGIR

RANBIR SINGH PURA

SAMBA

JASHER GARH

KATHUA

CHAMBA

PANGI

LAHOL

SPITI

TSO TSO CHUMURTI

CHINESE TIBET

JELUM

GUJRAT

SIALKOT

GURDASPUR

KANGRA

PUNJAB

References.

1. LOCALITIES WHERE KASHMIRIS PREPONDERATE
2. „ MANGRIKS „
3. „ BALTIS „
4. „ GUJARS „
5. „ JATS „
6. „ BRAHMANS „
7. „ YASH KUN „
8. „ THAKKAR „

Title [redacted]
Author [redacted]
Accession No. [redacted]
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humiliating forms of communal disabilities, which are a common feature of the plains, are conspicuous by their absence in the hilly region. The levelling influence of modern civilization and education is, however, engendering a spirit of greater toleration and fellow-feeling towards these useful members of the society, and the efforts of the Arya Samaj and Singh Sabhas in reclaiming them to their respective folds have paved the way for a steady improvement in their social status. Their free admission to the meetings of the Samaj and Sabhas as members of the same fraternity and as guests in respectable households without any show of caste scruples, is viewed by the Hindu community in a spirit of sympathetic tolerance, and though the majority of the Hindus belonging to higher castes still expect the Megh and Chamiar to greet them with submissive salutations and humble forms of address, they no longer treat them as an object of ridicule or scorn. The Meghs take precedence among these depressed classes and combine agriculture with their traditional occupation of weaving. Their social customs and religious ceremonials are almost identical with those of the Hindus. The Basiths generally follow agriculture and Military service, and are also employed as menial servants and labourers. They were converted in thousands by the Arya Samaj and Singh Sabhas in the last decade. This change of religion does not, however, connote any immediate change in their profession, although it gives them greater opportunities of religious and secular education. The Chamiars are assigned a comparatively lower place in the social scale because of their unclean profession, which necessitates contact with hides and skins, inspite of the fact that it is only a fraction of the caste strength who are actually engaged in shoe-making or in the manufacture of other articles from hides and skins. The Barwalas (and Batwals) and Dums are generally said to be insanitary and dirty in their habits, although this consideration has not stood in the way of the reclamation of numerous Dum families in Kathua to the fold of Arya Samaj. Several interesting theories are in vogue regarding the origin and growth of the Meghs in this State. According to one theory, the Meghs were originally Khashtriyas, but their forefathers adopted the profession of weaving under the disguised appellation of Megh to escape persecution at the hands of Paras Ram Brahman, who was under a vow to exterminate the Khashtriya race in the Ramayana period. The earliest settlers in this State claim to have emigrated from Benares. Another theory is to the effect that their progenitors were originally Brahmans, but it so happened that a cow died in the house of one of them and being unable to secure the services of a menial to remove the carcase, he had to do the odious task himself, whereupon he was declared as an outcast by the Biradri. He still adhered to his Brahmanic traditions and customs in his domestic life, though impelled by sheer necessity he had to seek a livelihood by other means, and the profession of weaving appeared to him most convenient under the circumstances. Subsequent accretions to the caste are also reported from Hindu Thakkars, etc., and the Meghs of village Panjgarian in Tahsil Ramnagar are supposed to be the descendants of Thakkars who had joined the ranks of Meghs. The title of "Kabir Panthis" which is universally associated with the members of the Megh caste, is attributed to the fact that the ostracised Brahman ancestor of the present day Meghs was a contemporary of the renowned Bhagat Kabir, and the preference for the vocation of weaving should in that case be also due to this contact with Kabir, who himself was a weaver by profession. The Meghs of Kathua while taking pride in the designation of Kabir Panthis, trace their descent from some local ruling families, but such attempts to raise one's genealogical tree above the ordinary level are common everywhere.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

131. The marginal statement on the next page shows the local distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Their population is, however, not sufficiently numerous to present any features of special interest. They are mostly engaged in State and Government Service and partly in trade and Mission work. The largest number is found in Kashmir South

EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES.

District.	British Subjects.		Others.		Anglo-Indians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jammu ..	6	3	1	..	10	5
Udhampur ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mirpur ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Bhadarwah ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Punch ..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Kashmir North ..	11	9	2	..	..	..
,, South ..	92	114	2	2	12	10
Muzaffarabad ..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Ladakh ..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Gilgit ..	6	6	..	..	2	..
Frontier (*Ilaqas*) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..

and Jammu Districts, which include the summer and winter Capitals of the Durbar, and the comparatively large figures of Kashmir North are also attributable to the presence at Baramula of the headquarters of many State Departments, the Mission Institutions and the extensive timber and dredging operations. The European population of Ladakh is composed of the members of the Moravian Mission and the British Joint Commissioner, Gilgit, being the seat of an important Political Agency and a Military Cantonment, returns 12 Europeans and 2 Anglo-Indians. Riasi is the only District which returns a blank sheet. It may be noted as mentioned in paragraph 51, that the European and Anglo-Indian population should have been very much larger particularly in the Kashmir Province, had the Census been taken during the summer season instead of in winter.

Variations in Caste strength.

132. The marginal statement shows the percentage of variation in the population of some of the more important tribes and castes since the last decade. Subsidiary Table II may be referred to for more detailed information on this point. Arains appeared for the first time as a separate caste in 1911, and the increase of 27·9 at this Census in their case denotes the combined effect of natural growth and more accurate enumeration. The phenomenal increase of 72·2 among the Baltis might appear incredible inspite of their well-known fecundity. The Baltis inhabit a well-defined tract in the Ladakh District including the whole of Tahsil Skardu and a fairly large portion of Tahsil Kargil, and form a class apart. The abnormal increase in their caste strength as also in that of Brukpas (35·6), Shins (36·3) and Yashkuns (25·9) is evidently due in a large measure to more careful registration of the caste entry in the Frontier Districts at the present Census. My predecessor Sheikh Matin-uz-Zaman Khan attempted to classify the population of Ladakh "for the first time on some broad lines of demarcation" and as such, he was himself not confident of the accuracy of his results. The above rate of increase in the caste strength of Shins and Yashkuns is supported by a corresponding increase in their language returns, and the figure (72,439) quoted for Baltis at the last Census, is evidently incorrect, as the total Mohammedan population of Tahsils Skardu and Kargil is 142,308 and a very large majority of them are Baltis. It appears from my predecessor's remark in the caste glossary that he applied the term Balti to Shia Mohammedans of Skardu alone, while the term is applicable

Caste or Tribe.	Population.		Variation per cent.
	1921.	1911.	
Arain ..	26,370	20,621	+27·9
Balti ..	124,760	72,439	+72·2
Brahman ..	248,935	241,362	+3·1
Dum ..	30,617	52,099	—41·2
Gujjar ..	362,107	328,003	+10·4
Hanji ..	6,035	18,275	—67
Jat ..	129,933	141,439	—8·1
Kashmiri Musalman	796,804	765,441	+4·09
Kumhiar ..	26,592	18,958	+40·3
Lohar ..	35,429	28,884	+22·7
Mughal ..	35,509	49,875	—28·8
Pathan ..	32,179	52,263	—38·4
Rajput ..	222,275	204,742	+8·6
Teli ..	24,134	19,309	+25
Syed ..	89,353	102,195	—12·6
Thakkar ..	92,071	104,613	—12
Yashkun ..	44,087	35,011	+25·9

with rare exceptions, to the whole indigenous Mohammedan population of Kargil and Skardu.

Though numerically not of much consequence, a fall of 18·6 per cent. among the untouchable Barwalas is principally due to the transfer of Batwals (who were clubbed together with the Barwalas in 1911) to the category of "unspecified" Hindus in the present caste table. Considering the wholesale reclamation of Basiths by the Arya Samaj and Singh Sabhas, a much larger drop in their caste strength might have been looked for, were it not for the fact that a large majority of the converted Basiths failed to get their new caste name recorded at the Census. The Brahmans proper number 190,187 compared to 178,788 in 1911, but the two main sub-castes of this group, namely, Kashmiri Pandits and Mohyals have this time been tabulated separately on account of their local importance and both of them show a decline of 271 and 2,426 respectively, which is due to better registration of castes. The percentage of increase in the population of Kashmiri Pandits in the Kashmir Province is only 1·5 which is very low, and the reasons for it have already been discussed. The decrease of 2,594 among Budhans is chiefly due to their enlistment in large numbers in the British Army. The Chamiars are stationary, and the slight decrease in Punch and Mirpur may be due to exodus on account of famine conditions which were prevalent at the time of Census. Contrary to the entry of the last Census, the Chuhras have now been returned as Hindus or Christians, although there were only 231 Hindu Chuhras in 1911 against 8,364 Musalman Chuhras and no Christians. There have recently been some conversions to Christianity among Chuhras, but the registration of Mohammedan Chuhras at the last Census was evidently a mistake, as converts to Islam from this class cease to be Chuhras and take the new caste name of Musallis. The fall of over 22 per cent. in their aggregate population is attributable to the exclusion of "Musallis", who were bracketed with Chuhras at the last Census, from the present caste-table.

The increase of over 40 per cent. among the Darweshes may partly be the result of destitution caused by Influenza and high rates of foodstuffs, as the caste has no permanent existence and fluctuates with the seasons. The present increase is confined to Kashmir, where Musalman Darweshes and Faqirs are generally numerous. No Musalman Dums have been returned at this Census, although there were 15,284 of them in 1911, which is probably due to the confusion caused in the classification of castes at the last Census. The reduction in the number of Hindu Dums for which the District of Kathua (5,887 against 11,892) is mostly responsible, is evidently attributable to the converted Arya Dums having stated their caste as "Arya" or "Mahasha". The decrease of no less than 67 per cent. in the caste-strength of the amphibious Hanji is fictitious, as the Hanjis of *Ilaqa* Mirbehri where they predominate, have been recorded as Kashmiri Musalmans in the caste column, in view of the fact that their principal means of livelihood is cultivation and they are generally called "Manjhis" as distinguished from Hanjis, whose occupation is exclusively boating. The decrease among Jats (8·1) occurs only among Musalmans, chiefly in Mirpur and Punch, and is partly due to large numbers of recruits for the Indian Army having been drawn from this caste and partly to the famine conditions already alluded to in Chapter I. The decrease among Jhiwars is largely artificial, as 2,203 Musalman Mashkis are not included in the present figures. The increase in the population of Kashmiri Musalmans is not commensurate with the rate of general increase in the Kashmir Province. This is partly due to the village menial and industrial castes like Lohars, Kumhiars, Mochis and Telis, etc., having been promiscuously recorded as Kashmiri Musalmans at the last Census. The extraordinary variations in the strength of the industrial castes especially in Kashmir, are thus readily explained. A drop of over 3 per cent. in the case of Mahajans who are mostly traders, is perhaps the result of excessive mortality from Influenza and the tendency in certain quarters to return better sounding denominations such as Gupta, which signifies a "Vaish" and which has found favour lately with educated members of this community instead of the common term "Mahajan". The Mahajans of Mirpur and Jammu have been at some pains to demonstrate their Vaish origin and have succeeded in securing the support of some of the leading local Pandits to their representations

in this behalf. The decreases among Mughals, Pathans and Sayeds are reported to be due entirely to more careful enumeration, as the figures for these castes had to be abstracted in 1911 from a vast plethora of ambiguous sub-castes and nicknames, whereas the present sorting was based on the figures of a few well-known and well-defined sub-castes. Another reason which the Wazir of Ladakh assigns for the decrease among Sayeds in the Frontier Districts (4,247 against 5,937) is that in 1911 a large number of persons returned their caste as Sayeds, in the hope of obtaining exemption from Begar, but as no such concession in favour of the Sayeds was allowed at the Settlement of 1970, these bogus Sayeds no longer considered it worth their while to retain the mask at the present enumeration.

NOTE

ON

Castes in Kashmir.

Various theories are advanced in regard to the origin of the Kashmiri Pandit, and the following note which has been prepared in consultation with Pandit Anand Koul, President, Municipal Committee, Srinagar, may be of some interest in this connection :—

A student of the Rajatarangini will have no hesitation in admitting that the Mohammedan population of Kashmir was not entirely Brahman before conversion to Islam. The pre-historic period as mentioned in both the Nilamatporana and the Rajatarangini, shows that after the valley which was a vast mountain lake called Satisar, was drained out by Kashyapa Rishi, Brahmans were imported by him. They used to pass the summer months in this place and went back at the commencement of winter. In those times there lived here a tribe called Peshachas and Yakshas, who used to migrate towards Tibet in summer and to return here in winter. They were evidently the aborigines, and the Brahmans used to depart before their return out of fear. In course of time the Brahmans began to reside here permanently, giving presents of food, etc., to these aborigines off and on, at the suggestion of Nil Nag, the author of the Nilamatporana and the head of the Nagas. The festival Khachrimavas is still observed on the 15th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Poh, when Khachri is cooked in every Brahman's house and kept outside in a new earthen pot as a present for the Yakshas. Tradition has it that the Yaksha was short statured but very stout, and he wore a cap which if snatched away from him and placed underneath a mill stone or a vessel containing Suderkanj (rice water turned sour by keeping and used as vinegar), could not be removed by him, although he could carry heavy loads. He prized this cap so much that he would serve unpaid like a slave until he was able to secretly coax a child to extract it from him, when he would seize it and run away.

In both the Rajtarangini and the Nilaporana we find the names of several sects, namely, Malechhas, Nishadas, Khashas, Dards, Bhuttas, Bikhshas, Ekangas, Damras Tantris and Nyayaks, who constantly gave trouble not only to the rulers of the country but also to the Brahmans. They pursued agriculture, military service and other professions. The sub-castes of Tantri, Nyayak and Dar (abbreviation of Damara) survive among the agricultural population even to this day.

The immigration from other countries was ever going on chiefly for the following reasons :—

(1) Kashmir was from the earliest period a seat of learning, and testimony of it exists in the writings of the famous Chinese travellers, Hiuen Tsiang and Ou-Kong, who visited Kashmir and applied themselves to the study of Sanskrit in 631 and 759 A.D. respectively. Hiuen Tsiang writes, "The people of Kashmir love learning and are well cultured. Since centuries learning has been held in great respect in Kashmir." Alberuni who accompanied Mahmud Ghaznavi to

the Punjab in 1021 A.D. says, "Kashmir is the high school of Hindu sciences". Scholars from far and near flocked to Kashmir in search of Sanskrit learning and many of them settled here permanently, charmed by the congenial climate and natural beauties of the Happy Valley.

(2) Kashmir behind its mountain ramparts enjoyed immunity from foreign aggression and attracted hordes of people from other countries. Alberuni says "The victory of the Punjab by Mahmud Ghaznavi made people fly away to places, where our hands cannot yet reach, to Kashmir, Benares and other places."

(3) The political relations of Kashmir with China in ancient times and latterly with Central Asia, had the natural effect of the influx of people from these countries

From the above it will appear that from ancient times the Kashmiri Brahmans were quite a distinct race from the aboriginal tribes and immigrants. They were the official class. Raina or Rajadanik Brahmans were, as the appellation indicates, the ministers of Hindu Kings. Islam established itself in Kashmir in 1339 A.D, when wholesale conversions took place. Among the Brahmans only eleven families survived, and the rest were either converted or fled away from the country. Subsequently in the long and exceptionally peaceful rule of Sultan Zain-ul-Abdin (1420—70 A.D.) who was noted for his religious toleration, Bahmans from the Deccan and other parts of India came here. The Koul family came from Methelpore (Dhurbhanga). Their patriarch was Maheshwar Nath Koul. The Dar family, headed by Mirza Pandit, came from Ellichpore. The new comers assumed the appellation of Banmasi in contra-distinction to Malmasi, which the indigenous inhabitants had assumed. These prefixes have reference to the astrological calendar observed by the two races, Malmasis meaning those belonging to the "lunar" and Banmasis to the "solar" months. These distinctions, however, did not interfere with intermarriage, or free social intercourse. In the time of Sultan Zain-ul-Abdin the Brahmans studied Persian and reasserted their traditional occupation, namely, Government employ, and began to be called Karkuns. The Karkuns employed their daughters' sons as their priests and these were called Bachabats.

As regards the origin of the Kashmiri Brahmans, it is certain that it was a colony of Aryan immigrants from Central Asia (see Rajatarangini Book 1, 341). Their features and fair complexion testify to their connection with the Aryan stock. They are divided into 133 Gotras. Originally there were only 6 Gotras, *viz.*, Dhatatriya, Bharadwaj, Gotam, Madgole, Upamani and Dhum. By intermarriage and intermixture with other Brahmans the number of Gotras multiplied to 133. According to some authorities there were only three principal divisions, *viz.*, Bhatt, Pandit and Razdan, from which are derived the distinctive designations of Koul, Sopori Pandit and Raina. From these three families, as each took to a particular occupation or by intermarriage with other Gotras, additional Gotras came into existence.

There is little evidence in support of the theory that the Kashmiri Pandits were originally Greek or Persian settlers in the Valley, who were Brahmanized. It is by no means improbable that some Kashmiris went to Greece in the time of Alexander's conquest of India and settled there. Hence there might be traces of Kashmiri settlement in that country as mentioned by Pocock. That Kashmiri monks went and preached in other parts of Asia as stated by Mareopole, is an established fact. A Kashmiri named Shama Bhatt went to Lhassa in olden times and taught people there. He is still remembered by the name of Sambhota and the inhabitants of that country still pay homage to his image.

The tradition in Maharashtra that white men like Kashmiri Brahmans got drifted in a storm on the Malabar Coast and though supposed to be dead, were found alive when removed for cremation, may only be an exaggerated version of the statement that a large number of fugitives from Kashmir were discovered there at the time when Hindus were being forced to embrace Islam. The death-like look might easily have been the result of terror aggravated by the physical effects of a long and tedious journey.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—CASTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION

Group and Caste.	Strength.	Proportion per mille of population.
I.—Landholders and cultivators.	**1,775,251**	**535**
Arain	26,370	
Jat	129,933	
Thakkar ..	92,071	
Gujjar ..	362,107	
Kashmiri Musalman (Service and Trade.)	796,804	
Yashkun ..	44,087	
Balti (Labour) ..	1,24,760	
Shin ..	15,106	
Bhati (Service) ...	6,248	
Brukpa ..	12,055	
Budhan ...	3,992	
Dhund ..	15,436	
Domal ..	7,670	
Labana ..	5,928	
Mughal (Service and Trade).	35,509	
Sudhan (Service)..	63,992	
Mangriks ..	33,183	
II.—Grazing and Cattle-breeding.	..	3
Gaddi ..	11,123	
III.—Fishermen, boatmen and Palki-bearers.	**17,001**	**5**
Hanji ...	6,035	
Jhiwar ..	10,966	
IV.—Priests and Devotees.	**297,713**	**90**
Brahmans (Cultivators and Service).	190,187	
Darwesh ..	12,890	
Jogi (Agriculture)	3,042	
Sadhu ..	2,241	
Sayed (Agriculture, Service and Trade.)	89,353	
V.—Weavers ..	**107,144**	**32**
Bafinda ..	28,162	
Megh (Agriculture)	78,982	
VI.—Leather-workers..	**62,242**	**19**
Chamiar ..	39,091	
Mochi ..	23,151	
VII.—Tailors ..	..	**1**
Darzi ..	4,549	
VIII.—Washermen ..	..	
Dhobi ..	7,030	
IX.—Barbers ..	..	**11**
Hajjam ..	35,604	
X.—Slack-smiths and Gold-smiths.	**40,086**	**12**
Lohar ..	35,429	
Zargar ..	4,657	
XI.—Carpenters and Masons.	..	**11**
Tarkhan ..	36,473	
XII.—Oil Pressers ..	..	**7**
Teli	24,134	
XIII.—Potters ..	..	**8**
Kumhiar ..	26,592	
XIV.—Trade ..	**153,563**	**46**
Arora (Service) ...	3,664	
Khatri (Service) ..	22,682	
Khoja ..	4,241	
Mahajan (Service)	19,983	
Sheikh (Service and Agriculture.)	102,993	
XV.—State Service ..	**281,023**	
Rajput ...	222,275	
Kashmiri Pandit ..	55,055	
Mohyal ..	3,693	
XVI.—Labour and Menial Service.	**46,822**	
Barwala (Agriculture).	8,420	
Basith (Agriculture)	6,223	
Pathan (Agriculture and Service).	32,179	
XVII.—Singers and Dancers.	**7,772**	
Mirasi ..	..	
XVIII.—Scavengers ..	**40,730**	
Chuhra ..	6,776	
Watal ..	3,337	
Dum (Agriculture)	30,617	
XIX.—Others ..	**344,335**	**1**
Hindu ..	29,271	
Musalman ..	303,844	
Sikh ..	6,718	
Buddhist ..	4,502	
XX.—Undefined ..	**1,326**	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—VARIATION IN CASTE, TRIBE, ETC., SINCE 1891.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.				Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)			Percentage of net variation.
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901	1891-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arain	26,370	20,621	..	22,243	+27·9	..	..	+18·6
Bafinda	28,162	26,830	9,313	29,001	+5	+188·1	—67·9	—2·9
Balti	124,760	72,439	22,733	1,064	+72·2	+218·7	+2,036·6	+11,625·6
Barwala	8,420	11,355	2,403	5,310	—25·8	+372·5	—54·7	+58·6
Basith	6,223	7,647	1	5,929	—18·6	+764,600	+99·9	+5
Brahman*	248,935	241,362	207,125	240,765	+3·1	+16·5	—13·9	+3·4
Brukpa	12,055	8,890	..	274	+35·6	..	..	+4,299·6
Buddhan	3,992	6,586	19	..	—39·4	—34,563·2	..	..
Chamiar	39,091	39,099	36,977	33,679	..	+5·7	+9·8	+16,006
Chuhra	6,776	8,699	8,572	8,257	—22·1	+1·5	+3·8	—17·9
Darwesh	12,890	9,175	19,697	708	+40·5	—53·4	+2,682·1	+1,720·6
Dhund	15,436	15,858	..	..	—2·7	..	..	..
Domal	7,670	6,653	..	..	—10·3	..	..	..
Dum	30,617	52,099	54,436	34,457	—41·2	—4·8	+57·9	—11·1
Gaddi	11,128	10,563	5,927	..	+5·4	—78·2	..	..
Gujjar	362,107	328,003	286,109	215,796	+16·4	+14·6	+16·4	+47·3
Hajjam	35,604	34,456	17,334	29,192	+3·3	+98·8	—40·6	+22
Hanji	6,035	18,275	2,512	33,870	—67	+627·5	—92·6	—82·1
Jat	129,933	141,439	148,554	142,595	—8·1	—4·8	—4·2	—8·9
Jhiwar	10,966	13,500	12,748	12,929	—18·8	+5·8	—1·4	—15·2
Kashmiri Musalman	796,804	765,441	329,978	264,271	+4·09	+131·9	+24·8	+201·5
Khatri	18,795	18,517	47,887	16,106	+1·5	—61·3	+197·3	+16·7
Kumhiar	26,592	18,958	11,213	22,507	+40·3	+62·1	—50·2	+18·1
Lohar	35,429	28,881	29,190	27,827	+22·7	+1·09	+4·8	+27·3
Mahajan	19,983	20,462	27,459	..	—3·0	+25·5	..	..
Mangrik †	33,183	35,616	..	23	—6·8	..	..	+144,173·9
Megh	78,982	75,409	59,646	75,500	+4·7	+26·4	—20·9	+4·6
Mirasi	7,772	7,699	6,235	9,629	+·9	+23·5	—35·2	—19·3
Mochi	23,151	14,694	36,486	13,626	+57·6	—59·7	+167·7	+69·8
Mughal	35,509	49,875	101,075	16,588	—28·8	—50·7	+509·3	+114·06
Pathan	32,179	52,263	45,131	38,016	—38·4	+15·8	+18·7	—15·4
Rajput	222,275	204,742	166,547	402,918	+3·7	+22·9	—58·6	—44·8
Sayed	89,353	102,195	53,991	54,187	—12·6	+89·3	—4	+64·9
Sheikh	102,993	105,285	66,879	373,633	—2·2	+57·4	—82·1	—72·4
Shin	15,106	11,080	7,733	..	+36·3	+43·3	..	..
Sudhan	63,992	56,800	114	..	+12·7	+49,724·6	..	..
Tarkhan	36,473	27,871	32,709	28,710	+30·9	—14·8	+13·9	+27·0
Teli	24,134	19,309	21,560	20,124	+25	—10·4	+7·1	+19·
Thakkar	92,071	104,613	93,364	..	—12	+12·04	..	..
Yashkun	44,087	35,011	26,583	..	+25·9	+31·7	..	..

* Inclusive of Kashmiri Pandits and Mohyals.

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Sayed	89,353	102,195	53,991	54,187	—12·6	+89·3	—4	+64·9
Sheikh	102,993	105,285	66,879	373,633	—2·2	+57·4	—82·1	—72·4
Shin	15,106	11,080	7,733	..	+36·3	+43·3	..	..
Sudhan	63,992	56,800	114	..	+12·7	+49,724·6	..	..
Tarkhan	36,473	27,871	32,709	28,710	+30·9	—14·8	+13·9	+27·03
Teli	24,134	19,309	21,560	20,124	+25	—10·4	+7·1	+19·9
Thakkar	92,071	104,613	93,364	..	—12	+12·04	..	..
Yashkun	44,087	35,011	26,583	..	+25·9	+31·7	..	..

* Inclusive of Kashmiri Pandits and Mohyals.

† Buddhists only.

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

Reference to statistics.

133. The statistics regarding the occupations of the population are contained in Imperial Tables XVII, XVIII and XXI corresponding to Imperial Tables XV-A., XV-B. and XVI of the last Census.

Table XVII shows the number of persons following each occupation as classified in the Scheme of Occupations of the Census of 1921.

Table XVIII is intended to indicate the Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists. This Table is further sub-divided into three parts for (1) Rent receivers, (2) Rent payers and (3) Agricultural labourers.

Table XXI shows the occupations of selected castes.

Imperial Tables XIX and XX which are designed to exhibit the prevalence of dual occupations and the distribution of occupation by religion respectively, have been omitted in consultation with the Census Commissioner, as they were not likely to present any features of special interest so far as this State is concerned.

The statistics relating to the special Industrial Census which was taken on 30th March, 1921, in respect of all Industrial establishments employing 10 or more persons, will be found in Imperial Table XXII corresponding to Table XV-E of the last Census. This Table is split up into the following 5 parts : —

Part I.—Showing Provincial Summary of Industrial Statistics.

Part II.—Showing the distribution of Industries by Districts.

Part III.—Classifying Industrial establishments according to the class of Owners and Managers.

Part VI.—Showing the details of Power employed. This part is further sub-divided into three sections ; namely (1) Establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc , (2) Establishments using Electric power generated on the premises, and (3) Establishments using Electric power supplied from outside.

Part VII.—Showing the number of looms in use in Textile Establishments.

Parts IV and V have not been prepared for want of instructive data.

At the end of this Chapter will be found the following Subsidiary Tables, in which the more salient features of the statistics are displayed in a briefer and, therefore, more intelligible form.

OCCUPATIONAL.

Subsidiary Table I.—General distribution by occupation.

Subsidiary Table III.—Distribution of the agricultural, industrial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.

Subsidiary Table IV.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

Subsidiary Table V.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation.)

Subsidiary Table VI.—Occupations of females by sub-classes, orders and groups.

Subsidiary Table VII.—Comparison of selected occupations in 1921, 1911 and 1901.

Subsidiary Table VIII.—Occupations of selected castes.

Subsidiary Table IX.—Number of persons employed on Railways and in Postal, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.

INDUSTRIAL.

Subsidiary Table I.—Distribution of Industries and persons employed.

Subsidiary Table II.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

Subsidiary Table III.—Organisation of Industrial Establishments.

Subsidiary Table VI.—Distribution of certain races in certain Industrial establishments.

Subsidiary Table VII.—Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Subsidiary Table VIII.—Distribution of Power.

No subsidiary tables for Industrial Establishments were prepared at the Census of 1911.

Character of the information asked for in the Schedule.

134. The information regarding the occupations of the population was to be entered in columns 9, 10 and 11 of the Schedule and was practically the same as that asked for in 1911. Column 9 was reserved for the principal occupation of actual workers; the subsidiary occupation, if any, of actual workers was to be shown in column 10; and column 11 was intended for dependents, *i. e.*, children and women and old and infirm persons, who do not work either personally or by means of servants. If a person followed more than one subsidiary occupation, the instructions required that the one from which the largest income was derived, was to be selected for the purposes of column 10. The general instructions printed on the cover of the schedule were supplemented by a further set of concise instructions and illustrations of the more common types of local occupations. For instance, it was laid down that females whose activities were restricted to the performance of ordinary household duties, were to be treated simply as "dependents" and as such, entered in column 11. On the other hand, females or children who in addition to their household duties, actively assisted the head of the family in the pursuit of his principal means of livelihood or were engaged on some other work which augmented the family income, were to be recorded in column 9 according to the nature of the profession followed, irrespective of their sex or age. Students of colleges and schools were in the absence of exceptional reasons to the contrary, to be treated as dependents. Past experience had shown that the entry in respect of private servants, cooks, etc., was a fruitful source of error in that they were generally regarded as being dependent on their employers for their livelihood and, therefore, wrongly relegated to column 11 instead of being placed in column 9. The enumerators were, therefore, warned at the present Census to guard against this mistake. As a broad proposition,

females, children and old or infirm persons who did not work themselves or through servants, were to be shown as dependents in column 11, but the entry in the column for occupation was to be determined by a careful enquiry on the spot, as it not infrequently happens that children or old persons in a family who are unfit for work by reason of age or infirmity, are not necessarily dependent on the occupation followed by the head of the family, which is generally supposed to be the case, but on another more remunerative occupation pursued by some other member of the same family, whose earnings really maintain the dependents of the household. In case of agricultural occupations, vague entries like "Zamindar" and cognate terms were strictly prohibited, and each person who pursued agriculture as his principal means of livelihood in some form or other, was to be placed under one of the recognized heads "rent receiver," "rent payer," "farm servant" or "field labourer." A clear differentiation was also insisted upon between the ordinary cultivators [and those engaged in fruit gardening or growing of vegetables, etc. Detailed instructions were also issued for filling up columns 9—11 of Schedules relating to Cantonments and Military areas with sufficient care, so as to distinguish between combatants and followers on the one hand, and between followers and private servants of Military Officers on the other, but the differentiation between officers and combatants and combatants and followers was ultimately not found to be of much practical use in the final tables as prescribed. Special stress was also laid on the importance of avoiding confusion between industrial occupations and those falling under the category of trade, and in case of persons who both manufactured and sold certain classes of articles, the enumerators were required to record both these occupations. In the course of tabulation, however, all such entries of double occupations were assigned to the proper groups under the sub-class "Industry". The use of indefinite or general terms such as "Service", "shopkeeping" or "trade" was forbidden, and the distinction between State and private service has been carefully preserved. In the case of State servants the name of department in which employed and the appointment held by the person enumerated, has generally been mentioned.

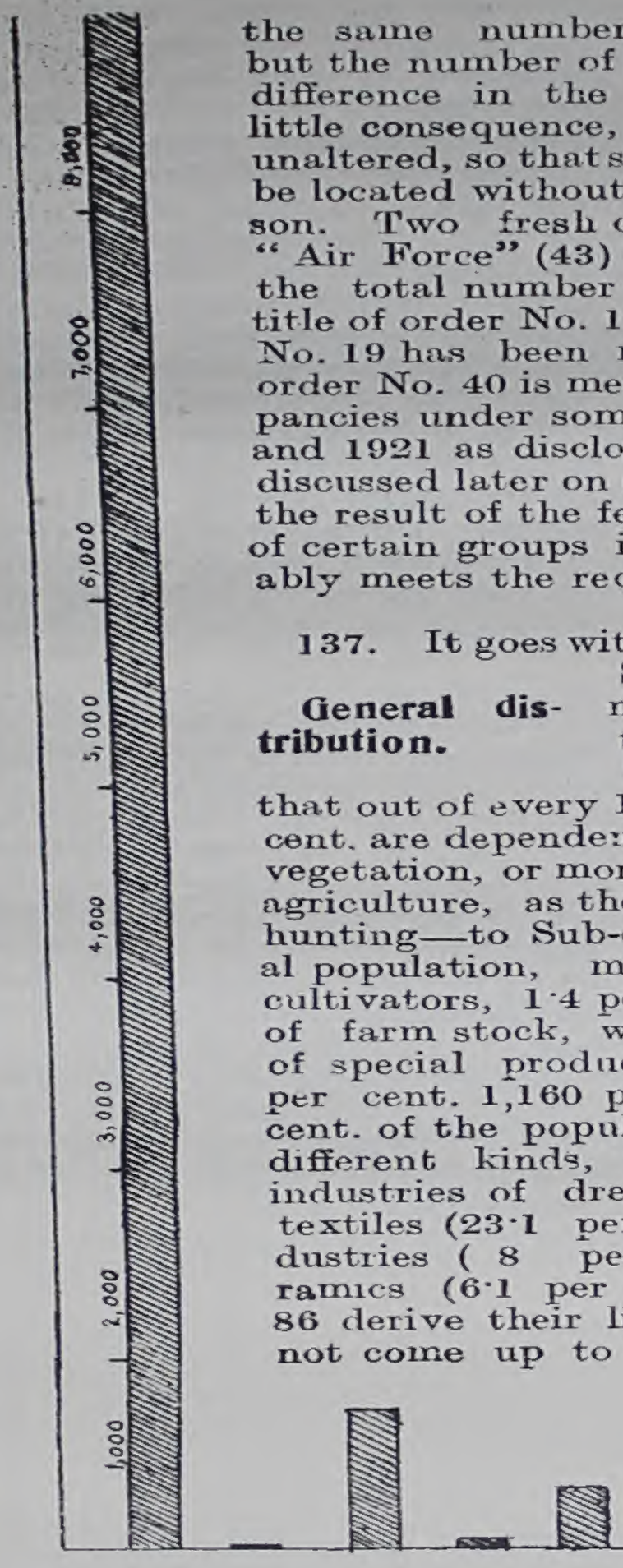
In addition to the above instructions a classified list of occupations adopted at the last Census, was circulated before the preliminary enumeration, and I have no doubt that it was of some help to the enumerating agency in enabling them to form a general idea of the sort of information which was required for occupational tables.

Accuracy of the information.

135. In spite of all efforts on the part of supervising and checking staff, it is impossible to completely guard against inaccuracies in a record of this kind. The enumerators are generally drawn from an ill-educated class, and it would be too much to assume that the schedules were entirely free from errors of omission and commission. But on the whole, the standard of accuracy reached by the Census agency in filling up the columns relating to occupations is fairly good, and no instances of serious misconstruction like those mentioned in paragraphs 276 and 277 of the last Report, were detected in tabulation at the present Census. The Tabulation Officers were strictly enjoined to scrutinize the schedules of as many charges, circles and blocks as possible, before and after the preparation of slips and to warn the tabulators and compilers to transcribe and collect the figures of occupations with the greatest care.

System of Classification adopted.

136. The scheme of classification adopted in 1901 divided occupations primarily into 8 classes, 24 orders, 79 sub-orders and about 520 groups. This system which was specially devised to suit the requirements of an Indian Census, was ultimately discarded as being far too elaborate, and it was revised in 1911 in accordance with a new scheme drawn up by Mr. Bertillion, the head of the Statistical Bureau of Paris. The revised scheme of the last Census contained classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups. The present scheme contains



the same number of classes, sub-classes and orders, but the number of groups has been raised to 191. This difference in the number of groups is, however, of little consequence, as the number of orders remains unaltered, so that similar groups in the two schemes can be located without difficulty for the puposes of comparison. Two fresh orders "Transport by Air" (19) and "Air Force" (43) have been inserted without affecting the total number of orders of the last Census, as the title of order No. 18 has been altered and the old order No. 19 has been merged in order No. 18, and the old order No. 40 is merged in old order No. 41. The discrepancies under some groups between the figures of 1911 and 1921 as disclosed by Subsidiary Table VII, will be discussed later on at the proper place, but they are not the result of the few minor changes in the re-numbering of certain groups in the present scheme, which admirably meets the requirements of this State.

General distribution.

137. It goes without saying that the population of this State is essentiallly agricultural. The marginal diagram exhibits the proportional distribution of population by Sub-classes. It would be observed that out of every 10,000 persons 8,173, *i. e.*, about 82 per cent. are dependent on the exploitation of animals and vegetation, or more properly speaking, on pasture and agriculture, as the contribution of order 2—fishing and hunting—to Sub-class I is nominal. Of the agricultural population, more than 98 per cent. are ordinary cultivators, 1·4 per cent. are supported by the raising of farm stock, while the aggregate share of growers of special products and forestry does not exceed ·4 per cent. 1,160 persons out of every 10,000 or 7·4 per cent. of the population are employed in industries of different kinds, the more notable among them being, industries of dress and the toilet (30·4 per cent.) textiles (23·1 per cent.), wood (12·2 per cent.), food industries (8 per cent.), metals (6·4 per cent.), and ceramics (6·1 per cent.) For every 10,000 persons only 86 derive their livelihood from transport, which does not come up to even 1 per cent. of the total popula-

tion. Transport by water supports over 50 per cent. and transport by road about 42 per cent. of the population employed on transport. This low percentage of persons employed in transport is chiefly due to the work along the main lines of communication being mostly in the hands of outsiders. Only 3·3 per cent. of the total population follow the calling of trade, the internal distribution per cent. among the more important branches of trade being, food (37·05), textiles (6), fuel (3·9) and articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences (3). The aggregate contribution of the remaining classes of trade does not exceed 11 per cent. and the balance (38·8) is covered by "trade of other sorts", which mostly includes general storekeepers, and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified, besides itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc. Public force absorbs ·7 per cent. of the population (Army 59 per cent., police 41 per cent.), while the corresponding share of Public administration works out at 1·08 per cent. Professions and liberal arts support 1·8 per cent. of the population of the State, of which "religion" alone accounts for over 70 per cent. Sub-class IX—persons living on their income—supports only 1 *per mille* of the population. Domestic service (1·2 per cent.) and insufficiently described occupations (1·3 per cent.) claim an equal proportion of adherents, and the balance (·64 per cent.) are shown as following unproductive occupations, of whom over 98 per cent. are beggars, vagrants and prostitutes.

The foregoing analysis would show that the occupational distribution of the population in order of numerical importance stands as follows :—(1) Agriculture, (2) Industry, (3) Trade, (4) Professions and liberal arts, (5) Insufficiently described occupations, (6) Domestic service, (7) Public administration, (8) Transport, (9) Public force, (10) Unproductive, (11) Persons living on their income. If we compare this general distribution with that of 1911, we find that there has been an increase in the proportion of the population subsisting on agriculture from 7,979 to 8,173 per 10,000. This increase of 19 *per mille* is counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease of 15, 2 and 4 *per mille* respectively in Industry, Transport and Trade. The proportions under public force and domestic service are praetically the same, and the slight increases under public administration and professions and liberal arts are also not noteworthy. There is an increase of above 5 per thousand in the proportion of persons wh ofollow insufficiently described occupations, but this increase is more than neutralized by a wholesome reduction of about 6 *per mille* in the sub-class "Unproductive". Broadly speaking, no marked difference is noticeable in the occupational distribution of the present population, and the more notable variations under certain orders and groups as compared with the figures of 1911, will be considered later on at the proper place.

Local Distribution.

138. The statement in the margin gives a broad outline of the relative importance of the main occupations in the various Natural Divisions. The outstanding feature of the statistics is the preponderance of agricultural population in the State. It will be seen that the exploitation of animals and vegetation sustains no less than 832 persons *per mille* of the population in Jammu, 781 in Kashmir and 946 in the Frontier Districts. The higher proportion of the last named Division is due to the fact that the population is dependent almost entirely on agriculture, while professional occupations are pursued as a subsidiary employment in addition to agriculture. The comparatively smaller ratio of Kashmir is explained by a larger incidence of the industrial and trading population. The average cultivable area per holding calculated on the average size of a family as determined at this Census for the whole State, excluding the population of cities, is 5·9 acres, varying from 4·98 acres in Kashmir and 5 in Jammu to 5·2 in the Frontier Districts. The average cultivator is accustomed to primitive methods of agriculture and there is not much room for expansion of cultivation in most places, and owing to the hilly and isolated nature of the country, the peasant's lot is, on the whole, rather hard, as compared with the flourishing farms in the plains. Bad seasons are a universal cause of agricultural depression, especially in the Jammu Province, and when the year's rainfall is not timely or adequate, the agriculturist loses what he had already borrowed and has again to knock at the money-lender's door. Even in districts which have usually a good rainfall, the rain is apt to come at the wrong time or in too great abundance, with the result that sometimes a state of agricultural depression continues for a number of harvests.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions.

Occupation.		NUMBER PER MILLE OF TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED IN.			
		Kashmir State.	Jammu Province (Natural Divisions I and II.)	Jhelum Valley (Natural Division III.)	Indus Valley (Natural Division IV.)
1		2	3	4	5
	Kashmir State ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
I.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	817	832	781	946
II.	Exploitation of minerals	..	..	..	1
III.	Industries ..	74	64	96	5
IV.	Transport ..	9	5	13	4
V.	Trade	33	31	40	9
VI.	Public force ..	7	9	4	5
VII.	Public administration	11	8	15	4
VIII.	Professions and liberal arts.	17	13	24	13
IX.	Persons living on their income.	1	2	..	..
X.	Domestic service ..	12	12	12	12
XI.	Insufficiently described occupations.	13	15	12	1
XII.	Unproductive ..	6	10	3	..

It has already been stated in the course of discussion on the movement of population in Chapter I, that thousands of Baltis and Kashmiris migrate annually to the plains in search of labour with the commencement of winter, when the agricultural season is slack, and return to their homes by the end of winter. Similar periodic moves are reported from the Districts of Jammu Province, and there is hardly a town of any importance especially in the conterminous British Districts, where some emigrants from the State are not engaged on all sorts of odd jobs. Apart from these, quite a large number of agriculturists are also to be seen working in the State and Jagir forests or on works of construction. Hence the labourers generally represent the surplus of local agricultural requirements. The existence of this surplus population though only for a few months in the year, is an evidence of the fact that agriculture is out-growing its resources, and an increase in cultivated area at the recent Settlement in Kashmir, inspite of the diversion of a part of the population to other pursuits beyond the State boundary, is a further indication of the necessity of finding fresh outlets for local employment of the cultivator. Successful attempts have recently been made by the Forest Department of the State to organize labour unions in villages situated near the forest areas, with the result that by eliminating the middle man, the department is securing cheaper labour while the villagers receive better wages;

The Sub-class "Exploitation of animals and vegetation" comprises besides ordinary cultivators (*a*) persons who subsist on income from agricultural land, (*b*) farm servants and field labourers, (*c*) growers of special products and market gardening, (*d*) persons connected with forestry, (*e*) breeders of farm stock and small animals and (*f*) persons engaged in fishing and hunting. In every 1,000 of the population about 39 persons are rent-receivers, and the proportion varies from 64 in the Jammu Province where the number of land owners is comparatively large, and a little over 14 in Kashmir to 3 in the Frontier Districts. Over 90 per cent. of farm servants and field labourers who constitute above 6 *per mille* of the total population of the State, belong to Jammu, the largest proportion being returned from the Mirpur and Jammu Districts, which include a large element of officials and traders who employ field labour. Jammu District is also the stronghold of Hindu Rajputs, most of whom consider it derogatory to their honour to till land with their own hands and have, therefore, to engage field servants popularly called "Kamas". Less than 2 *per mille* of the population are growers of special products and market gardeners, of whom more than 91 per cent. hail from Kashmir. This occupation is pre-eminently a peculiarity of Kashmir with its thriving fruit orchards and its well-known floating cultivation, which excites the curiosity and admiration of the visitors to the happy Valley. Vegetable growing is also becoming increasingly popular with the Arains, who practise it extensively in or near the city of Jammu and the town of Mirpur. Fruit growing is a source of considerable income both to the State and the average cultivator in Kashmir, and to some extent in the higher regions of the Udhampur and Riasi Districts bordering on Kashmir. The kinds of fruit usually grown are apples, of no less than 40 European varieties alone, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries and chestnuts, etc., There are several nurseries notably in Tahsil Khas and a hop garden at Doabgah. Plants are issued from these nurseries free of cost to *bona fide* agriculturists and on payment of cost to State servants and private individuals. Efforts are being made to discard inferior fruit in favour of improved varieties, for which there is a better demand in the Indian markets, and the people are taking keen interest in the development of fruit culture. 1·7 *per mille* of the population find employment in occupations connected with forests, of whom about 49 per cent. are forest employés and the rest are wood cutters firewood collectors and charcoal burners, etc. The proportion of both forest employés and wood cutters, etc., is a little higher in Kashmir, being about 55 and 56 per cent respectively of the total population returned under these heads. Raising of farm stock or cattle-breeding is sub-divided into three main groups, namely, (1) Cattle and buffalo-breeders and keepers, (2) Breeders of sheep, goats and pigs and (3) Herdsmen, shepherds, goat herds, etc. Over 11 *per mille* of the population are supported by this occupation, of which about 63 per cent. is contributed by Jammu and a little over 20 per cent. by the Frontier Districts. The proportion *per mille* of buffalo-breeders and keepers on the total population of the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces is 6·9 and 6·7 respectively, but the corresponding proportion of persons engaged in rearing sheep, goats and pigs in the latter Province is considerably low, and the majority of herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds is also returned from Jammu. The comparatively higher proportions in the Districts of Jammu, Kathua and Riasi are explained by the fact that the Gaddis and Bakarwals from the higher tracts were wintering in these tracts at the time of Census. Fishing and hunting form the monopoly of Kashmir with its rivers and lakes and the attractions for sport in the magnificent forests and game preserves of the Valley. The proportion of the population supported by this occupation in this Province, however, works out at only 2·4 *per mille* of the Provincial population. This is due to the versatile genius of the Kashmiri, who does not restrict his activities to one occupation, and probably a large number of *shikaris* have been returned under agriculture and other heads.

Exploitation of minerals is an inconsequential occupation in the State, as the returns from Jammu and Kashmir are blank, and only 1 in a thousand persons derives his livelihood from this source in the Frontier Districts. Some gold washing is done locally under "Kishty License" along the Dras and Suru rivers,

and a small quantity of crude salt is also extracted from some of the lakes in Ladakh. But the industries are not in a flourishing condition, and there is not much scope for their development in future.

The proportion of Industry, which supports 74 *per mille* of the total population in the State, is highest in Kashmir (96), due principally to the contribution of Srinagar city, which is rightly famous for its industrial activities and which are shared to a smaller extent by the minor towns in Kashmir. The corresponding proportions in Jammu and Indus Valley are 64 and 5 respectively. Textile Industry employs 17·4 *per mille* of the population in Jammu and 19·1 in Kashmir. The more important groups are, cotton sizing and weaving which is practised mostly in Jammu, and weaving of woollen blankets and woollen carpets, which is practically the monopoly of Kashmir. Silk spinners and silk weavers also belong mostly to the latter Province, and the dyeing, bleaching, printing and sponging of textiles and preparation of lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., are also mostly confined to Kashmir towns especially Srinagar, which is justly noted for its fine shawls, pattoos, loies, and raffle. Wool carding and spinning and the weaving of woollen blankets is also done to some extent in Kishtwar, Gurez and the Frontier Districts, as plenty of wool is available in those pastrol tracts. Fifty-eight persons in Ladakh and 89 in Gilgit can also boast of being engaged in the preparation of lace, crepe and embroideries, etc., against only 6 in the Jammu Province. The proportion of tanners, curriers and leather dressers is larger in Kashmir, but this gain is more than counterbalanced by a considerable drop in the proportion of makers of leather articles. Wood Industry supports 12·7 *per mille* of the population in Kashmir, against a little less than 7 *per mille* in Jammu. The proportion of sawyers is much higher in Kashmir, and for every one thousand of the population in Kashmir there are over 4 basket makers and persons engaged in other industries of woody materials including leaves, against 2 in Jammu. The Kashmiri wood carver has justly made a name for himself, and there is apparently a bright future before this branch of the local industry, if properly regulated. The proportion under metal industry is only slightly higher in Jammu (5) than Kashmir (4·9), but the figures under the various groups constituting the Order, do not seem to be entirely reliable, as against 4,511 persons shown as engaged in the forging and rolling of iron and other metals in Jammu, there is none in Kashmir, although this deficiency is partly made up by a corresponding increase in "other workers in iron and makers of implements." The distinction in the headings of the two groups was probably too fine for the ordinary enumerator. Out of 1,326 persons in Group 49—workers in brass, copper and bell metal—1,215 are rightly returned from Kashmir South, as Srinagar city turns out a variety of beautiful articles of copper and brass in the style of Yarkand and Kashghar. The ratio of persons under ceramics in Jammu and Kashmir is 3·9 and 5·9 respectively and does not call for any special remarks. The number of persons in Group 61—manufacture and refining of vegetable oils—in Kashmir is more than double that of Jammu, and manufacturers of paper, card board, papier-mâché, soap, candles and lac, etc., are returned only from Kashmir South. The proportion *per mille* under food Industries is, Jammu (8·5) and Kashmir (4·4). Rice pounding and husking is a peculiarity of Kashmir, but flour grinders are common to both the Provinces. Of the total number of bakers and biscuit makers about 94 per cent. are returned from Kashmir, as the Kashmiri is exceedingly fond of cakes and kulchas, and the shirmals of Pampur command a wide sale. There is also a marked disproportion in the number of butchers, of whom more than 84 per cent. were registered in Kashmir, due evidently to the preponderance of the Mohammedans, who are all meat-eaters. Thousands of maunds of ghee is annually exported from Jammu, notably from the Districts of Kathua, Udhampur and Riasi, and it looks rather strange that against 1,189 persons in Group 70 in Kathua, Udhampur has only 15 and Riasi nil. There are no butter or ghee makers in Kashmir as a class apart, for unlike Jammu there are no buffaloes in Kashmir, and the value of ghee exported is very much less. Industries of dress and the toilet give employment to 22·5 *per mille* of the total population of the State, the percentage of distribution among the Natural Divisions being Jammu (42), Kashmir (57·7) and Frontier Districts (·26). This head comprises tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners, etc., who are

most numerous in Kashmir (22,150) out of a total of 26,587 in the State. This is because the city of Srinagar alone affords employment to 12,276 persons under this head. The proportion of washers, cleaners and dyers is also much higher in Kashmir, because wool cleaning and dyeing is an important local industry, and the proportion of barbers and hair dressers there is inflated by the presence in Srinagar of numerous families of Hajjams and a large number of public baths maintained by them. Furniture industry is too unimportant for any special notice, and of the total number of persons supported by this industry about 96 per cent. belong to Srinagar. The only important item under the head of miscellaneous and undefined industries is workers in precious stones and metals. The proportion of persons engaged in this trade is a little higher in Kashmir, which is due mostly to the well-known and flourishing silverware industry of Srinagar. The gold and silver-smith is, however, met with in almost all important towns of the Jammu Province, and the local distribution by districts is more or less uniform. Transport supports 9 *per mille* of the population of the State, the corresponding proportion for the Natural Divisions being Jammu (5), Kashmir (13) and Frontier Districts (4). Transport by water is much heavier in Kashmir with its permanent water borne population and hordes of boat-owners and boatmen. The figures should have been much larger if the Census had been taken in summer, for with the return of visitors to the plains on the approach of winter, the majority of boatmen find their occupation gone and fall back on agriculture or trade. The proportion of Transport by road is uniform in Jammu and Kashmir, and 7 per cent. of the population supported by this means was registered in the remote Frontier Districts, where a large number of mules and ponies have to be maintained on the stages along the Treaty Road of Ladakh. Most of this transport is supplied by agriculturists, but there are others who follow the lucrative occupation of supplying ponies for through traffic with Central Asia. The establishment of a Transport Depôt at Bandipur has also given much stimulus to this occupation. The transport in Kashmir and Jammu is concentrated mostly along the Jhelum Valley and Banihal Roads. A large majority of the people dependent on this occupation are muleteers, but bullock carts are also quite a familiar phenomenon of the Jhelum Valley Road. The Banihal Road is not yet fully developed, but wheeled traffic is already fast replacing animal traffic. The total number of persons connected with mechanically driven vehicles is 146, of whom only 6 were enumerated in Jammu, but it would be a mistake to form an idea of the extent of mechanical transport plying within the State, on the basis of these figures, as most of the agencies dealing in mechanical transport have their head offices in Rawalpindi or Jammu. This form of transport is at present very popular, but the demand for motor cars and motor lorries which is very heavy in summer, is much reduced in the winter season owing to severe cold and the impracticability of the roads on account of snow fall. The corresponding figures of the last Census were not shown separately in Table XV-A and, therefore, no comparison is possible. Transport by Rail is not of much consequence, as the only Railway line in the State Territory is the Sialkot-Jammu Branch, which barely covers a distance of 25 miles. The total number of persons employed on Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services is 1,560 of whom 878 are dependents, but the corresponding number of employés on the books of these Departments on 18th March, 1921, was 1,406. The discrepancy in the two sets of figures may perhaps be explained in a large measure by the fact that the establishment consisting of runners, boatmen, postal syces and others, failed to state this form of service as their principal means of livelihood, and being mostly drawn from agricultural classes, were grouped with agriculturists. The Census figures must still be regarded as doubtful, as the departmental statistics are certainly more trustworthy.

Trade supports 33 *per mille* of the population of the State, of which 47 per cent. is reported from Jammu, 51 from Kashmir and 2 from Frontier Districts. The proportion of Kashmir is necessarily swelled by the very large number of traders returned from Srinagar. The statistics of export and import are set out in tabular form in paragraph 13. It appears from these statistics that during 9 years, 1911-1919, the total value of exports from the State territory amounted to Rs. 12,13 94,362,

the total value of imports for the same period being Rs. 18,42,23,708. The decline in exports is mainly due to prohibition against export of grain enforced since the Great War. As regards local trade, a large majority of the villages in Jammu and Kashmir are practically self-contained in the sense, that living in isolated tracts and retaining their primitive tastes, the villagers have few wants beyond what is essential to keep the body and soul together, and their daily necessaries of life are procurable within the limits of their own or neighbouring villages. The average zamindar has his own stock of food grains and his remaining requirements are supplied by the village shopkeeper. This bania or parchunfrosh usually keeps a sufficient stock of grain, pulses, oil, salt, sugar and other condiments, besides a variety of cheap cloth. The shopkeeper in Kashmir has also to keep a certain amount of tea and snuff, as there is much demand for both these articles. The village shoemaker, potter and oil presser supply shoes, earthenware and Indian oil, which usually complete the catalogue of a villager's requirements. It is only when there is a wedding in the family that he has to venture abroad for making his purchases of superior cloth, utensils and possibly of a simple ornament or two. The Mahajans and money-lenders living in the towns and two cities of the State practically control most of the import and export trade. They make advances to the zamindars and village artisans and take from them raw materials and manufactured products, which they export to the two cities or to the nearest markets in British India at a considerable profit. At the same time, they import all sorts of articles which are not locally available, for distribution in the interior. Their stores are partly disposed of direct and partly through the village shopkeeper, who is constantly drawing on them.

Trade in textiles employs 6,464 persons, of whom 4,628 are returned from Kashmir. Trade in foodstuffs which comprises grocers, sellers of milk, ghee, poultry, sweetmeats, vegetables, fruits, grain, pulse, grass, etc., maintains over 12 *per mille* of the population of the State, and over 37 per cent. of the entire population engaged in trade. The proportion is considerably greater in Kashmir owing to the excessive population in Group 132, of grocers and sellers of condiments (9,058 against 610 in Jammu), and in Group 135—sellers of vegetables, fruits, etc. The only other noteworthy item is Group 152—General storekeepers—who are distributed in the ratio of 3 to 2 in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces respectively. Hence the gain of Kashmir in Groups 132 and 135 is counterbalanced to a fairly large extent by a corresponding decrease in Group 152. The proportions *per mille* under Public force are Jammu (9), Kashmir (4) and Frontier Districts (5). The higher proportion of Jammu is explained by the large Military garrison stationed at Satwari. Under Police, over 52 per cent. are returned from Kashmir. There are no village watchmen or regular police force in the Frontier Districts, though certain officials have been deputed to do police work on a small scale. Crime is very rare in Ladakh, and I remember that when serving on the Frontier as Wazir Ladakh, I strongly opposed the introduction of regular police in that simple, innocent and law abiding population. The higher ratio under public administration in Kashmir (15 *per mille*) compared to 8 *per mille* in Jammu, is attributable partly to the presence of Settlement establishment in Kashmir North and Kashmir South, and partly to the fact that the conditions in Kashmir have necessitated the development of certain departments in Kashmir, like Sericulture, Mulberryculture, Horticulture, Game preservation, Agriculture, etc., and the Municipal staff is also considerably large in Srinagar. Village officials and servants other than watchmen, are also more numerous in Kashmir. Professions and liberal arts claim the largest number of adherents in Kashmir (24 *per mille*) against 13 *per mille* each returned from Jammu and Frontier Districts. The fairly high proportion in the last named Division is evidently due to the inclusion of a large body of Lamas and Buddhist monks and nuns. Kashmir carries the palm practically in respect of all professions and liberal arts, but the contribution of religion with its hosts of Mullahs, Pirzadas and Bachhbat Brahmans to this increase is comparatively more conspicuous, being over 52 per cent. against nearly 36 in Jammu. Two *per mille* of the population in Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income—in Jammu chiefly represents the members of Rajput families in Jammu District and City, who subsist on *guzaras* (maintenance allowances) or pensions, besides a number of

State pensioners and property holders in the Jammu City. Domestic service accounts for 12 *per mille* of the population in the State, and the proportions are uniform in all the three Divisions. The only important item in Sub-class XI is Group 187—Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified, who constitute about 11 *per mille* of the population. There is no marked divergence in the Provincial proportions of Jammu and Kashmir, for the reason that the ordinary day labourer is equally in requisition in both the Provinces. A fairly large proportion of them find employment in the cities and towns on the construction of buildings and load carrying and any other form of manual labour. Jammu is responsible for the highest proportion (10 *per mille*) under Sub-class XII, with its swarms of beggars, vagrants and prostitutes.

Occupation of females.

139. Subsidiary Table VI shows the proportion *per mille* of female workers to male actual workers, by Sub-classes and selected Orders and Groups, and the figures in the marginal statement have been abstracted from that Subsidiary Table. Taking the State as a whole, 243 *per mille* of the persons returned as actual workers are females, which gives a ratio of over 1 : 3. The highest proportion is naturally registered by agriculturists, who do not generally seclude their women folk. Among ordinary cultivators 364 females are actual workers for every 1,000 male workers. The lead is taken by field labourers, among whom female workers out-number the males by 621 to 379, and the proportion is also comparatively large among persons subsisting on income from agricultural land (464). The large percentage of industry is due to the fact that women of several functional classes also take an active part in the work pursued by the male members of the family. Wool and cotton spinning is a favourite female occupation, and the extraordinarily high proportions under these Groups (3,582 and 3,377) are easily explained. The female superiority (1,340) among silk spinners is also ascribable to the same cause. Among the remaining Industries the more noteworthy proportions are basket making, etc. (1,308), grain parchers (463), sweepers and scavengers (419), makers of porcelain and crockery (333), rice pounders and huskers (302), washing, cleaning and dyeing (269) and pottery (241). The proportion under transport by water (361) is raised by the large number of Hanji women, who actively assist their males, and boats in exclusive charge of Hanjins is by no means an unfamiliar sight in Kashmir. The proportion in Group 109—Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, streams, rivers, etc., is remarkable considering that there are 778 female labourers to every 1,000 males, though the actual numbers are small. Females make a poor show in transport by road (63), inspite of the heavy proportion (878) among labourers employed on roads, for the obvious reason that the collective strength of female element in the remaining Groups which are numerically much more important and which include a large number of Government and State employés, is negligible. As regards trade, females muster sufficiently strong in sale of grass and fodder (1,009), milk, butter and poultry (347), common bangles, necklaces, etc. (299), foodstuffs (192) and fuel (160). In Sub-class VIII females are naturally well represented in Group 172, which includes midwives and nurses, and the proportion of 234 among religious mendicants is made up largely of the indigent Musalman women of Kashmir and the Buddhist nuns of Ladakh. There are only 117 females living on their income against 1,000 males, and the share of females in Domestic service (229) is higher than at the last Census. The proportion of female workers (252) under the Sub-class

Sub-Class No.	Occupation.	Female workers per 1,000 male workers.
I.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation...	363
II.	Exploitation of minerals ..	23
III.	Industry	229
IV.	Transport	197
V.	Trade	105
VI.	Public force	13
VII.	Public administration	18
VIII.	Professions and liberalarts	116
IX.	Persons living on their income ..	117
X.	Domestic service	229
XI.	Insufficiently described occupations ..	203
XII.	Unproductive	252

"Unproductive" is not too high, as in addition to females living by immoral practices, there is a fairly large number of women mendicants seen in the streets in Kashmir.

Occupation by Caste.

140. Table XXI shows for selected castes the extent to which each sub-caste has preserved its traditional occupation, and details are also given of the other occupations, which are followed by the members of these castes as their principal means of livelihood. Subsidiary Table VIII is intended to bring out the more salient features of Table XXI in a more intelligible shape. As has been stated more than once, the population of this State is pre-eminently agricultural and industries, trade, arts and professions play only an unimportant rôle in its constitution. No wonder, therefore, that besides the Gujjars, Jats, Thakkars and Yashkuns who are directly connected with agriculture as their traditional occupation, the proportion of persons sustained by exploitation of the surface of the soil *per mille* of total workers, is so high among most of the remaining castes. The village artisans and menial castes have generally small holdings of their own and only carry on their profession so far as it is found necessary to meet the requirements of the village community. There are other village Kamins who possess no holdings of their own, but work on the fields of the village proprietors and receive a regular share of the produce. The marginal statement would show that barring the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the Hindu Jhiwar, Khatri and Zargar and the Hindu Rajputs, the proportions are not only sufficiently high, but in the case of 6 out of 13 castes they are actually in excess of the corresponding proportion under traditional occupations. Taken individually, we notice that out of 1,000 Brahman workers who are connected by tradition with priestly and religious functions, no less than 721 depend on agriculture. As a matter of fact, the Dogra Brahmans of the Jammu Province who form an overwhelming majority in the Brahman population of the State, depend mostly on agriculture and work as ordinary tillers of the soil, while their services as religious ministers and spiritual guides are generally restricted to cities or towns. The number of village Brahmans who follow the calling of a priest is extremely small, and no particular explanation is, therefore, necessary for the meagre proportion of 103 returned for the traditional occupation. Among the remaining occupations, trade claims 61, and the well-known Brahman cook in the towns is responsible for raising the proportion of Domestic Service to 22. Three hundred and seventy-two *per mille* of Hindu Chamiars still retain their hereditary occupation, and the remainder are mostly absorbed by agriculture. The proportion of Musalman Mochi (480) is higher, as the bulk of the population of the State is Musalman and the Hindu Chamiar of Jammu where he exists, has to meet the requirements of a lesser population. There is still a large demand for the professional services of the Hajjam, who also acts as an important person at ceremonial and social functions. His profession, therefore, retains sufficient attractions, and the proportion of traditional occupation (479) is thus a little in excess of agriculture. The Jat (Hindu 910, Musalman 923) is essentially an agriculturist, and his contribution to the other occupations is, therefore, extremely limited. As regards Jhiwars, 477 *per mille* of workers still follow their traditional occupation, but their share in other spheres of occupational activity is also by no means negligible. In addition to agriculture which supports 181 *per mille* of the workers, 90 pursue Insufficiently described occupations, 64 are Domestic servants (which properly speaking, is part of their traditional occupation), 38 are employed in public administration and public force, and as many as 76 are supported by Industry and trade. Among Kashmiri Pandits whose traditional occupation is State service, 226 are shown as following their hereditary calling, but this figure should be accepted with some reserve, as the proportion (154) under public administration is also another name

Religion.	Caste.	Proportion *per mille* of workers who are agriculturists.
Hindu	Brahman	721
	Chamiar	571
	Hajjam	419
	Kashmiri Pandit	344
	Lohar	583
	Tarkhan	462
Musalman	Bafinda	524
	Chuhra	439
	Kumhiar	465
	Lohar	614
	Mochi	432
	Tarkhan	595
	Teli	454

for State service, and these two proportions if not also that under public force, should be taken collectively to rightly understand the representation of Kashmiri Pandits in the service of the State. The misclassification is apparently the result of an oversight in not combining the two sets of figures. It further appears that a large number of the Kashmiri Pandits failed to specify the nature of their service at the time of enumeration. The proportion of agriculturists (344) is an indication of the fact that the aversion with which the Kashmiri Pandit once regarded occupations connected with agriculture, is rapidly dying out, although the more respectable and wealthy members of the community are generally rent-receivers. The Pandit community is also represented in trade (107), but their share (32) in the industrial activity of Kashmir is still unimportant. That 93 *per mille* of workers are domestic servants is but natural, as the well-to-do Pandit must find his cook or family servant from among the members of his own caste. The most favourite occupations of the Khatri are State service (588), agriculture (162) and trade (108). The Lohars (both Hindu and Musalman) are being fast drawn to agriculture in preference to their traditional occupation, for except in the cities and towns, there is not enough work to keep the whole class fully occupied on a living wage. Of the Hindu Rajputs, no less than 821 are returned under the head "service of the State" and only 90 are shown as engaged in agricultural pursuits, but thier occupational returns do not seem to me quite reliable, as Hindu Rajputs have a strong aversion to being classed as agriculturists and service entries have probably been largely exaggerated. Of the Tarkhans, 453 *per mille* among the Hindus and 361 among the Musalmans follow their traditional occupation, and the rest subsist mostly on agriculture. Eight hundred and ninety in every 1,000 Thakkars are still dependent on agriculture, which is their traditional occupation, and want of education is apparently responsible for their insignificant representation in the public administration and public force. It is the Zargar alone among functional classes, whose traditional occupation has the greatest fascination for him as shown by the high proportion of 723, which is probably due to the fact that he is generally a resident of the cities and towns and the secrets of his trade enable him to make a fairly decent living; also his traditional occupation requires much skill and has nothing in common with the rough work of cultivation. Like the Zargar, the Darzi is also essentially a town dweller, but it appears that he is partly forsaking his ancient calling in favour of agriculture, which in this State is the last resort of all and sundry, whose business is not sufficiently paying or who cannot be otherwise accommodated. The Chuhra-Watal is better represented in agriculture (439) than in scavenging (302). He is also absorbed partly by public administration (34) and domestic service (41), and his share in Industry (61) occurs largely under industries connected with leather, which employ a fairly large number of Watals in Kashmir. Nine hundred and fifty-three *per mille* of Gujjar workers are agriculturists or cattle breeders, and the proportion (158) noted against their traditional occupation in Subsidiary Table VIII is evidently misleading. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the Tabulation staff proceeded to isolate the figures for the column "traditional occupation" of Table XXI on the assumption that the traditional occupation of Gujjars was cattle breeding and keeping and not agriculture generally, attended with cattle breeding and keeping. The Hanji's peculiar profession has many attractions for him, and the proportion actually returned (460) should have been exceeded, were it not due to the seasonal nature of his business. He is also well represented in trade (122), followed by Industry (42), Transport (23) and Domestic service (22). The Kumhiar is nearly equally supported by pottery (487) and agriculture (465). The remaining distribution of the occupations in this caste does not present any features of interest. The Teli finds greater opportunities for employment in agriculture (454) than in his own profession (348), and his share in transport (112) is explained by the reason that the Teli with his traditional bullock is a prominent figure in the interior of the country carrying articles of merchandise from one place to the other.

Occupations combined with agriculture.

141. Table XVII shows the principal means of subsistence of the population, but it also gives for actual workers the number of those who follow some agricultural pursuit as a secondary means of livelihood. Table XVIII classifies these secondary or subsidiary occupations of rent-receivers, rent-payers and agricultural labourers, and the actual figures of these two Tables have been reduced to suitable proportions in Subsidiary Tables IV and V. The proportion of partially agriculturists on the total number of actual workers for the whole State works out at 21 *per mille*, varying from 30 in Jammu and 17 in Kashmir to 7 in the Frontier Districts. The highest proportion is registered in the case of occupations included in Class C, Public force topping the list with 252 *per mille*, followed by 104 under professions and liberal arts and 86 under Public administration. These include a large body of Government and State Officials, Civil and Military, who are able to save something out of their earnings, and agriculture appeals to them as a profitable and respectable form of investment. The proportion of persons living on their income must naturally be high, since this class comprises capitalists, house proprietors and pensioners, who are always on the look out for landed property. Industry and transport are also well represented, trade occupies an intermediate position and unproductive occupations come last. A close connection with land is especially noticeable in the case of the following occupations :—

Occupation.	Province.	Proportion *per mille* of workers who are partially agriculturists.
Cotton sizing and weaving	Jammu ..	151
Makers of leather articles, such as waterbags, saddlery, etc.	Do. ..	181
Sawyers	Do. ..	230
Forging and making of iron	Do. ..	208
Potters and bowl makers	Kashmir ..	179
Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	Do. ..	176
Industries of dress and the toilet	Jammu ..	176
Shoe, boot and sandal makers	Do. ..	223
Barbers and hair-dressers	Kashmir ..	243
Milk, Ghee, and poultry sellers	Do. ..	318

On the other hand, 118 *per mille* of persons whose principal occupation was agriculture, mentioned some non-agricultural occupation as their subsidiary means of subsistence. Among rent-receivers, 578 persons in every 10,000 are also rent-payers, which means that many land-owners who receive the major portion of their income by farming out their lands to cultivators and receive rents in cash or kind, also cultivate a part of their lands with their own hands, for which they pay direct to the State or a higher proprietor. Some of the other favourite subsidiary occupations pursued by rent-receivers, are State service (294), other trades (121), arts and crafts (118), priesthood (83) and money-lending (62). As regards rent-payers, the secondary occupations more commonly followed to supplement the income from ordinary cultivation of land are general labour (105), weaving (96), carpentry and blacksmithery (58), State service, mostly inferior (56), rent-receiving (48) and cattle-breeding (34). The agricultural labourer whose occupation is not as secure as that of the ordinary rent-payer, is impelled when necessary, to increase his meagre resources by seeking secondary occupations like rent-paying (171), general labour (166), weaving (95) and cattle-breeding (33). The Europeans and Anglo-Indians are employed in Government and State service, trade or mission work. The proportion of female workers to males has been discussed in paragraph 139. Among selected Hindu castes the highest percentage of female workers *per mille* isreturned by Thakkar (37)

Jhiwar (33), Chamiar (26), Lohar (24) and Brahman (23), while the Khatri (9) and Jat (6), come at the bottom. Among Mussalmans the lead is taken by Yashkuns (62), followed by Chuhras (56), and the corresponding proportions in the remaining castes range generally between 15 and 20. The Mussalman Jat females are the least represented with only 10 workers against 100 male workers.

Workers and dependents.

142. The proportion of non-workers who are dependent on the work of others for their subsistence, is 62 per cent. for all occupations. The total number of dependents at this Census is 2,033,632 against 1,671,837 in 1911 and 2,002,741 in 1901; in other words, after a fall of 331,109 in 1911, an increase of 361,795 has again been registered at the present Census. Considering that the bulk of dependents is furnished by persons in the earlier and later stages of life, the age constitution of the population from Census to Census has obviously an important bearing on variations in the proportion of dependents and actual workers. This Census records an increase of 5·1, 7·7 and 9·1 in the age groups 0-10, 10-15 and 60 and over respectively, so that the gain of these age groups in so far as it adds to the number of persons most of whom are unable to earn their own livelihood, postulates a corresponding loss in the number of able bodied actual workers. Another fact which has operated in thinning the ranks of actual workers, is an excess of 20,000 emigrants compared to the last Census, as the emigrants are mostly adults and their absence from home in foreign territory in search of service, trade or labour was bound to raise the proportion of children and old persons at the expense of those in the middle age. It will further be seen from Subsidiary Table III that the proportion of dependents under agriculture in the Jammu Province (70) is principally responsible for inflating the proportion of dependents in the State for all occupations, and although the ratio is sufficiently high in all Districts of this Province, excepting Kathua (53) and Bhadarwah *Jagir* (48), the abnormal proportions in Punch (81), Jammu (72), Riasi (71) and Mirpur (70) have unduly swelled the figure for the State as a whole. The total number of actual workers engaged in ordinary cultivation is 967,236 against 1,645,504 dependents, compared to 1,134,346 workers and 1,266,460 dependents in 1911, and although it cannot be denied that a fairly large majority of females and grown up children actively assist their elders in farming and field work, it is rather difficult to believe that for every 100 actual workers in 1911, there were less than 112 dependents (including children and old and unfit persons of both sexes), bearing in mind the fecundity of the average zamindar and the size of zamindari families. The divergence is, however, also due partly to the difference in the method of classifying certain sections of the agricultural population. For instance, the number of dependents in Group (1)—income from rent of agricultural land—was only 20,102 at the last Census, compared to 96,218 in 1921, the number of actual workers in the same Group being 12,368 and 29,466 respectively.

Proportion per cent. of dependents to actual workers.

143. The proportions in the Natural Divisions by main heads of occupation are set out in the marginal statement. The proportion of dependents among the agricultural population is highest in Jammu, for the reason that by far the largest number of emigrants, who tend to reduce the proportion of able bodied persons, hail from this Province, and also because the percentage of increase in the number of persons in the last age group (60 and over) in this Province is as high as 12·8 against a general increase of 2·7 in the provincial population. But the figures of *Ilaqa* Punch disclose a vast disparity, and I am not quite sure of their accuracy, inspite of the large number of emigrants from the *Ilaqa*, who are employed in the British Army and elsewhere and the general stampede of able bodied

	Agriculture.	Industry.	Commerce.	Professions	Others.
Jammu (Natural Divisions I and II) ..	70	61	62	56	55
Kashmir ..	59	61	63	64	64
Frontier Districts ..	40	36	43	17	19
State ..	63	61	62	59	57

workers caused by the famine conditions of 1920. The smallest proportion (40) in the Frontier Districts is easily explained by the comparatively greater readiness with which the women and children of the communities inhabiting this isolated and barren country, participate in agricultural operations. Another factor contributing to the low incidence of dependents in the Frontier Districts is, that unlike Kashmir and Jammu where the number of schools and schoolboys is fast increasing, the Frontier people do not yet care to allow their boys to avail themselves of educational facilities to the detriment of their agricultural pursuits. The high proportion of dependents among industrial classes is apparently due to the absence of factories or large industrial establishments, the restricted scope of existing industries, the unfitness of children and females for certain varieties of work which require technical knowledge or skill, and last though not the least, the aversion felt by females among certain communities to active participation in industrial pursuits unless driven by sheer necessity to make the best of a bad job. The Frontier Districts can boast of no industries worth the name, and the Provincial averages for Kashmir and Jammu are identical. A considerable proportion of females and children among the agricultural classes are to be found assisting their elders in cottage industries, *e.g.*, in the various processes connected with the spinning and weaving of wool and cotton, but as the articles so manufactured are intended chiefly for domestic consumption, such industries are recorded as the subsidiary occupation of principal workers, whose principal occupation is agriculture. The excessive percentage of dependents under commerce is also easily explained, as the females and children of traders seldom take part in their daily business. Professions are generally followed by the more advanced sections of society, and their women are precluded by habit, tradition or training from assisting their male relations in the performance of their work. Persons connected with religious teaching are most numerous under professions in this State, and considering the current religious beliefs of the people and their conception of charity, it would be strange if the sacredotal order of Mullahs, Pirs, and Pandits should care to invoke the aid of their family members in the discharge of their "spiritual" mission. The head "Others" in the statement is made up of Sub-Classes VI, VII, IX, X, XI and XII, besides Orders I (*c*), I (*d*) and I (*e*) and Order 2 of Sub-Class I, and the relatively smaller proportion of dependents under this head is attributable to the inclusion of members of the Army and Police, who are mostly free from family encumbrances, State Officials —largely outsiders, who are not always accompanied by their entire families, Insufficiently described occupations, and inmates of Jails and asylums, beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc., who are generally free from the burden of families and dependents.

Cottage Industries.

144. The statistics relating to cottage industries were collected during the course of preliminary enumeration. The enumerators had instructions to note against each house in the block list, the number of weaving looms, grinding mills, oil presses and sugarcane presses which might be found to be in use. The idea was to form a rough estimate of the population employed on the more common cottage industries, in addition to those who were counted separately at the special industrial Census of organized factories and works employing 10 or more persons. The results are embodied in the marginal statement, which shows that in the whole State there are 12,540 presses and mills (of which about 10,000 are water mills for grinding of corn), and 17,057 looms for the weaving of woollen and cotton fabrics. The total number of persons supported by these cottage industries is 31,835, of whom a little over 44 per cent. depend on them as their principal means of livelihood, while the remaining 56 per cent. are workers engaged in other

Unit.	Industry.		Number of persons recording cottage industries as their.	
	Oil presses, sugarcane presses and flour mills.	Weaving looms.	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary occupation.
State	12,540	17,057	14,070	17,765
Jammu	5,622	9,209	10,702	9,551
Kashmir	3,488	6,661	3,309	6,038
Frontier	3,430	1,187	59	2,176

occupations, who pursue one or other of these cottage industries as their subsidiary means of subsistence. The accuracy of these figures cannot, however, be vouched for, and any attempt to compare them with the figures in Table XVII would be futile, in view of the difference in the methods of classification. For instance, whereas Group (27) which constitutes by far the most notable item in the textile industry, includes both cotton sizers and weavers, the figures in the marginal statement relate only to those persons who have returned cotton spinning as their occupation; furthermore, these latter figures appertain exclusively to households which possess a loom of their own and take absolutely no account of persons who returned themselves as weavers by profession, but did not possess a loom.

Taking the figures as they are, it will be seen that there is one loom for every 200 persons. The product of these looms consists of coarse woollen articles in Kashmir and the higher regions of Jammu and ordinary cotton cloth in the plains of Jammu and to a small extent in the hilly tracts. The number of persons who are engaged in weaving as a subsidiary occupation is 11,718, against 8,918 returned by those who regard it as their principal means of livelihood. The former are mostly cultivators, and the pursuit of weaving in addition to agriculture, supplies their domestic requirements, but the largest majority of the latter belong to the castes of Megh and Musalman weavers, and the surplus output of their looms after meeting their personal needs, finds its way to local markets or is exported abroad. The proportion of subsidiary workers is lower in the case of millers and oil pressers, etc., as grinding mills and oil-presses are run not so much for the sake of additional income, but rather as well-defined occupations supporting a certain proportion of the people throughout the State. In the cities and towns there are certain specified classes who monopolise the business of grinding mills, both as actual and subsidiary workers, but no such distinction is practicable in the case of villages.

Among the Provinces, Jammu is ahead of Kashmir, but the excess in the number of looms in the first named Province inspite of the acknowledged superiority of Kashmir in the manufacture of textiles, can only be explained on the hypothesis that the Meghs who form a considerable community in Jammu, extensively practise weaving as a favourite subsidiary occupation. It appears from local enquiries that women and children participate freely in most of the cottage industries especially in families, who depend on weaving for their livelihood. The weaving-looms except those connected with jail establishments and some mills in Srinagar, are all of the primitive type, *i. e.*, without fly shuttle.

Comparison.

145. Subsidiary Table VII shows the variations in the number of persons following different occupations in the last three decades. There is no marked change in the classification of occupations by Sub-Classes, Orders and Groups as compared with 1911, but it has been found necessary to combine certain Groups of the present Census to facilitate comparison with the corresponding figures of the last Census. The variations by Sub-Classes are exhibited in the marginal statement, and the more notable fluctuations in the various Orders and Groups are briefly explained below :

Sub-Class.	Variations.	
	1911—1921.	1901—1911.
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	+5·7	+13·2
Exploitation of minerals ..	+154·5	—23·2
Industry	—14	—·7
Transport	—17·4	+29·4
Trade ..	—8·5	—1
Public force	+4·2	+4·6
Public administration ..	+23	—9·5
Professions and liberal arts ..	+8	+19·8
Persons living on their income	+35	—78·3
Domestic service	+1·9	+5·2
Insufficiently described occupations.	+22·5	+52·7
Unproductive occupations ..	—47·6	—35·3

The present Census records an increase of 5·1 per cent. in the general population, and the variations in the occupational distribution of the people have also to be judged largely by this standard. Agriculturists form an overwhelming majority, and an increase of 5·7 in Sub-Class I correctly reflects their growth in the closing decade. Ordinary cultivators who constitute the bulk of population under this head, contribute a comparatively small increase of 2·7, but the shortage is more than made up by an extraordinay increase of 287 per cent. among rent-receivers,

compared to a decrease of 92·6 in 1911. There is no warrant for the assumption made by my predecessor that the land owning classes are "dwindling away because of the conflict of the old with the new;" on the other hand, a better sense of security of interest and fixity of tenure have engendered a greater desire for investment in land, which is regarded both as a dignified and lucrative source of income. Rent-receiving is a favourite occupation of certain castes such as Rajputs and Kashmiri Pandits, although the abnormal increase registered at the present Census may partly be due to the tendency among the more well-to-do agriculturists to return rent-receiving as their principal means of livelihood in preference to ordinary cultivation. I have, however, no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the present figures, as very clear instructions were given at the present Census regarding the registration of rent-payers and rent-receivers. The increase of 1,038·1 per cent. in Group 3 at the last Census is inconsistent with an actual decrease in Group 1—Agents, managers of landed establishments, etc. The number of landed establishments in the accepted sense of the term is inconsiderable, and were it not for the State servants falling under the category of "rent collectors", the reduction should have been much larger than what it now is (52·4). A fall of 47·8 among field labourers and farm servants is perhaps due in a large measure to the famine conditions of 1920, but the decrease in Kashmir is certainly attributable to a more careful classification of the agricultural population at the time of enumeration. The increase (17·2) among vegetable growers and gardeners occurs exclusively in Kashmir, and the proportion should have been still higher but for an actual decrease in Jammu, where the demand is limited to towns, and vegetable growers and gardeners as a separate class do not exist in the villages. The figures of the last Census in this Group are, however, not free from doubt, inasmuch as nearly 78 per cent. of the total number of vegetable growers and gardeners in the Kashmir Valley were returned from Kashmir North, while the proportion is almost exactly reversed in favour of Kashmir South at the present Census, which is in keeping with the actual conditions on the spot. The increase under Forestry (69·9) occurs mostly among wood-cutters, etc., as fuel is not easily obtainable especially in Jammu, owing to forest demarcation and closure of forest areas against indiscriminate exploitation, but the majority of these wood-cutters were shown as fuel-sellers in the last Census. A rise of 15·8 in Order I (*d*)—raising of farm stock—is the net result of a decrease of 10·5 in cattle breeders and an astounding increase of 1,261·5 among sheep and goat breeders. The increase in the latter Group is, however, partly counterbalanced by a fall of 22·01 per cent. among herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc., and partly by the deficiency (—96·2) in the number of dealers in sheep and goats under the head of trade. The abnormal increase under this group seems chiefly due to the tendency among enumerators to return all Gujjars as breeders of sheep and goats. The figures under fishing have remained unaltered, but there is a very heavy drop in the number of hunters (61 against 864), very probably because the so-called hunters pursue hunting mostly as a subsidiary occupation and their number as a class apart, cannot be considerable. The increase of over 154 per cent. in Order 2—exploitation of minerals—should not be taken to signify any noteworthy development of the mineral resources of the State, as the actual numbers from which the proportion is deduced, are negligible. A reduction of 14 per cent. under Industry which supports 240,900 persons, with a simultaneous reduction of 8·5 per cent. in trade, can only be due to better enumeration, as there is no reason to believe that industry as a means of livelihood is falling into disfavour. The decrease is shared by all the three Divisions, but it is more pronounced in the case of Kashmir. The disparity is most marked under textiles (—41·6), but I am unable to accept the figures of 1911 as entirely trustworthy. For instance, it is hard to believe that cotton spinning and weaving sustained 61,184 persons in 1911 against 33,990 in 1921. The cultivators, especially in Kashmir, follow some pursuit connected with industry as their subsidiary means of livelihood, and the distinction between principal and subsidiary occupations does not seem to have been properly observed at the last Census. The decrease under wool carding and spinning and manufacture of woollen blankets and carpets (—40·3), silk spinning and weaving (—57·6) and dyeing, bleaching and preparation of textiles (—49·8) can largely be explained on this hypothesis. As a matter of fact, it is well known that trade and manufacture of woollen articles has been very

brisk since the War and the price rose to double or treble the pre-war rates. The more noteworthy variations among the remaining industries are hides, skins and hard materials from animal kingdom (+339·4), wood (—5·6), metals (+ 16), ceramics (+3·8), chemical products (—17·4), food (—8), dress and the toilet (+9·6), building (—40·5), and miscellaneous and undefined (+16·4). The difference is most conspicuous in building industries, and it may be real owing to the abnormal rise in the cost of building material since the War. The decrease of 17·4 under transport is shared by all sections, namely, transport by water (—10·4), transport by road (—24·8), transport by rail (—30·8), and Postal and Telephone services (—11·8). The reason for the discrepancy in the number of boat-owners (—15·6) has already been mentioned in paragraph 138. Groups 108 and 109—persons employed on the maintenance of rivers, streams, etc.—claim an increase of 9·7 It is a matter for surprise that the disproportion is not much heavier, considering that against 3,576 coolies on the books of the Irrigation Department in 1911, the corresponding number at this Census was only 994, but it seems to me that by far the largest majority of these coolies who were engaged on the construction of the distributaries from the Upper Jhelum Canal, were grouped with unspecified labourers. As regards the transport by road, the large increases in the number of persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and cart-owners and drivers, etc., are mostly neutralized by a decrease of 31·6 in the number of camel, mule and bullock owners and drivers. An examination of the figures of trade discloses the following significant variations: Bank-managers, money-lenders, brokers, etc., return little more than $\frac{1}{3}$rd of their population in 1911, and although I agree with my predecessor that this class of people, especially money-lenders, usually prefer not to disclose the money-lending part of their occupation, I do not think that their number as a well defined separate class of traders dependent exclusively on banking, can be very large, although they are well represented in the two cities and the more important towns. Trade in textiles (+7·2), trade in skins, leather and furs (+81·1), trade in wood (+58·4), trade in furniture (+595·2), trade in means of transport (+154·9), are among the more important items of gain, the loss being shared mostly by money-lenders and brokers (—71·8), trade in foodstuffs (—50·2) and trade in clothing and toilet articles (—62·2). The number of sellers of milk, ghee, eggs, etc., and grain and pulse dealers aggregates to 21,510 against 65,000 in 1911, but this decrease of over 43,000 is fully made up by a corresponding increase at the present Census of 31,871 shop-keepers unspecified, 10,428 grocers and sellers of vegetable oils, salt and other condiments and 1,078 sellers of sweetmeats, sugar and molasses. The columns against the two last named Groups were blank in 1911, but it is incredible that these trades did not support even a single person at that Census. Taking the public force, we find that there is an increase of 17·3 under Army in consequence of additions during the great European War, and the incidence of increase in the Imperial Army is as high as 4,555·6. Police is similarly responsible for an advance of 19·2 owing largely to the reorganization of the Department. A reduction of about 37 per cent. in the number of village watchmen is apparently due partly to the tendency among certain watchmen to record agriculture as their principal means of subsistence in preference to village service and partly to the omission of village watchmen from the Schedules of the Frontier Districts, where no regular watchmen are employed. An increase of 23 per cent. in Public Administration is obviously due to an extensive reorganization of the various State Departments and the establishment of certain new Departments, but the very large increase in Group 161 and a corresponding decrease of about cent. per cent. in Group 162, is simply due to the difference of classification at the two Censuses, for whereas my predecessor in 1911 took the term "Service of State" in the classified Scheme circulated by the Census Commissioner, to imply Government service, I have reversed the entries of Groups 144 and 145 of Subsidiary Table VII of the last Census, as the phraseology of Group 144 in its application to an Indian State, would not mean service under the British Government, and in the same way "Service of Native and Foreign States" would not in the case of an Indian State, imply service under a Native State as distinguished from Government Service. The scheme was modelled on the conditions prevailing in British Provinces, and, therefore, while "State Service" would imply "Government Service" in a British Indian Province as distinguished from service in an Indian State,

an Indian State would not assign its employés to the head "Service in Native and Foreign States." The figures of the present Census in Group 163 are probably more reliable, as the only 2 Municipalities in the State are those at Jammu and Srinagar, and it is difficult to conceive of any other local services under this head. There is a decrease of 13 per cent. in village officials and servants, which seems due to the fact that numerous Zaildars and Lambardars are returned as rent-receivers instead of being shown as village officials. The population dependent on religion shows a growth of 15·3. The higher incidence (+373·6) under priests, ministers, etc.— a designation which is regarded as carrying greater respectability—is more than negatived by a fall of 61·4 per cent. under the head mendicants, etc. The increases under medicine (+17·8) and instruction (+17) furnish evidence of the growing interest taken by the State authorities in the all-important subjects of public education and public health. The lawyers and Kazis are about twice as numerous as in 1911, which is due to the growing popularity of the legal profession. Persons living on their income have increased by 35 per cent., the difference being due chiefly to better enumeration. The variation in domestic services (+1·9) is unimportant. A decrease of 91·3 per cent. in Group 184 is only the result of a more careful classification, but an increase of 119 per cent. among unspecified labourers and workmen is not noteworthy, as it may be due partly to the distress caused by the famine conditions of 1920. The population supported by unproductive occupations is less by 47·6 per cent. It is now only a little over $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the corresponding population of 1901, and the incidence of decrease which ranges from 47 to 62·6 per cent. is noticeable both among inmates of jails and hospitals and among beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc., which is doubtless a happy sign of the times.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

Statistical.

146. A special Census was taken on the afternoon of 30th March, 1921, of all factories, mines and works where 10 or more persons were employed. The scope of this Census was enlarged on the present occasion, as no such returns were obtained in 1911 for establishments containing less than 20 persons. The statistics were collected by means of a special schedule, which was served on the owner or manager of each factory and work, and special enumerators were engaged to collect these schedules on the appointed date. The particulars called for related to the description of the factory or work, the name and caste of the owner or manager, the number of males and females employed on direction, supervision or clerical work, or as skilled workmen and unskilled labourers distinguishing adults from children. Establishments using mechanical power were also required to give information about the details of the power employed, and in the case of Textile establishments, the number of looms in operation was also to be mentioned. The schedules thus received were sorted in the Head Office, and Tables were compiled in which the available information was classified under the prescribed heads.

Classification of Industry.

147. According to these special schedules there were, on 30th March 1921, 153 industrial establishments in the State, each employing 10 or more persons and with a total strength of 7,717 workers (7,602 males, 115 females). Of these, 4,578 (4,540 males, 38 females) are skilled workers, 2,483 unskilled labourers including 76 females, and 656 persons of whom only 1 is a female, are employed on Direction, supervision and clerical work. The number of adult females per 1,000 adult males is only 8, and the number of children of both sexes per 1,000 adults works out at 251. Of the total number of factories and works, 41 are owned and controlled by the State, 2 are held by Registered companies with European Directors, and the remaining 110 are owned by private persons, of whom only one is a European. Of the Managers, 46 are Indians, mostly Kashmiri Musalmans, and 8 Europeans and Anglo-Indians including officers of State Departments. In the great majority of textile establishments and those connected

Nature of Industry.	Number of Establishments.	Number of persons employed.
Industries of dress ..	56	884
Textile	40	4,451
Wood	15	1,008
Furniture	13	169
Production and transmission of Physical forces ..	7	377
Growing of special products ..	9	125
Luxury	4	312
Building	4	204
Food	3	54
Constructions of means of transport ..	1	113
Metal	1	20

with dress, etc., the owner also combines the function of manager, and the number of managers is, therefore, relatively small. The largest number of establishments pertains to dress, but textiles afford employment to the largest number of persons, the proportion being about 5 : 1. I shall now proceed to review briefly the position of each industry in the light of the available statistics and such general information as I have been able to obtain. It is a pity that we have not yet organised a separate Department of Industries, and I have, therefore, to rely exclusively on my own resources in the collection and presentation of my facts and figures.

Industries of Dress.—This industry includes 12 embroidery factories, 43 darning factories and one tailoring factory, all situated in Srinagar City and giving employment to 884 persons, all males, of whom 669 are skilled workmen. The number of children per 1,000 adults is 281.

Embroidery in Kashmir is done in four styles : (1) Amli, (2) Chikan (minute satin stitch, (3) Doori (knot stitch) and (4) Irena. Srinagar possesses between 200 and 300 embroidery factories, but as minor establishments employing less than 10 persons have been excluded from the scope of the special industrial Census, the number employed in the 12 major factories is not a true index of the number of persons who actually subsist on this industry. The darn stitch used by the Kashmiri embroiderer is perfect, with threads nicely blended. Drapings were formerly made in pushmina or silk embroidered in artistic style. The present tendency is more in the direction of producing embroidered articles on drill, linen and Kashmir silk, which are comparatively cheaper. The more favourite patterns are (1) Shawl, (2) Chenar leaf, (3) Irish, (4) Dragon. Numdas or felt rugs are also embroidered in chain stitch of various floral designs, in different colours. The single tailoring factory inSrinagar does not call for any special remarks. All these establishments are owned and manged by Kashmiri Musalmans. The number of establishments employing 20 or more persons, is 8 against 9 in 1911, but there is an increase of 47 in the number of persons employed.

Textile Industries.—Comprise 40 establishments, *i. e.*, 6 woollen carpet factories, 24 shawl weaving factories, 4 fringe weaving factories, all in Srinagar, 2 silk factories, one each in Srinagar and Jammu, 3 weaving factories (Jammu 2, Srinagar 1) and one pattoo factory in Srinagar. Textiles give employment to 4,451 persons or nearly 58 per cent. of the total population registered at the special Industrial Census. Of these only 106 are females (including 1 female convict in the Jammu Jail factories, who controls female labour). The number of skilled workers is 2,885 males and 38 females, and the proportion of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males works out at 12. Children, however, take a fair share in this class of Industry, as for every 1,000 adult there are no less than 341 children. The children are clubbed with unskilled labourers because of their being below the prescribed age limit of 14, but in practice a fairly large proportion of these so called unskilled labourers, are possessed of as much skill as any proficient adult. The number of establishments employing 20 persons or more, has remained unaltered since 1911, but there is a decrease of 855 persons in the numerical strength of these establishments.

Taking Sericulture first, we find that it takes the foremost place among organised Industries in the State, and the factories at Srinagar and Jammu employ over 56 per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in Textile Industries, which, as stated above, absorb the largest proportion of the population of the industrial establishments. The total number of persons employed in the State silk factories is 2,510, of whom 1,461 are skilled workmen and 691 unskilled labourers. The proportion of adult females (22 *per mille* of adult males) is the largest among all classes of industries, except those connected with Building, and the proportion of childern per 1,000 adults (417) is also far in excess of any other industry in the State. The number of persons employed on direction, supervision ond clerical work is 284, of whom 7 are Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Sericulture is an ancient industry in Kashmir. Kashmir silk found its way to Damascus an

Bokhara and the inhabitants of the modern Khutan were the chief agents in the transmission of silk into Western Asia and Europe. But the Industry had gradually vanished until it was revived by His Highness the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur over 50 years ago. It flourished for some time, but a visible decline again set in owing to the appearance of certain diseases in the seed. Since 1895 the industry began steadily to regain its lost ground and is at present in a most thriving condition. It forms one of the principal sources of revenue to the State, and about 50,000 families practise cocoon rearing as a very lucrative subsidiary occupation, apart from thousands of operatives who are employed daily in the filatures. The greater part of the seed is still imported from Europe, and the reeling of cocoons is done in filatures, of which there are 5 in the Srinagar factory containing 1,520 reeling and 760 cooking basins, the former being heated by electricity and the latter by steam. The number of motors at work is 27, with a total horse-power of 247. The Jammu factory is, on the other hand, worked by a steam engine of 20 horse power. The Srinagar factory which is a much bigger concern, generally gives employment to about 3,000 operatives, but the number ascertained at the special Census was rather below the normal, as the count was taken in winter season. Local production of seed from selected cocoons through special rearers, is being encouraged in the Kashmir Valley, and it is expected that the import of seed from Europe will be rapidly curtailed. Vigorous efforts for propagation of Mulberry trees are reported from Kashmir, but the Director of Sericulture, Jammu, complains of the indifference of the people in this Province to mulberryculture and cocoon-rearing.

There is, practically speaking, no factory labour in the State, exceptin the two State silk factories and two carpet factories in Srinagar, owned by European companies, and this form of labour does not carry with it any sense of social inferiority. On the other hand, the factory labourer is regarded as more fortunate in that he is assured of a more or less permanent employment, compared to the ordinary day labourer who is always in search of employment and has to try his hand at all sorts of manual labour.

Of the women employed in the Srinagar silk factory, over 2-3rd are low class Musalmans, whereas female operatives in the Jammu factory are drawn from various castes including Brahmans, Gurkhas and Gujjars, but the majority is composed of women belonging to the so-called untouchable classes residing in and about the Jammu city. There are about 20 girls under 14 years of age in every 100 of female operatives, who are mostly engaged on the sorting of cocoons. The rates of wages are the same for males and females for similar kinds of work and equal outturn, but the males being generally more efficient in certain branches of work, are allowed a slightly higher rate of wages ranging between 2 annas and 8 annas per day in Srinagar, and 2 annas 6 pies to 9 annas in Jammu, according to the nature of work entrusted to each operative. The children are, however, generally given a comparatively easier and simpler work, and their wages are, therefore, also comparatively low. The rates of wages were originally much below the present level until an insistent demand on the part of labourers especially in Kashmir rendered it necessary to increase these rates in consequence of the general rise in the cost of living. The social and economic position of the labourers has, therefore, remained unaffected and no change is noticeable in their usual mode of life.

Next in importance to Sericulture, are the six woollen carpet factories which among themselves employ 1,342 males, of whom over 76 per cent. are skilled workmen, the proportion of children to adults being 278 *per mille*. Of these one is a registered company with European Directorate, one is owned by a private European limited company and the remaining 4 by Kashmiri Musalmans. The two first named are, however, the most notable concerns, as their joint contribution to the total strength of the 6 factories is about 89 per cent. The number of smaller carpet factories in the city is 20 or so, but the quality and quantity of their outturn is not so good. Carpets of an inferior quality commonly known as numdas, are also manufactured in sufficiently large quantities in Sopur and elsewhere in Kashmir. Carpets were originally made in Persia from the same kind

of wool of which Kashmir Shawls were made. Pile carpets were made in Kashmir from a long time and attained great perfection. The oldest Kashmir carpets were turned in floral design with mosques, gardens, wild animals, gliding fish, etc. The carpet industry of Kashmir, however, gradually fell into decay, and 30 years back decent carpets were not obtainable. The growing demand for cheaper varieties coupled with the extensive use of aniline dyes,succeeded in ousting the old artistic variety, and the cool harmony of colour was replaced by magenta. The industry has, however, received a fresh impetus under European supervision after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, owing to the practical stoppage of shawltrade with France. The pioneer factory was started about 45 years ago by Mons. H. Dauvergne, which was subsequently bought by Messrs Mitchell & Co. The other important factory is that owned by Messrs. C. M. Hadow & Co., which has been in existence since 1890. The total number of looms at work in the carpet factory owned by Messrs. Hadow & Co., is 165, and the output of the two European Companies is pretty large, as their working capital amounts approximately to 17 lacs of rupees. The weavers belong to the lower working classes of the city and its suburbs, and although the schedules returned 278 unskilled labourers, very few of them can,strictly speaking, be classed as unskilled, as most of them are weavers by profession and are more or less specially suited to the kind of work which awaits them in the factories. They are treated as unskilled workmen merely on account of their age, which disqualifies them from being treated as skilled labourers for Census purposes. Women are not employed in the carpet factories, but a fairly large number of them are engaged in the spinning of wool for the factories in their homes under the direction of head weavers deputed by the companies. This work is done at contract rates, and the earning ability of those employed on it,depends on the amount of time which they can spare for this work from their domestic or professional pre-occupations. Messrs. Mitchell & Co. tried some time ago to open a separate factory for women, but the experiment was not successful, as the few young girls who were given necessary training for the work, left the factory as soon as they were married. There has been an all round rise in the rates of wages on account of the heavy rise in prices, and the earnings of adult male weavers vary from 4 annas to 12 annas a day. Messrs. Hadow & Co. do not, however, concern themselves directly with the fixing of rates for factory labour, as they settle matters with the head weavers by piece work, at rates fixed from time to time and by payments in advance, so that they look to the head weavers to equip themselves with the requisite number of weavers for looms of different sizes.

Kashmir has enjoyed a world-wide renown for its beautiful shawls from the earliest times. The tradition has it that when Krishna went to the Kurus as a delegate from the Pandvas, the present of Dharishtrastra to him included ten thousand shawls of Kashmir. The "Ain-i-Akbari" says of the great Moghal," His Majesty is very fond of shawls. By virtue of His Majesty's interest the manufacture of shawls in Kashmir is in a very flourishing condition." Bernier who visited Kashmir in 1665 with Aurangzeb, says, " What may be considered peculiar to Kashmir, and the staple commodity which particularly promotes the trade of the country and fills it with wealth, is the prodigious quantity of shawls, which they manufacture and which gives occupation to the little children." In 1739 Nadir Shah despatched an ambassador to Constantinople, with 15 elephant loads of presents among which a number of Kashmir shawls were conspicuous by their presence. It is said that loom shawls were first made in the reign of Zain-ul-Abdin, and found a ready market in foreign countries, especially in Persia and afterwards during the Moghal time, in India. The income to the State from shawls under Sardar Aziz Khan, the Afghan Governor, is reported to have amounted to 4 lacs of rupees annually. Shawl trade continued in a flourishing condition even under the Sikhs, but it received a severe set-back owing to the appearance of a widespread and dire famine, until a revival was visible during the reign of the late Maharaja Gulab Singh Sahib Bahadur. The Shawl trade was then controlled by a department called " Dagshawl ", which was responsible for the supervision of raw materials, settlement of disputes among manufacturers and the affixing of State seal on finished products. The department collected a poll-tax on weavers

and an impost on manufactured shawls. The State derived an income of about 7 lacs per annum during 1846—1869 A. D. The famines of 1832 and 1878 drove away a large number of shawl weavers from Kashmir to Amritsar and Lahore, and their descendants are still to be found there. Several families of Kashmiri shawl weavers also settled in Ramnagar and Basohli in the Jammu Province, and ultimately migrated to the Punjab for want of local encouragement. Between 30 and 40 thousand persons were engaged in shawl weaving during the reigns of the late Maharaja Gulab Singh Sahib Bahadur and Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur of blessed memory. The export of shawls valued on an average 28 lacs of rupees per annum. I am not in a position to give a reliable estimate of the value of the export of shawls at present, but it has apparently gone down considerably, as the present value of the woollen exports approximates to rupees 7 or 8 lacs only. The customs figures, however, cannot be accepted as a true index to the export trade in shawls, as many purchasers do manage to smuggle away shawls with their personal luggage. The Census of 1901 registered 5,037 shawl weavers in the Srinagar city, but the corresponding figures for 1911 cannot be isolated, as wool carders and spinners and weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc., were lumped together under the all-embracing Group 26. The present Group (32) intended for weavers of woollen blankets, is no doubt much simpler, but comparison with past figures is rendered impossible, and separate figures for shawl weavers alone are, at any rate, not available even under this classification. On an average, a shawl weaver earns 8 to 12 annas a day, and as the more costly varieties for which there was a considerable demand in the European markets, have fallen into disuse, it is unlikely that the industry will recover its lost position in the near future, unless special measures are taken to organise and finance the shawl industry. *Hashia bafi* (fringe weaving) is, broadly speaking, a branch of the shawl industry, and, therefore, closely allied with it. The *Hashia* or border may be single, double or triple, and the *palla* is the embroidery at the two ends of the shawl. The figures of fringe weavers are merged in the total of Group 38, but considering the strength of the population supported by shawl industry as a whole, *Hashia bafi* is not of much consequence, and the only noteworthy feature of the industry is the preponderance of children (609 per 1,000 adults).

Pattoo Factory.—There is only one Pattoo factory in Srinagar, employing 11 persons all told, but the weaving of *pattoos* and *loies* (coarse woollen blankets) is a well known industry of Kashmir and is largely practised as a subsidiary occupation in the villages. The Srinagar factory which has been recently started, turns out home-spuns and tweeds of improved qualities and patterns. Another fabric which has been growing in popularity owing to its cheapness is "Raffle." It is woven from German and local wool and is fast replacing the plain but more durable *pattoo*. The aggregate value of *loies* and *pattoos*, etc., exported annually from Kashmir, is estimated at about 3 lacs of rupees.

There are three cotton factories located in the Central Jails, namely, two at Jammu and one at Srinagar. The operatives are all prisoners, and a variety of cotton articles such as carpets, bed sheets, towels, shirts and plain cloth are manufactured to order or sold on cash payment. The Jammu Jail factory also produces a small quantity of silk cloth, woodwork and *munj* matting.

Wood Industry.—The 15 establishments undert his head represent the population employed on timber extraction and floating in the forests of Udhampur (1), Kashmir North (13) and Muzaffarabad (1). The total area of reserved forests in the Kashmir State in 1901 amounted to 2,180 square miles (page 123, *Imperial Gazetteer of India*). The total area under forests in the year 1917 (excluding *Jagirs*) was 9,041 square miles, *i. e.*, demarcated 8,527, including over 182 square miles of Kuth area, partially demarcated 146 and undemarcated 368. *Ilaqa* Punch possesses 633 square miles of area under forests, of which only 33 square miles is reserved area, the corresponding figures for Bhadarwah *Jagir* being Bhadarwah 290 and Langet 62. The more notable species are deodar, pine, and chil, but juniper, fir, birch and willow trees are also to be found in Kashmir. The State forests are next to land revenue, the largest source of income to the State, and as a result of the

activities of the Forest Department, this income rose to Rs. 45,42,429 in 1918 against Rs. 11,76,000 in 1911. The State forests are, therefore, capable of affording employment to large numbers of people, mostly drawn from the local agricultural classes, who find it a lucrative occupation in their spare time. The total number of persons returned at the special Industrial Census as working in the State forests is 1,008, but this is apparently a considerable underestimate of the population, which is actually employed off and on in the extraction and floating of timber. The work is of a seasonal character, and 30th of March was not a very suitable date in Kashmir for taking a Census of these people. The females are conspicuous by their absence from this industry, which is manifestly due to the rough and arduous nature of the work. The proportion of skilled workmen to unskilled labourers is 3 : 1, and 109 persons connected with direction, supervision and clerical work mostly represent the staff of the Forest Department. The proportion of children amounts to 199 *per mille* of adults. Besides forest operations on the spot, this head includes a timber steaming factory in Kashmir North and a saw mill in the Muzaffarabad District, employing 29 persons in all. The former is worked by two oil engines with a total horse power of 32.

Furniture Industries.—Do not seem to call for any special remarks.

Production and transmission of Physical Forces.—This industry is composed of the Electric Supply Works in Srinagar, 2 Hydro Electric Installations, one each at Jammu and Mahora in Tahsil Uri of Muzaffarabad, maintenance of lines in Kashmir North, the flume channel and head works at Mahora and the city water works of Jammu. All these factories are owned and controlled by the State and, therefore, this industry does not bring any income to the local people, except giving employment to about 300 persons, about half of whom are unskilled labourers, besides a large complement of State officials on the technical and clerical staff. No females or children are employed in this industry. The total number of factories is 7 against 6 in 1911, and the increase in the number of persons employed amounts to 163. The Hydro-Electric Installation at Mahora is worked by 4 water turbines (4 A. C. Generators), with a total horse power of 4,000 K. V. A., whereas the Jammu Installation employs 3 Alternators (682 Kilowatts). The Electric Supply Works and city water-works of Srinagar are worked by Electric motors installed on the premises, the former possessing 6 motors of 481 Horse Power and the latter 8 motors of 274 Horse Power.

Growing of special products.—This industry comprises nine resin tapping establishments, of which 7 are situated in the Udhampur District and 2 in Riasi. It gives employment to 125 males, of whom 113 are rightly classed as unskilled labourers. No women or children figure in this industry, and no single establishment employs 20 or more persons.

Industries of Luxury.—This head consists of 4 printing presses, of which 3 are attached to the Central Jails at Jammu and Srinagar, but the most important press is the State Press at Jammu, which employs about 53 per cent. of the total population supported by this industry. It is worked by an Electric motor of 30 Horse Power, and most of the printing work of the State Departments is executed by this press.

Building Industries—which include 3 brick kilns in Jammu District and one *surkhi* grinding mill in Kashmir South, are not worthy of any special mention.

Food Industries.—Organized industries of food on a large or limited scale are not in existence, and of the 54 persons employed on this class of industry, 33 are Jail convicts who are employed on an oil press in the Jammu Central Jail and a rice husker in the Srinagar Central Jail.

Construction of means of Transport.—The only item falling under this head is the dredging works at Baramula, where the river bed is very low and continuous excavations are, therefore, necessary to prevent floods and also for conserving a larger volume of water for the lengthy and stupendous warterfall, which has

been constructed for generating electricity at Mahora. Of the 113 persons employed 49 are skilled workmen, and the number of adult women per 1,000 adult men is barely 32, the proportion of children *per mille* of adults being still less. According to the Industrial Census of 1911, no less than 4,528 persons were supported by industries connected with the construction of means of transport, but this number was made up mostly of persons engaged on the construction of distributaries from the Upper Jhelum Canal in the Mirpur District, which had been completed long before 30th March 1921, hence this seemingly extraordinary difference in the figures of the two Censuses.

Metal Industries.—The only metal industry employing 20 persons in all, is situated in Jammu city and attached to the Hydro-Electric Installation. The work done in this factory is of a petty nature, such as repairs to electric fans and construction of ordinary articles of hard metals. The factory is worked by an Electric motor of 75 Horse Power.

The special Industrial Census of factories and works employing 10 or more persons, deals with only a fraction of the Industrial population of Kashmir. There are several notable industries which are not run on the factory system, and which individually do not employ 10 or more persons, such as papier machie, wood work, stone work, metal work, and as no review of the industrial activity of Kashmir would be complete without a brief reference to these famous industries of Srinagar and certain other places in the Valley, a few brief remarks about these special industries will, therefore, not be out of place.

Papier Machie.—Manufacture of paper, cardboard and papier machie is recorded in Table XVII as the means of subsistence of 432 persons, of whom 192 are actual workers. They are returned exclusively from Kashmir South, the largest proportion having been registered in Srinagar. As the manufacture of paper has been discontinued, it may be assumed that a majority of persons under this head are supported by the manufacture of papier machie. This craft was introduced in Kashmir from Persia, and there was a time when the papier machie of Kashmir found a ready market in Kabul, France and other European countries. Shawls were sent to France in papier machie boxes, which separately fetched high prices. Lacquered work was also once in considerable demand for the decoration of ceilings and palanquins, etc. An annual tax of Rs. 500 was levied by the State from papier machie workmen. Even now there are about 20 factories and shops for the manufacture of papier machie, and the articles usually made are picture frames, screens, tables, teapoys, trays, candle sticks, etc. The average annual output of Srinagar is estimated at between 20 and 30 thousand rupees. The daily wages of workmen employed on the manufacture of papier machie range between 12 annas and Re. 1-4-0.

Wood Work.—All old Hindu buildings of Kashmir are of stone, but the mosques are mostly made of wood, and some of the important places such as Shah-Hamdan and Makhdum Sahib of Srinagar, are models of carpenter's craft. Srinagar possesses about 50 factories of wood work, namely (1) carving, mostly on walnut wood, (2) Pinjra or lattice work, and (3) panelling, in various designs. The Census figures of carpenters, turners and joiners for the State and the Provinces, though correct on the whole, are not capable of being spilt up into ordinary carpenters who form by far the largest majority and the craftsman of Srinagar, who are a class apart. The quantity produced annually in Srinagar, is worth over Rs. 30,000, and the daily wage ranges between 12 annas and Re. 1-4-0.

Metal Work.—Metal work which is another speciality of Kashmir, may roughly be classified into the following 4 varieties, (1) tinned metal, (2) lac work on brass and copper, (3) enamelling, and (4) copper and silver work. Tinned metal which is a Turkoman art, was long ago introduced into Kashmir with marked success. It partly resembles Moradabad work, but is far superior in finish and design. Enamelling is done on brass, copper, and silver by fusing over its various mineral substances. Copper and silver work was once much in favour but is now waning, partly because the patterns are not so good and partly because the metal

tarnishes quickly. The best silver work was of the old shawl patterns, but is now being fast replaced by European tea-sets, etc. The metal contains a large alloy, and sometimes as much as half silver and half copper is used. White metal is also used in place of silver, and every silversmith now possesses an electro plating apparatus which he employs on white metal. There are about 400 Kar Khanas in Srinagar in which metal work is done, and which employ about 1,200 actual workers, but they can not be given the dignified name of "factories" being small concerns, none of which employs even 10 persons. The proportion of silver-smiths to workers in copper, brass and bell metal, etc., is 3 : 1.

Stone-work.—The modern stone-work in Kashmir consists of lapidary work. Jade is imported from Yarkand and is cut for seals and pendants. Cornelian, Liver stone, Moss stone, Rock crystal, etc., are also imported in small quantities through Ladakh for the manufacture of buttons, beads and brooches, etc. But the articles now on show in Srinagar bazars are made largely at Delhi or with stones and coloured glasses obtained from Europe. The Industry supports about 1,500 persons in the State, of whom over 1,100 are returned from Srinagar.

Mining.—According to Table XVII only 84 persons throughout the State subsist on the exploitation of minerals, and of these 80 are reported from the Frontier Districts. But the mineral resources of this State are believed to be considerable and with proper exploration and development, may be capable of proving a rich source of income to the State.

From 1917 onward, the reconstituted mineral Survey Department has been busy in surveying portions of the State in order to ascertain the mineral potentialities of the country before undertaking the task of their development. It is believed that the State possesses ochres, gypsum, graphite and abrasive powder, etc., and it is also possible that the State contains petroleum oil. The sapphire mines of Padar which were worked for some time before 1911, remained closed in the outgoing decade, as the rock veins had become either lost or exhausted. Prospecting operations have recently been carried out at the serpentine mines of Shigar in Skardu, the galena localities of Uri, the slate deposits of Basantgarh in Ramnagar Tahsil, the aquamarine of Dasu (Skardu), the Nar-Budhan dome of Kotli, as a possible source for petroleum oil and the bauxite deposits of Chakar, Slal and Sangarmarg. Should any of these prove successful mining propositions, they would doubtless affect the industrial life of the people and improve their economic position by providing employment and stimulating trade.

While closing this brief notice of the special local industries of Srinagar, which excite the admiration of so many Indian and European visitors and make such a fine show in art exhibitions, I regret to remark that the position of these industries is financially very unsound, and most of the owners of these Karkhanas whose names are so familiar to visitors, carry on their business with borrowed capital, the interest of which swallows up the greater part of their profits. The Karkhanas generally suffer from lack of education and proper organization. There is also a great want of mutual confidence and co-operation among the industria classes. The result is that the Karkhanas are generally swamped in debt and the workmen usually live from hand to mouth. There is a very great scope for improvement in these well-known industries of Kashmir if the State Department of Commerce and Industries could guide and help the owners to place their concerns on a well-organized and sound financial footing.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION.

Class, Sub-class and Order.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5
KASHMIR STATE ..	**10,000**	**3,761**	**38**	**62**
A. Production of raw materials	8,173	3,028	37	63
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	**8,173**	**3,028**	**37**	**63**
1. Pasture and Agriculture	8,163	3,024	37	63
(a) Ordinary Cultivation ..	8,016	2,967	37	63
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	16	5	28	72
(c) Forestry	16	7	43	57
(d) Raising of farm stock	115	45	39	61
(e) Raising of small animals ..	..	..	34	46
2. Fishing and hunting	10	4	35	65
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	..	..	15	85
3. Mines	..	..	67	33
4. Quarries of hard rocks	..	..	100	..
5. Salt etcetera	..	..	42	58
B. Preparation and supply of material substances ..	1,160	447	39	61
III.—Industries	**739**	**288**	**39**	**61**
6. Textiles	171	75	44	56
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	8	3	32	68
8. Wood	90	34	38	62
9. Metals	47	16	35	65
10. Ceramics	45	18	40	60
11. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous.	32	13	40	60
12. Food industries	59	23	39	61
13. Industries of dress and the toilet ..	225	84	37	63
14. Furniture industries	1	..	32	68
15. Building industries	15	5	32	68
16. Construction of means of transport ..	1	..	42	58
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.)	..	..	68	32
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	44	17	38	62
IV.—Transport	**86**	**37**	**43**	**57**
20. Transport by water	44	20	44	56
21. Transport by road	36	15	42	58
22. Transport by rail	1	..	34	66
23. Post Offices, telegraph and telephone service ..	5	2	44	56
V.—Trade.	**335**	**122**	**36**	**64**
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	9	2	24	76
25. Brokerage, commission and export	1	..	28	72
26. Trade in textiles	20	7	35	67

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—*concluded.*

Class, Sub-class and Order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each Class, Sub-class and Order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	6	3	53	47
28. Trade in wood	4	2	33	67
29. Trade in metals	1	..	1	99
30. Trade in Pottery	2	1	30	70
31. Trade in chemical products	2	..	5	95
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	1	..	47	53
33. Other trade in food stuffs	125	51	41	59
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	2	1	40	60
35. Trade in furniture	3	1	42	58
36. Trade in building materials	..	..	86	14
37. Trade in means of transport	5	3	47	53
38. Trade in fuel	13	4	31	69
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	10	3	33	67
40. Trade of other sorts	130	44	34	66
C. Public administration and liberal arts	349	142	41	59
VI.—Public force	**66**	**31**	**48**	**52**
41. Army	39	20	52	48
42. Navy	..	..	43	57
44. Police	27	11	42	58
VII.—Public administration	**108**	**39**	**36**	**64**
45. Public administration	108	39	36	64
VIII.—Professions and Liberal arts	**175**	**72**	**41**	**59**
46. Religion	137	57	42	58
47. Law	6	2	34	66
48. Medicine	10	3	37	63
49. Instruction	11	5	44	56
50. Letters, arts and sciences	11	5	42	58
D. Miscellaneous	318	144	45	55
IX.—Persons living on their income	**10**	**4**	**43**	**57**
51. Persons living principally on their income	10	4	43	57
X.—Domestic service	**118**	**63**	**53**	**47**
52. Domestic service	118	63	53	47
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	**126**	**46**	**36**	**64**
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	126	46	36	64
XII.—Unproductive	**64**	**31**	**48**	**52**
54. Inmates of Jails, asylums and alms houses	1	1	100	..
55. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes	63	30	48	52
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	AGRICULTURE.				INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES).			
	Population supported by Agriculture.	Proportion of Agricultural population per 1,000 of District population.	PERCENTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF		Population supported by Industry.	Proportion of Industrial population per 1,000 of District population.	PERCENTAGE ON INDUSTRIAL POPULATION OF	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kashmir State	2,617,904	803	37	63	240,984	74	39	61
Jammu Province (Natural Divisions I and II)	1,338,100	816	30	70	105,333	64	39	61
Jammu District	205,744	614	28	72	40,896	122	36	64
Kathua ,, ...	108,627	704	47	53	18,250	118	41	59
Udhampur ,, ...	190,703	874	40	60	6,997	32	51	49
Riasi ,, ...	197,872	881	29	71	5,396	24	41	59
Mirpur ,, ...	266,275	835	30	70	26,516	83	39	61
Bhadarwah Jagir	33,373	887	48	52	1,252	33	49	51
Punch Ilaqa	335,506	954	19	81	6,026	17	45	55
Kashmir Province (Natural Division III)	1,079,852	767	41	59	134,479	96	39	61
Kashmir North	432,725	661	33	67	24,884	50	35	65
Kashmir South	443,836	645	49	51	106,108	154	39	61
Muzaffarabad District	203,291	941	42	58	3,487	16	36	64
Frontier Districts (Natural Division IV) ..	199,952	942	60	40	1,172	6	64	36
Ladakh District	173,709	947	63	37	887	5	61	39
Gilgit ,, ...	26,243	914	41	59	285	10	71	29
Cities.								
Jammu	1,009	32	49	51	4,993	158	43	57
Srinagar	5,396	38	34	66	59,606	421	40	60

AND PROFESSIONAL POPULATION IN NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

COMMERCE.				PROFESSIONS.				OTHER OCCUPATIONS.			
Population supported by Commerce.	Proportion of Commercial Population per 1,000 of District population.	Percentage on Commercial population of		Population supported by Professions.	Proportion of Professional population per 1,000 of District population.	Percentage on Professional population of		Population supported by other occupations.	Proportion of other occupation followed per 1,000 of District population.	Percentage on other occupation of	
		Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
137,061	42	38	62	57,096	18	41	59	206,482	63	43	57
59,805	36	38	62	20,652	13	44	56	116,369	71	45	55
25,182	75	34	66	10,687	32	46	54	52,325	156	40	60
1,649	69	44	56	3,608	23	44	56	13,077	85	48	52
5,889	27	42	58	1,491	7	37	63	13,181	60	58	42
5,727	25	35	65	1,087	5	35	65	14,507	65	44	56
9,617	30	38	62	3,002	9	45	55	13,561	43	43	57
834	22	42	58	224	6	50	50	1,931	51	74	26
1,907	5	46	54	555	2	51	49	7,787	22	57	43
74,409	53	37	63	33,624	24	36	64	84,722	60	36	64
16,478	33	36	64	8,465	17	33	67	19,938	40	40	60
53,453	78	38	62	23,200	34	37	63	61,890	90	34	66
4,478	21	38	62	1,959	9	40	60	2,894	13	52	48
2,817	13	57	43	2,820	13	81	19	5,391	44	81	19
2,598	14	56	44	2,564	14	83	17	3,718	20	80	20
249	9	67	33	256	9	61	39	1,673	58	85	15
4,623	147	36	64	4,858	154	56	44	16,023	509	52	48
32,511	229	47	53	8,675	61	33	67	35,547	251	29	71

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION).

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.			
	Entire State.	Jammu Province (Natural Divisions I and II).	Jhelum Valley (Natural Division III).	Indus Valley (Natural Division IV).
1	2	3	4	5
STATE ..	21	30	17	7
I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	3	3	3	..
II. Exploitation of minerals ..	125	...	..	130
III. Industry	106	147	74	137
IV. Transport	102	166	45	675
V. Trade	86	105	67	102
VI. Public force	252	319	89	143
VII. Public administration ..	86	103	57	223
VIII. Professions and liberal arts. ..	104	92	122	51
IX. Persons living on their income ..	211	248	33	..
X. Domestic service	37	45	32	14
XI. Insufficiently described occupations.	87	102	58	50
XII. Unproductive	58	53	74	200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION).

RENT RECEIVERS.		RENT PAYERS.		AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.	
Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3	4	5	6
All subsidiary occupations.	1,814	All subsidiary occupations ..	960	All subsidiary occupations..	754
Rent payers	578	Rent receivers	48	Rent receivers.. ..	38
Agricultural labourers ..	20	Agricultural labourers ..	5	Rent payers	171
Government servants of all kinds	294	General labourers.. ..	105	General labourers ..	166
Money-lenders and grain dealers	62	Government servants of all kinds.	56	Village watchmen ..	20
Other traders of all kinds ..	121	Money lenders and grain dealers.	12	Cattle breeders and milkmen	33
Priests	83	Other traders of all kinds ..	53	Mill hands	2
Clerks of all kinds ..	14	Fishermen and boatmen ..	4	Fishermen and boatmen ..	..
School Masters	12	Cattle breeders and milkmen	34	Rice pounders	16
Lawyers	4	Village watchmen ..	11	Traders of all kinds ..	4
Estate Agents and Managers ..	..	Weavers	96	Oil pressers	..
Medical Practitioners ..	4	Barbers	31	Weavers	95
Artisans	118	Oil pressers	18	Potters	4
Others	504	Washermen	4	Leather workers ..	15
		Potters	16	Washermen	7
		Blacksmiths and Carpenters ..	58	Blacksmiths and Carpenters	25
		Others	409	Others ..	153

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

Group No.	Occupations.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	STATE	**928,341**	**297,554**	**320**
	A.—Production of raw materials	**723,834**	**263,058**	**363**
	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	723,787	263,057	363
	1. Pasture and agriculture	**722,778**	**262,876**	**364**
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	707,491	259,745	367
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	20,130	9,336	464
2	Ordinary cultivators	683,381	248,659	364
3	Agents, managers of landed estate (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	190	48	253
4	Farm servants	1,408	222	158
5	Field labourers	2,382	1,480	621
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	1,242	229	184
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca-nut, etc., growers	1,242	229	184
	(c) Forestry	2,103	128	61
8	Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, &c.	1,234	2	2
9	Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners.	869	126	145
	(d) Raising of farm stock	11,873	2,770	234
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	7,824	2,005	256
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1,593	333	209
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	2,450	426	174
	2. Fishing and Hunting	**1,009**	**181**	**179**
17	Fishing	988	181	183
	II.—Exploitation of minerals	47	1	23
	3. Mines	**30**	**1**	**33**
	4. Quarries of hard rocks	**2**	..	..
	5. Salt, etc.	**15**	..	..
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	**122,492**	**23,199**	**189**
	III.—Industry	76,471	17,442	229
	6. Textiles	**16,793**	**7,529**	**448**
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	711	140	197
26	Cotton spinning	624	2,107	3,377
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	8,621	3,331	386
31	Wool carding and spinning	275	985	3,582
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	2,693	788	293
33	Weaving of woollen carpets	1,540	12	8
34	Silk spinners	1,226	27	22
35	Silk weavers	50	67	1,340
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	301	18	60
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textiles industries.	424	6	14
	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	**680**	**204**	**30**
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	139	20	144

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.—*contd.*

Group No.	Occupations.	Number of actual workers.		Numbers of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	508	181	6
	8. Wood	**8,546**	**2,658**	**311**
43	Sawyers	2,008	67	33
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	4,654	126	27
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	1,884	2,465	1,309
	9. Metals	**5,269**	**1,130**	**214**
46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	1,472	47	32
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	3,035	56	18
	10. Ceramics	**4,697**	**1,131**	**241**
54	Makers of porcelain and crockery	342	114	333
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	4,202	1,014	241
	11. Chemical products so called and analogous	**3,736**	**526**	**141**
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	3,198	495	155
	12. Food industries	**5,886**	**1,594**	**271**
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	1,996	603	302
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	1,822	240	132
67	Grain parchers, etc.	41	19	463
68	Butchers	1,478	6	4
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	25	694	27,760
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	375	20	53
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	**24,188**	**3,144**	**130**
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	9 434	1,359	144
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	8,321	1,114	134
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	2,216	605	269
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig-makers	4,068	56	14
	14. Furniture industries	**87**	..	..
	15. Building industries	**1,459**	**35**	**24**
88	Brick layers and masons	632	26	41
	16. Construction of means of transport	**158**	..	..
	17. Production and transmission of physical forces	36	..	..
	18. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	**4,936**	**508**	**103**
98	Workers in precious stones, metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, etc.	3,049	66	22
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams, and sacred threads.	628	2	3
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	1,051	440	419
	IV.—Transport	10,070	1,981	197
	20 Transport by water	**4,642**	**1,677**	**361**
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers, and canals.	329	256	778
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	3,999	1,418	355

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS—*contd.*

Group No.	Occupations	Number of actual workers. Males.	Females.	Number of females per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	4	5
	21 Transport by road	4,654	295	63
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	737	39	53
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	221	194	878
114	Owners, managers and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with non-mechanically driven vehicles).	711	3	4
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers ..	2,900	58	20
	22. Transport by rail	96	5	52
	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	678	4	6
	V.—Trade	35,951	3,776	105
	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	654	45	69
	25. Brokerage, commission and export	72	2	28
	26. Trade in textiles	2,072	32	15
	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	1,102	1	1
	28. Trade in wood	444	29	65
	29. Trade in metals	1	..	..
	30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	204	18	88
	31. Trade in chemical products	23	16	696
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	142	..	..
	33. Other trade in foodstuffs	13,959	2,674	192
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oils, salt and other condiments ..	3,885	317	82
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	2,643	918	347
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and molasses	455	9	20
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers	1,452	166	114
136	Grain and pulse dealers	4,556	419	92
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	818	825	1,009
	34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	194	4	21
	35. Trade in furniture	422	9	21
	36. Trade in building materials	6	..	..
	37. Trade in means of transport	815	4	5
	38. Trade in fuel	1,176	188	160
	39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	1,004	64	64
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery, clocks, optical instruments, etc. ..	732	2	3
149	Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackles, flowers, etc.	207	62	299
	40. Trade of other sorts	13,661	690	50
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ..	12,852	662	51
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	441	25	57
	C.—Public administration and liberal arts	43,729	2,801	64
	VI.—Public force	10,099	127	13
	41. Army	6,422	94	15
156	Army (Indian States)	6,138	94	15

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.—*concld.*

Group No.	Occupations.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	42. Navy	3	..	..
	44. Police	2,674	33	9
159	Police	2,347	29	12
160	Village watchmen	1,327	4	3
	VII.—Public administration	12,575	229	18
	45. Public administration	12,575	229	18
161	Service of the State	11,154	214	19
163	Municipal and other local service	251	12	48
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,125	3	3
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	21,055	2,445	116
	46. Religion	16,659	2,013	121
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	12,061	961	80
166	Religious medicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	4,483	1,051	234
	47. Law	686	..	..
	48. Medicine	910	283	311
171	Medical practitioners including dentists, oculists and Veterinary Surgeons	622	23	37
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, Compounders, Nurses, Masseurs, etc.	288	260	903
	49. Instruction	1,337	52	39
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	1,125	43	38
	50. Letters and arts and sciences	1,463	97	66
178	Music composers and masters, players on musical instruments, singers, actors and dancers.	590	79	134
	D.—Miscellaneous	38,286	8,496	222
	IX.—Persons living on their income	1,260	147	117
	51. Persons living principally on their income	1,260	147	117
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund, and scholarship holders and pensioners.	1,260	147	117
	X.—Domestic service	16,677	3,827	229
	52. Domestic service	16,677	3,827	229
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	16,128	3,740	232
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	443	87	195
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation	12,330	2,498	203
	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	12,330	2,498	203
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	1,563	131	84
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	10,479	2,363	225
	XII.—Unproductive	8,019	2,024	252
	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses	240	6	25
	55 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	7,779	2,018	259
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	7,616	1,769	232
190	Procurers and prostitutes	163	249	1,528
	56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	2	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—OCCUPATIONS IN 1921, 1911 & 1901.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in.		Percentage of variation.	
		1921.	1911.	1911—1921.	1901—1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
	State	**3,259,527**	**3,158,126**	**+5·02**	**+8·7**
	A.—Production of raw materials	**2,664,120**	**2,519,742**	**+5·7**	**+13·2**
	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	2,664,036	2,519,709	+5·7	+13·2
	1. Pasture and agriculture	**2,660,650**	**2,515,519**	**+5·3**	**+13·1**
	(a) *Ordinary cultivation*	2,612,740	2,474,991	+5·6	+13·8
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	125,684	32,470	+287	—92·6
2	Ordinary cultivators	2,465,329	2,400,806	+2·7	+39·6
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors, etc.	682	1,434	—52·4	+1,033·1
4-5	Farm servants and field labourers — ..	21,045	40,281	—47·8	+12
	(b) *Growers of special products and market-gardening* ..	5,164	4,407	+17·2	+50·2
7	Fruit, flowers, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	5,164	4,407	+17·2	+50·2
	(c) *Forestry*	5,241	3,085	+69·9	—29·8
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	2,560	2,140	+19·6	+40·1
9	Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	2,681	945	+183·7	—67·1
	(d) *Raising of farm stock*	37,369	32,284	+15·8	—9·2
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	21,279	23,785	—10·5	+83·4
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	10,021	736	+1,261·5	—79·8
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	6,054	7,763	—22·01	—58·8
	(e) *Raising of small animals*	136	752	—81·9	+82·5
	2. Fishing and hunting	**3,386**	**4,190**	**—19·2**	**+194·0**
17	Fishing	3,325	3,326	..	+160
18	Hunting	61	864	—92·9	+491·8
	II.—Exploitation of minerals .. — ..	84	33	+154·5	—23·2
	3. Mines	46	33	+39·4	—21·4
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substance	**377,961**	**433,421**	**—12·8**	**+1·3**
	III.—Industry	240,900	280,397	—14	—7
	6.—Textiles	**55,825**	**95,619**	**—41·6**	**—7·6**
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2,042	180	+1,034·4	—94·4
26-27	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	33,990	61,184	—44·4	—13·1
29	Rope, twine and string	769	194	+296·4	+373·1
31, 32 & 33	Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	14,125	23,677	—40·3	+4·8
34, 35	Silk spinners and weavers	2,468	5,724	—57·6	+128·9
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	1,193	2,375	—49·8	—22·5
38	Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.) and insufficiently described textile industries.	1,153	2,253	—49	+100·5
	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ..	**2,724**	**620**	**+339·4**	**—86·2**
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc. ..	525	620	15·3	—85·1
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, etc.	2,042	..	..	—100
41	Furriers, etc. .. — ..	30	..	..	—100
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers ..	127	..	..	—100
	8. Wood	**29,309**	**31,045**	**—5·6**	**+88·6**
43, 44	Sawyers, carpenters, turners, joiners, etc.	19,790	19,999	—1	+14·1
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves.	9,519	11,046	—13·8	—838·2
	9. Metal	**15,199**	**13,104**	**+16**	**—36·5**
46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	4,511	..	..	—100
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	483	20	+2,31	—97·3
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	8,194	12,041	—31·9	—60·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—OCCUPATIONS IN 1921, 1911 & 1901—*contd.*

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in		Percentage of variation.	
		1921.	1911.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	1,326	312	+325	—74·1
50	Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick silver, etc.)	371	188	+97·3	—17·5
	10. Ceramics	**14,744**	**14,201**	**+3·8**	**6·3**
52	Makers of glass and crystalware	95	...	..	—100
53	Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, necklaces and glass ear studs etc.)	4	...	..	..
54	Makers of procelain and crockery	970	..	..	..
55	Potters and earthen pipes and bowl makers	13,453	13,377	+·6	+1
56	Brick and tile makers	222	824	—73	—44·7
	11. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous ...	**10,777**	**13,044**	**—17·4**	**+1·5**
61,62	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oil ..	9,385	11,309	—17	+1·6
63	Manufacture of paper, card-board and papier machie ..	432	279	+54·8	+88·5
64	Others (soap, candles, lac cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs.)	559	982	—43	+146·7
	12. Food industries	**19,178**	**20,858**	**—8**	**—1·9**
65	Rice pounders and huskers aad flour grinders	5,568	8,736	—36·3	—5·6
66	Bakers and biscuit makers...	5,538	5,638	—1·8	+19·2
67	Grain parchers, etc.	592	123	+381·3	—25·4
68	Butchers	4,503	4,081	+10·3	+388·5
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	1,238	..	..	—100
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jams and condiments, etc. ..	1,254	2,246	—44·2	+10·4
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	349	..	..	+100
	13. Industries or dress and the toilet	**73,449**	**66,985**	**+9·6**	**—5·6**
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen.	25,587	21,580	+23·2	—9·9
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	27,155	27,318	+·6	+2·7
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	6,893	5,198	+32·6	—3·5
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	12,456	12,727	—2·1	—11·2
	14. Furniture industries	**269**	..	..	—100
	15. Building industries	**4,730**	**7,953**	**—40·5**	**+104·9**
86	Excavators, plinth builders and well sinkers	460	5,079	—90·9	+1,543·7
87,88.	Stone cutters and dressers, brick layers and masons ...	2,317	..	..	—100
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials) decorators of houses, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc.	1,796	2,760	—34·9	+57·9
	16. Construction of means of transport	**376**	**256**	**+46·9**	**—90·6**
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	376	..	..	—100
	17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	**53**	**208**	**—74·5**	**—10,300**
93	Gas works and electric light and power	53	208	—74·5	+10,300
	18. Other Miscelloneous and undefined industries ..	**14,267**	**12,254**	**+16·4**	**—39·2**
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, and enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	8,644	10,947	—21	+41·9
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces and other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries lingams and sacred threads.	1,473	765	+92·5	+1,488·3
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	3,597	4,250	+15·4	—2·5
	IV.—Transport	27,815	33,667	—17·4	+29·4
	20. Transport by water	**14,308**	**15,968**	**—10·4**	**+21·5**
108,109	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	2,770	2,524	+9·7	+376·2
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	11,293	13,377	—15·6	+6·7
	21. Transport by road	**11,652**	**15,504**	**—24·8**	**+42·9**
111,112	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	2,526	1,549	+63	+23·4
113,114	Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail, carriage, etc., managers and employés (excluding private servants).	1,659	698	+137·7	+232·3
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	7,455	10,902	—31·6	+12·5
	22. Transport by rail.	**295**	**426**	**—30·8**	**—42**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—OCCUPATIONS IN 1921, 1911 AND 1901—*contd.*

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation. 1911—1921.	Percentage of variation. 1901—1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
	23 Post Office, telegraph and telephone service	**1,560**	**1,769**	**—11·8**	**+37·2**
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	1,560	1,769	—11·8	+37·2
	V.—Trade	109,246	119,357	—8·5	—1
	24. Banks, establishments to credit, exchange and insurance ..	**2,890**	**10,239**	**—71·8**	**—10**
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	2,690	10,230	—71·8	—10
	25. Brokerage, commission and export	**262**	..	..	**100**
	26. Trade in textiles	**6,464**	**6,032**	**+7·2**	**+57·7**
123	Trade in piecegoods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	6,464	6,032	+7·2	+57·7
	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	**2,065**	**1,140**	**+81·1**	**+218·4**
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc.	2,065	1,140	+81·1	+218·4
	28. Trade in wood	**1,418**	**895**	**+58·4**	**—42·6**
125	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, etc.	1,418	895	+58·4	—42·6
	29. Trade in metals	**189**	..	..	**—100**
	30. Trade in pottery	**752**	..	..	**—100**
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	752	..	..	—100
	31. Trade in chemical products	**822**	..	..	**—100**
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	822	..	..	—100
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	**301**	**196**	**+53·6**	**+4·8**
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. ..	259	109	+137·6	+4·8
	33. Other trades in food stuffs	**40,887**	**82,174**	**—50·2**	**+104·7**
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oils, salt and other condiments ..	10,428	..	..	—100
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc ..	7,771	23,343	—66·7	+67·6
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ..	1,078	..	..	—100
135	Cardamum, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca-nut, sellers ..	4,008	5,384	—25·6	—9·6
136	Grain and pulse dealers	13,730	41,657	—67	+1,153·6
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc , sellers	108	876	—87·7	+41·6
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	314	8,248	—96·2	+161·6
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	3,336	2,666	+25·1	—8·9
	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	**497**	**1,315**	**—62·2**	**+22·7**
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	497	1,315	—62·2	+22·7
	35. Trade in furniture	**1,022**	**147**	**+595·2**	**—90·2**
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains, bedding ..	699	13	+5,276·9	—98·9
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the celler, etc.	323	134	+14·1	—67·5
	36 Trade in building materials	**7**	**45**	**—84·4**	**—29·7**
	37. Trade in means of transport	**1,792**	**703**	**+154·9**	**—85·6**
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	1,792	703	+154·9	—85·6
	38. Trade in fuel	**4,373**	**3,883**	**+12·6**	**+129·8**
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc... ..	4,373	3,883	+12·6	+129·8
	39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	**3,242**	**3,115**	**+4**	**—22·3**
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	2,390	1,524	+56·8	—15·4
149	Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles toys, hunting and fishing tackles, flowers, etc.	698	1,432	—51·3	—28·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—OCCUPATIONS IN 1921, 1911 AND 1901—*concld.*

Group No.	Occupation	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.	Percentage of variation 1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	40. Trade of other sorts	**42,263**	**9,293**	**+354·8**	**+100**
151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	336	180	+86·7	+100
152	Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified	39,281	7,400	+430·7	—80·8
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	1,730	1,112	+55·6	—74·4
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	926	2	+46,200	—99·9
	C—Publi admintstration and liberal arts	**113,792**	**104,541**	**+8·8**	**—2**
	VI.—Public force	21,379	20,513	+4·2	4·6
	41. Army	**12,554**	**10,706**	**+17·3**	**—5**
155	Army (Imperial)	419	9	+4,555·6	—99·1
156	Army (Native States)	12,135	10,697	+13 4	+4
	42. Police	**8,811**	**9,807**	**—10·2**	**+17·6**
159	Police	5,576	4,672	+19·2	+891·9
160	Village watchmen	3,241	5,135	—36 9	—34·7
	VII.—Public administration	35,324	28,707	+23	—9·5
	45. Public administration	**35,324**	**28,707**	**+23**	**—9·5**
161	Service of the State	31,713	34	+93,173·5	+79
162	Service of Native and Foreign States	57	23,617	—99·8	+13·8
163	Municipal and other local (not village) services	691	1,765	—60·8	—23·1
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ..	2,863	3,291	—13	—62
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	57,096	52,889	+8	+19·8
	46. Religion	**44,513**	**38,592**	**+15·3**	**+13·6**
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	31,905	6,737	+373·6	—69·3
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ..	12,201	31,614	—61·4	+954·8
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	309	...	..	—100
	47. Law	**2,022**	**1,523**	**+32·8**	**+50·6**
169	Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, Law agents, and Mukhtiars.	949	481	+97·3	—8·5
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.	1,073	1,042	+3	+122·7
	48. Medicine	**3,261**	**2,769**	**+17·8**	**+ 3**
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	2,056	2,093	—1·8	+12·1
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	1,205	676	+78·3	+8·3
	49. Instruction	**3,574**	**3,053**	**+17**	**+28·9**
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks, and servants	3,574	3,053	+17	+23·9
174	connected with education.				
	50. Letters and arts and sciences	**3,726**	**6,952**	**—46·4**	**+61·1**
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes ..	1,047	3,797	—72·4	+1,699·5
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	490	1,352	—63·8	+11·9
178	Music composers and master, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors, and dancers.	1,699	1,803	—5·8	+12 8
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of Curiosities and wild animals.	426	779	—45·3	+8·8
	D.—Miscellaneous	**103,654**	**100,422**	**+3·2**	**—31·2**
	IX.—Persons living on their income	3,284	2,432	+35	—78·3
	51. Persons living principally on their income	**3,284**	**2,432**	**+35**	**—78·3**
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	3,284	2,432	+35	—78·3
	X.—Domestic service	38,470	37,766	+1·9	+5·2
	52. Domestic service	**38,470**	**37,766**	**+1·9**	**+5·2**
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	37,374	36,911	+1·3	+4·1
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dogboys, etc.	936	855	+13	+97·9
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners.	103	..	..	..
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	28,172	23,004	+22·5	—52·7
	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	**28,172**	**23,004**	**+22·5**	**—52·7**
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	566	6,543	—91·3	+46·7
186	Mechanics, otherwise unspecified	4,887	167	+2,826 3	+165·1
187	Labourers and workmen otherwiee unspecified ..	35,550	16,228	+119	—64·3
	XII.—Unproductive	20,777	39,652	—47·6	—35·3
	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	**246**	**658**	**—42·6**	**+21·8**
88	Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	246	658	—62 5	+21·8
	55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	**20,529**	**38,994**	**—47·4**	**—35·8**
189	Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners.	19,959	38,994	—48·8	—35 8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
HINDU.	..	23
Brahman	..	20
Priests	103·4	25
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	721·5	17
Extraction of minerals	..	359
Industry	8·6	8
Transport	3·7	4
Trade	60·8	..
Public force	6·7	..
Public administration	37·6	1
Arts and professions	4·7	160
Persons living on their income	5·6	24
Domestic service	21·8	36
Insufficiently described occupations	16·04	25
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	8·7	
	..	26
Chamiar	..	19
Cobblers	372·7	28
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	570·8	154
Extraction of minerals	2·3	800
Industry	1·9	..
Transport	·9	..
Trade ..	2·9	18
Public force	1·4	7
Public administration	3.3	13
Arts and Professions	1.2	293
Persons living on their income	4.2	8
Domestic service ..	9.9	52
Insufficiently described occupations	23.2	117
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	4.7	
	..	15
Hajjam—	..	6
Barbers	478·8	24
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	418·6	..
Extraction of minerals	..	450
Industry	6·5	..
Transport	..	..
Trade ..	2·9	..
Public force	22·06	..
Public administration	25·04	..
Arts and Professions	·5	..
Persons living on their income	1·7	39
Domestic service	23·2	130
Insufficiently described occupations	13·7	83
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	6·5	
	..	6
Jat	..	5
Agriculture	909·6	87
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	23·7	..
Extraction of minerals	·12	117
Industry	1 6	..
Transport	2·1	..
Trade ..	2·5	..
Public force	10·9	..
Public administration	7·9	..
Arts and Professions	2·05	180
Persons living on their income	1 7	3
Domestic service	18·7	39
Insufficiently described occupations	12·7	2
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	5·7	
	..	33
Jhiwar	..	60
Water bearing	476·8	12
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	180·8	233
Extraction of minerals	2 3	7
Industry	40 3	5
Transport	5·1	3
Trade ..	36·06	..
Public force	36·7	..
Public administration	61·05	..
Arts and Professions	1·6	47
Persons living on their income	5·1	41
Domestic service	64·3	37
Insufficiently described occupations	89·8	..
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	·4	

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
	..	8
Kashmiri Pandit	..	1
State service	225·6	17
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	344·2	..
Extraction of minerals	..	125
Industry	31·6	..
Transport	4·03	1
Trade	107·8	..
Public force	11·3	..
Public administration	154·2	4
Arts and Professions	13·5	3
Persons living on their income	5·2	4
Domestic service ..	92·6	4
Insufficiently described occupations	5·2	
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	4·2	
	..	9
Khatri	..	7
Trade and State service	587·8	18
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	162·2	40
Extraction of minerals	2·1	21
Industry	3·2	5
Transport	6·1	3
Trade ..	108·4	5
Public force	3·3	
Public adminsitration	22·08	1
Arts and Professions	21·9	69
Persons living on their income	8·4	6
Domestic service ..	21·9	29
Insufficiently described occupations	18·9	24
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	3·9	
	..	24
Lohar	..	6
Blacksmiths	350·7	38
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	682·9	..
Extraction of minerals	·24	375
Industry	9·3	..
Transport	·7	...
Trade ..	1·4	..
Public force	13·7	..
Public administration	8·3	..
Arts and Professions	·9	167
Persons living on their income	1·9	39
Domestic service ..	7·8	31
Insufficiently described occupations	19·6	100
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	1·9	
	..	14
Rajput	..	15
State service	820·5	13
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	10 3	...
Extraction of minerals	·2	117
Industry	7·6	
Transport	2·4	8
Trade	7 8	1
Public force	10·5	..
Public administration	21·9	4
Arts and Professions	1·2	24
Persons living on their income	12·7	9
Domestic service ..	11·2	15
Insufficiently described occupations	10·7	12
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	2·5	
	..	202
Tarkhan	..	2
Carpenters	453 3	42
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	461·9	..
Extraction of minerals	..	233
Industry	8·3	..
Transport	2·7	..
Trade ..	2 2	..
Public force	4·7	..
Public administration	3·8	..
Arts and Professions	·27	150
Persons living on their income	2·7	20
Domestic service ..	13·3	27
Insufficiently described occupations	43·7	12
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	2·5	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES—*contd.*

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Thakkar	..	37
Agriculture	890·2	39
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	44·03	15
Extraction of minerals	·07	..
Industry	3·1	212
Transport	1·02	10
Trade	3·4	1
Public force	14·9	..
Public administration	12·2	1
Arts and Professions	·2	37
Persons living on their income	2·4	94
Domestic service	14·4	33
Insufficiently described occupations	6·2	25
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	2·2	42
Zargar	..	12
Goldsmiths	722·9	4
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	131·3	32
Extraction of minerals	..	..
Industry	35·1	113
Transport	..	..
Trade	34·4	12
Public force	1·4	..
Public administration	3·5	..
Arts and Professions	4·3	50
Persons living on their income	9·3	62
Domestic service	24·4	3
Insufficiently described occupations	25·8	112
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	7·1	11
MUSALMAN		
Bafinda	..	21
Weavers	404·3	31
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	523·7	12
Extraction of minerals	·3	200
Industry	9·02	73
Transport	1·6	15
Trade	5·5	11
Public force	2·5	..
Public administration	5·7	..
Arts and Professions	7·8	50
Persons living on their income	·2	..
Domestic service	13·2	18
Insufficiently described occupations	15·3	62
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	10·3	61
Darzi	..	20
Tailors	572·7	31
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	334·7	6
Extraction of minerals	·6	..
Industry	49·3	29
Transport	·6	..
Trade	9·2	..
Public force	4·9	14
Public administration	1·2	..
Arts and Professions	4·9	14
Persons living on their income	8·01	8
Domestic service	·6	..
Insufficiently described occupations	6·1	43
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	6·7	..

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Chuhra—Watal	..	56
Scavengers	302·7	55
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	439·2	63
Extraction of minerals	·8	200
Industry	60·7	147
Transport	10·9	6
Trade	15·9	35
Public force	4·7	14
Public administration	33·7	1
Arts and Professions	1·7	100
Persons living on their income	1·4	..
Domestic service	41·4	20
Insufficiently described occupations	45·02	27
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	41·1	98
Gujjar	..	18
Agriculture	158·1	21
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	795·4	18
Extraction of minerals	·13	600
Industry	1·8	47
Transport	2·5	10
Trade	1·2	29
Public force	2·5	11
Public administration	2·8	8
Arts and Professions	·7	8
Persons living on their income	·6	27
Domestic service	20·3	8
Insufficiently described occupations	6·1	24
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	7·3	41
Hanji	..	25
Boatmen	160·1	27
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	273·9	26
Extraction of minerals	17·5	..
Industry	41·5	33
Transport	22·6	20
Trade	12·2	17
Public force	..	..
Public administration	7·2	37
Arts and Professions	1·7	300
Persons living on their income	·4	..
Domestic service	21·8	4
Insufficiently described occupations	26·2	34
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	5·5	62
Jat	..	10
Agriculture	923·4	10
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	18·01	7
Extraction of minerals	·06	..
Industry	3·4	142
Transport	5·7	2
Trade	3·1	9
Public force	3·06	7
Public administration	9·8	1
Arts and Professions	4·5	67
Persons living on their income	1·5	37
Domestic service	10·3	7
Insufficiently described occupations	10·4	34
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	6·3	39

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES—*concld.*

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Kumhiar	..	22
Potters, etc., carriers	486·9	23
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	464·9	21
Extraction of minerals	·3	..
Industry	9·01	74
Transport	12·3	8
Trade	3·3	4
Public force	·7	20
Public administration	1·9	..
Arts and Professions	·9	133
Persons living on their income	1·1	..
Domestic service	5·8	5
Insufficiently described occupations	6·2	12
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	6·09	31
Lohar	..	15
Blacksmiths	340·2	9
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	613·6	18
Extraction of minerals	3·4	24
Industry	15·1	31
Transport	1·1	29
Trade	·9	40
Public force	1·5	9
Public administration	1·9	..
Arts and Professions	1·5	20
Persons living on their income	1·06	14
Domestic service	6·8	18
Insufficiently described occupations	7·02	71
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	5·3	90
Mochi	..	19
Cobblers	480·3	13
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	431·8	24
Extraction of minerals	1·1	29
Industry	17·6	38
Transport	1·4	50
Trade	7·3	23
Public force	·9	..
Public administration	17·6	18
Arts and Professions	2·3	73
Persons living on their income	1·1	..
Domestic service	12 7	14
Insufficiently described occupations	9·4	36
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	16	29
Tarkhan	..	15
Carpenters	360·5	7
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	594·5	19
Extraction of minerals	·9	60
Industry	12·1	57
Transport	·2	100
Trade	2·08	13
Public force	1·09	..
Public administration	1·3	10
Arts and Professions	5·7	20
Persons living on their income	·7	100
Domestic service	7·7	7
Insufficiently described occupations	8·3	21
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	4·4	71
Teli	..	18
Oil pressing	348·2	15
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	453·7	23
Extraction of minerals	·2	100
Industry	20·4	29
Transport	112·3	3
Trade	11·7	5
Public force	4·4	33
Public administration	4·9	12
Arts and Professions	1·9	38
Persons living on their income	4·7	5
Domestic service	12·7	6
Insufficiently described occupations	16·3	87
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	8·1	51
Yashkun	..	62
Agriculture	536·1	..
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	410·6	1,068
Extraction of minerals	15·7	..
Industry	4·6	54
Transport	·6	..
Trade	·9	..
Public force	1·6	..
Public administration	5·08	3
Arts and Professions	2·4	..
Persons living on their income	..	..
Domestic service	15·3	30
Insufficiently described occupations	3·7	12
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	2·7	18
Anglo-Indian	..	20
Trade	..	..
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	..	..
Extraction of minerals	33·3	..
Industry	33·3	..
Transport	..	..
Trade	66·6	..
Public force	66·6	..
Public administration	400	..
Arts and Professions	266·6	33
Persons living on their income	33·3	..
Domestic service	100	..
Insufficiently described occupations	..	..
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	..	..
European	..	30
Service and mission work	..	..
Exploitation of the surface of the soil	6·8	..
Extraction of minerals	13·6	..
Industry	68·02	25
Transport	34·01	..
Trade	88·4	44
Public force	197·2	7
Public administration	204·08	..
Arts and Professions	102·04	36
Persons living on their income	142·8	40
Domestic service	142·8	320
Insufficiently described occupations	..	..
Beggars, criminals and inmates of jails	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation Department.

CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
Railways.			
Total persons employed	....	110	
Persons directly employed	....	95	
1. Officers	....	....	
2. Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem.	....	1	
3. ,, ,, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem.	....	21	
4. Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20 ..	....	73	
Persons indirectly employed ..	....	15	
5. Contractors		1	
6. Contractors' regular employés ..	....	4	
7. Coolies	....	10	
Irrigation Department.			
Total persons employed	....	1,460	
Persons directly employed	....	387	
1. Officers	....	8	
2. Upper Subordinates	....	13	
3. Lower ,, ...	....	21	
4. Clerks	....	19	
5. Peons and other servants ..	....	239	
6. Coolies	....	87	
Persons indirectly employed	....	1,073	
7. Contractors	....	73	
8. Contractors' regular employés ..	....	6	
9. Coolies	....	994	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—*concld.*

Number of persons employed in the Post Office and Telegraph Department on 18th March 1921.

CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	
Total persons employed ..	1	1,158	11	252	
(1) Posts and Telegraphs :—					
1. Supervising officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these).	1	11	1	3	
2. Postmasters, including Deputy Assistant, Sub. and Branch Postmasters.	..	81	..	..	
3. Signalling establishments including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employés.	..	..	10	25	
4. Miscellaneous agents, School masters, Station masters, etc.	..	79	..	..	
5. Clerks of all kinds ..	..	98	..	3	
6. Postmen ..	..	252	..	..	
7. Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, Sub-Inspectors, line men and line-riders and other employés.	..	1	..	119	
8. Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards, batterymen, messengers, peons and other employés.	..	30	..	85	
9. Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.	..	605	—	1	
(2) Railway Mail Service :—					
10. Supervising officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting).	..	..	..	..	
11. Clerks of all kinds ..	..	..	..	..	
12. Sorters ..	..	..	..	—	
13. Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc.	..	..	..	—	
(3) Combined Offices :—					
14. Signallers ..	..	..	—	10	
15. Messengers and other servants ..	..	..	..	6	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Industrial Establishment.	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	General Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.													
			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
			Total.		Direction, Supervision and Clerical.				Skilled workmen.		Unskilled Labourers.					
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		*Indians.*				*Adult.*		*Children.*			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Male	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	153	Kashmir State	7,602	115	19	..	636	1	4,540	38	927	9	1,480	67	8	251
II.—Textile Industries	40	Jammu and Kashmir South	4,345	106	12	..	325	1	2,885	38	58	..	1,065	67	12	341
1. Woollen Carpet Factories ..	6	Kashmir South	1,342	..	5	..	17	..	1,021	..	7	..	292	..	..	278
2. Shawl Weaving Factories ..	24	Ditto	417	..	..	..	12	..	331	..	..	..	74	..	..	216
3. Hashiabafi (fringe weaving) Factories.	4	Ditto	74	..	..	..	2	...	44	..	..	..	28	...	..	609
4. Silk Factories	2	Jammu and Kashmir South ..	2,405	105	7	..	284	..	1,423	38	20	..	671	67	22	417
III.—Industries of Dress .. .	56	Kashmir South	884	..	..	..	21	...	669	..	..	..	194	..	..	281
5. Embroidery Factories ..	12	Ditto	158	..	..	..	9	..	119	..	..	..	30	..	..	234
6. Darning „ ..	43	Ditto	699	..	..	..	9	..	526	..	..	..	164	..	..	307
VI.—Wood, etc., Industries .. .	15	Udhampur, Kashmir North and Muzaffarabad,	1,005	3	2	..	109	..	474	..	253	3	167	..	4	199
VII.—Furniture „ .. .	13	Jammu and Kashmir South	169	..	..	..	17	..	110	..	2	..	40	..	..	310
VIII.—Industries connected with Building.	4	Ditto ditto	198	6	..	..	7	..	2	..	175	6	14	..	33	74

Subsidiary Table II.—Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

Establishment employing 20 or more persons.		Industries. All Industries.	Growing of special product.	Textile Industries.	Industries of Dress.	Industries of Food.	Metal Industries.	Wood, etc., Industries.	Furniture Industries.	Industries connected with building.	Construction of means of transport.	Production and transmission of physical forces.	Industries of Luxury.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Total Establishments	1921	48	..	14	9	2	1	6	1	3	1	7	4
	1911	57	1	14	8	..	2	9	1	7	5	6	4
(i) Directed by Government or local authority.	1921	21	..	4	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	7	..
	1911	17	..	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	3	4
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies.	1921	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	12	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	1	3	3
(iii) Owned by private persons :—													
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Indian	1921	24	..	8	9	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
	1911	28	1	6	8	..	..	4	1	7	..	..	1
(c) Others	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Number of persons employed	1921	6,288	..	4,075	271	44	20	864	21	191	113	377	312
	1911	12,394	26	4,930	224	..	126	1,445	26	588	4,528	214	287
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical.	1921	567	..	324	7	9	9	74	6	6	19	83	30
	1911	661	..	298	2	..	11	69	2	15	189	23	52
(b) Skilled workmen	1921	3,669	..	3,637	200	15	8	419	14	..	49	149	178
	1911	5,730	..	4,252	146	..	76	397	20	175	486	69	109
(c) Unskilled labour	1921	2,052	..	1,114	64	20	3	371	1	185	45	145	104
	1911	6,003	26	380	76	..	39	979	4	398	3,853	122	126
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men.	1921	10	..	13	..	..	..	4	..	35	..	..	..
	1911	22	444	4	61	..	..	33	..	61	32	..	..
(ii) Children (both sexes) per 1,000 adults.	1921	291	..	352	309	..	..	240	50	79	..	..	..
	1911	21	..	17	167	..	..	12	..	54	21	..	..

CHAPTER XII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—ORGANISATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Type of Organization.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.												
	Total Establishments.	Growing of special products.	Textile Industries.	Industries of Dress.	Industries of food.	Metal Industries.	Wood, etc., Industries.	Furniture Industries.	Industries connected with Building.	Construction of means of Transport.	Production and transmission of physical forces.	Industries of luxury.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Under the Local Government or Local Authority..	41	7	5	1	2	1	12	2	..	1	7	4	
2. Registered Companies	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian Directors	2	..	1	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) With Indian Directors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(c) With Directors of different races ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Privately owned	110	2	34	56	1	..	2	11	4	..	..	..	
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) By Indians	109	2	33	56	1	..	2	11	4	..	..	..	
(c) By joint owners of different races ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Subsidiary Table VI.—Distribution of certain races in certain Industrial Establishments

Race or Caste.	Industrial Establishments.																						Remarks.
	Total.		Growing of special products.		Textile Industries.		Industries of Dress.		Industries of Food.		Metal Industries.		Wood, etc., Industries.		Furniture Industries.		Industries connected with Building.		Construction of means of Transport.		Production and transmission of Physical Forces.		Industries of Luxury.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	
Number employed as—																									
(a) Managers ..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	
(b) Supervising Staff ..	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
(c) Clerical Staff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(d) Skilled workmen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Indians ..	**5,176**	**39**	**12**	..	**3,210**	**39**	**690**	..	**25**	..	**17**	..	**583**	..	**127**	..	**9**	..	**67**	..	**228**	..	**208**	..	
Number employed as—																									
(a) Managers	46	..	2	..	13	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	11	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	
(b) Supervising Staff ..	423	1	9	..	251	1	3	..	5	..	8	..	67	..	9	..	..	..	11	..	52	..	8	..	
(c) Clerical Staff ..	167	..	1	..	61	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	31	..	6	..	3	..	7	..	22	..	21	..	
(d) Skilled workmen ..	4,540	38	..	..	2,885	38	669	..	16	..	8	..	474	..	110	..	2	..	49	..	149	..	178	..	

CHAPTER XII.

Subsidiary Table VII.—Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Women and children.	Principal industries of employment.											
	Total number employed.	Growing of special Products.	Textile Industries.	Industries of Dress.	Industries of Food.	Metal Industries.	Wood, etc., Industries.	Furniture Industries.	Industries connected with Building.	Construction of means of Transport.	Production and transmission of Physical forces.	Industries of Luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Adult women	100	..	81	..	..	..	6	..	13	..	..	1
Children	1,000	..	732	125	..	..	108	26	9	..	..	..
Male	957	..	689	125	..	..	108	26	9	..	..	..
Female	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Subsidiary Table VIII.—Distribution of Power.

Type of Power used	Industrial Establishments. Total Establishments.	Growing of special Products.	Textile Industries.	Industries of Dress.	Industries of Food.	Metal Industries.	Wood, etc., Industries.	Furniture Industries.	Industries connected with Building.	Construction of means of Transport.	Production and transmission of Physical forces.	Industries of Luxury.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Steam	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Silk Factory, Jammu.
Oil	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	Timber extraction and floating, Kashmir North.
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Electricity—													
(a) Generated on the Premises ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	Hydro-Electric Installation, Jammu. Hydro-Electric Installation, Muzaffarabad.
(b) Supplied from without ..	11	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	Silk Factory, Srinagar. Rice mill, ,, Metal Factory, Jammu. Timber Steaming Factory, Kashmir North. Saw Mill, Muzaffarabad. Furniture Factory, Jammu. Surkhi Grinding Mill, Srinagar. Dredging Works, Kashmir North. Electric Supply Works, Srinagar. City Water Works, Jammu. Sri Ranbir Parkash Press, Jammu.

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